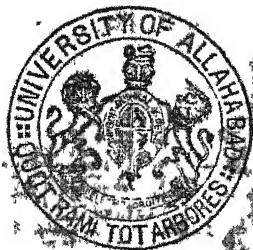


University of Allahabad.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1898-99



Allahabad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

(PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY)

1898

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University of Allahabad Calendar,

1	F	
2	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	Syndicate Meeting or on the first Saturday in August.
31	S	

AUGUST.		
1	M	Bara Wafat. Rakshbandhan.
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Janam Ashtmi.
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	Anant Chaudas.
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.		
1 2 3	Th F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	S M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	Mahalaya.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	S M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F	Last day of application for B.L.R. Examination.

1	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	Daselra. Do. Do.
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23		Do.
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

1	T	Syndicate Meeting
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
14	M	Dewali. University of Allahabad, founded 1887.
15	T	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
21	M	Deothan
22	T	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
28	M	LL B Examination begins.
29	T	
30	W	

1	Th	Syndicate Meeting
2	F	
3	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17		
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	Christmas Holidays begin
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	
31	S	

2	M	New Year's day
3	T	Entrance, School Final and Special Vernacular Examinations begin
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	Syndicate Meeting
16	M	Arts and Science Examinations begin
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

1 2 3 4	W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting
6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	Maghi Amawas
13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	Basant Panchami
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	
26 27 28	S M T	

1 2 3 4	W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting
6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	
27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F	

10 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1899.

1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
24	M	Summer Vacation begins.
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

MAY		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	
4		
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
.		
11		
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18		
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25		
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	

JULY.		
1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	Summer Vacation ends.
16	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	Syndicate Meeting : or on the first Saturday in August.
30	S	
31	M	

14 UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD CALENDAR, 1899.

AUGUST.		
1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	S M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	S M T W Th F S	
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	S M T W Th F S	
27 28 29 30 31	S M T W Th	

SEPTEMBER.		
1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	

2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	
22		
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	
29	S	
30	M	
31	T	

1	W	Syndicate Meeting
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
13	M	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26		
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	

18 UNIVERSITY OF ALI AHABAD CALINDAR, 1899.

1 2	F S	Syndicate Meeting
4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F S	Christmas Holidays begin
31	S	

1		
1	M	New Year's day.
2	T	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
8	M	Syndicate Meeting
9	T	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

1	Th	Syndicate Meeting.
2	F	
3	S	
4		
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	
11		
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18		
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	Th	

1	F	Syndicate Meeting.
2	S	
3		Annual Meeting of the Senate.
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10		
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17		
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24		
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	
31	S	

APRIL		
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	S M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	S M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	
28 29 30	S M T	

MAY		
1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	Th	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	Empress' Birthday.
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1	S	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23		
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

II.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR :

*The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Pro-
vinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

VICE-CHANCELLOR :

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.)

HONORARY FELLOWS :

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite,
K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.

FELLOWS :

I.—Ex officio under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) of Act XVIII of 1887.

	Date of appointment.
1. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P. ...	... 15th November, 1887
2. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ...	... Ditto.
3. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana ...	... Ditto.
4. The Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	... Ditto.
5. The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch ...	... 31st May, 1893.
6. Ditto Ditto Irrigation Branch	... Ditto.
7. The Commissioner of Allahabad ...	... 15th November, 1887.
8. Ditto Lucknow ...	... Ditto.
9. Ditto Agra ...	... Ditto.
10. The Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	... Ditto.
11. The Principal of Muir Central College, Allahabad ...	... Ditto.
12. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares	... Ditto.
13. The Inspector-General of Education of the Central Provinces ...	... 22nd April, 1892.
14. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow ...	... 20th May, 1893.
15. The Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee ...	... 10th November, 1893.
16. The Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun ...	... Ditto.
17. The Commissioner of Rohilkhand ...	... 4th September, 1895.

II.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 6 (2) of Act XVIII. of 1887.

1. The Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law ...	... 15th November, 1887.
2. Surgeon-Colonel James Cleghorn, M.D.	... Ditto.
3. Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I.,	... Ditto.
4. Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, C.S.I.,	... Ditto.

	Date of appointment.
5. Michael Johnstone White, Esq., M.A. ...	15th November, 1887.
6. Alexander Thomson, Esq. ...	Ditto.
7. Babu Promoda Das Mittra, Rai Bahadur,	Ditto.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles Henry Hill, M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
9. William Nolan Boutflower, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
10. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-la, Khan Bahadur ...	Ditto.
11. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto.
12. Theodore Beck, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
13. Mahamahopadhayaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. ...	Ditto.
14. Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A. ...	Ditto.

Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), clause (b) of Act XVIII of 1887.

1. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. ...	2nd December, 1887.
2. John Stuart Beresford, Esq., M.E. ...	26th December, 1887.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law ...	20th December, 1888.
4. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
5. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Willcocks, M.D. ...	12th February, 1890.
6. George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
7. Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A. ...	14th May, 1890.
8. Nawab Imad-ul-Dowlah, Ali Yar Khan, Motaman Jang, Saiyid Husain, Bilgrami, B.A. ...	Ditto.
9. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law ...	23rd November, 1891.
10. Walter Mytton Colvin, Esq., Bar.-at-Law...	8th December, 1891.
11. Mahamahopadhayaya Pt. Sudhakara Dube, 18th November, 1892.	
12. The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D. ...	Ditto.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Edward Knox (C.S.) ...	29th November, 1892.
14. Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law ...	29th November, 1892.

	Date of appointment
15 The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas William Holder- ness (C.S) ...	19th December, 1892
16 Surgn.-Lieut -Col. John McConaghey, M.D.,	24th January, 1893
17. The Rev. Calsar Augustus Rodney Janvier,	3rd July, 1894
18. Munshi Mushtak Husain ...	14th November, 1894
19. Hanson Odell Budden, Esq. ...	4th January, 1895
20 Vincent Arthur Smith, Esq., B.A. (C.S.) ...	4th September, 1895
21. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice William Robert Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S) ...	9th January, 1896
22. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Promoda Charan Banerji, B.A., B.L. ...	Ditto.
23. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Smith Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S) ...	Ditto.
24. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. ...	2nd May, 1896.
25. Ernest George Hill, Esq, B.A. ...	2nd February, 1897
26. Leslie DeGruyther, Esq, Barrister-at-Law,	Ditto
27. Frederick Eden Elliot, Esq. ..	Ditto
28 Pandit Gendan Lal, B.A. ...	Ditto.
29. Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. ...	Ditto.
30. C. F. Dela Fosse, Esq., M.A. ...	5th April, 1898.
31. C. M. Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B. Litt. ...	Ditto.
32 Dr. W. Hoey, M.A., D. Litt. ...	Ditto.
33. Saiyid Akbar Husain ...	Ditto.
34. Lala Baij Nath, B.A. ...	Ditto.

*II.—Elected by the Senate under section 5, sub-section (1), clause
(c) of Act XVIII of 1887.*

1. George Frederick Wilham Thibaut, Esq., 4th February, 1889
2. Alexander Hamilton Pirie, Esq. Ditto
3. The Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D.D. Ditto
4. Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Esq., B.A. Ditto
5. Iftikhar-ul-Umrah Fakhr-ul-Mulk Sahib-
zada, Muhammad Ubaid-ul-lah, Khan
Sahib Bahadur, C.S.I., Firoz Jang Naib-
ul-Riasat, Prime Minister of the Tonk
Territories and Vice-President of the
Council of State, Tonk ... 19th February, 1891.
6. Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A. Ditto

		Date of appointment
7	Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law	19th February, 1891
8.	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambhar Nath ...	Ditto.
9.	Thomas Walker Arnold, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto.
10	Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A.	15th February, 1892.
11.	Charles Alfred Andrews, Esq., M.A. Barrister-at-Law	Ditto
12.	Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A. ...	18th February, 1893
13.	John Murray, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto.
14.	The Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A. ...	5th July, 1894.
15.	The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A. ...	Ditto
16	The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur	Ditto
17.	Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S., ...	Ditto
18.	Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B.	Ditto.
19.	Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law	Ditto.
20.	Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Muhammad Shibli Noman	Ditto.
21.	Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law ...	Ditto.
22	James George Jennings, Esq., M.A. ...	8th May, 1896,
23	Ernest Hanbury Hankin, M.A. ...	Ditto.
24	Babu Mohendra Nath Datta, M.A. ...	Ditto.
25	T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A. ...	Ditto
26.	Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. ...	Ditto
27	William Knox Johnson, Esq., M.A. ...	13th April, 1898.
28	Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L....	Ditto.

THE SYNDICATE.

PRESIDENT

1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

2. The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
3. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
4. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.

- 5 The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee
- 6 The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow
- 7 The Principal, Agra College
- 8 The Principal, M A O College, Aligarh

ELECTIVE MEMBERS

- 9 W N Boutflower, Esq., B A., Inspector of Schools N-W I and Oudh Re-elected 2nd March, 1896
- 10 The Rev G H Westcott, M A., Principal Christ-Church College, Cawnpore Elected 2nd March, 1896
11. The Secretary to Government, N W P and Oudh, P. W D Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 7th March 1898
- 12 Pandit Sundar Lal, B A., Member of the Faculty of Law Re-elected 7th March, 1898
- 13 The Hon'ble Mr Justice W R. Burkitt, M A (I C S.), Member of the Faculty of Law. Elected 2nd March, 1896
14. The Secretary to Government, N. W. P and Oudh, P W D Buildings and Roads Branch, Member of the Faculty of Engineering Re-elected 1st March, 1897
- 15 Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Sayid Amjad Ali, M A Re-elected 7th March, 1898
- 16 Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M A Re-elected 1st March, 1897
- 17 A H. Pirie, Esq Re-elected 1st March 1897
- 18 J. Murray, Esq., M A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898
- 19 J G. Jennings Esq., M A. Elected 7th March, 1898

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PRESIDENT

Director of Public Instruction

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

- 1 The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee
5. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow
6. The Principal, Agra College, Agra
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.

9. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra (on leave).
10. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

11. Hon'ble Saiyid Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 5th March, 1894.
12. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
13. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A., Rai Bahadur. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
14. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
15. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1894.
16. A. H. Pirie, Esq. Re-elected 5th March, 1894.
17. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.
18. T. Morison, Esq., B.A. Elected 5th March, 1894.
19. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.
20. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Elected 4th March, 1895.
21. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Mohammad Shibli Noman. Elected 4th March, 1895.
22. H. O. Budden, Esq. Elected 2nd March, 1896.
23. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Elected 1st March, 1897.
24. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E. Elected 1st March, 1897.
25. E. G. Hill, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
26. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Dube. Elected 7th March, 1898.
27. Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
28. T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., B.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
29. Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.

BOARDS OF STUDIES

(FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH, 1899).

I.—English Literature.

Director, Public Instruction.
Mr. J. G. Jennings.
Mr. M. J. White.

The Principal, Muir Central
College.
Mr. A. Thomson.
Mr. T. Morison.

Convener.—DR. THIBAUT.

II.—Philosophy

Mr. G. H. Westcott.	Dr. Thibaut.
Mr. Venis.	Mr. White
Mr. Thomson.	Mr. Haythornthwaite

Convener.—MR. VENIS

III.—Sanskrit.

Dr. Thibaut.	Mr. Venis.
Mahamahopadhyaya P. Aditya	Mahamahopadhyaya P. Mahesh
Ram Bhattacharya.	Chandra Nyayaratna

Convener.—MR. VENIS.

IV.—Arabic and Persian.

Shams-ul-Ulma M. Md. Shibli.	Mr. Saiyid Mahmud.
Dr. Thibaut	Shams-ul Ulma M. Saiyid Amjad Ali.

Convener.—DR. THIBAUT.

V—Greek, Latin and Hebrew

Dr Thibaut	Mr. Venis.
Mr. J. G. Jennings.	Mr. Morison.
Mr G. H. Westcott	

Convener.—MR. JENNINGS

VI—History, Geography and Political Economy

Mr. Beck.	Mr. Pirie
Mr. Thomson.	Mr. Morison
Mr Jennings.	Mr. Haythornthwaite

Convener—MR. BECK

VII.—Mathematics

Chosen by	Mr Boutflower.	Mr. Cox.	Chosen by
the Facul-	Mr. Lewis.	Pt. Lakshmi Shan-	the Facul-
ty of Arts.	Mr. Murray.	kar Misra.	ty of
	Mr. Beck.		Science

Convener.—MR. MURRAY (nominated by the Syndicate).

VIII.—Physical Science.

Mr. Boutflower,
Mr. Hill
Mr. Murray.

Mr. Cox
Babu Abhaya Charan Sanya

Convener.—MR. MURRAY.

IX.—Drawing and Surveying.

Principal, Roorkee (Thomason)
College
Director, Public Instruction.

Mr. Boutflower
Pt. Lakshmi Shankar Misra
Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti

Convener —PT. LAKSHMI SHANKAR MISRA.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. KNOX, C.S.

MEMBERS

- 1 Babu Ram Saran Das, M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- 2 Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- 3 The Hon'ble M. T. Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- 4 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, C.S. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
- 5 Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- 6 W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
7. Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A., LL.B. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- 8 Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- 9 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Promoda Charan Banerji, B.A. Elected 2nd March, 1896.
10. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. R. Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) Elected 2nd March, 1896.
11. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) Elected 2nd March, 1896.
- 12 F. E. Elliot, Esq. Elected 7th March, 1898.
13. The Hon'ble Pt. Bishambhar Nath. Elected 7th March, 1898.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

PRESIDENT

Colonel F. V. CORBETT, R.E.

MEMBERS:

- 1 The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- 2 The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
3. Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896
4. John Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
- 5 A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896.
6. Director, Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh Elected 2nd March, 1896.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. J. MURRAY.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS :

1. The Director of Public Instruction.
2. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
5. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra (on leave).
9. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
10. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :

11. W. N. Boutflower, Esq. Re-elected 1st March, 1897.
12. J. Murray, Esq. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
13. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Rai Bahadur Re-elected 7th March, 1898.

- 14 H. Cox, Esq. Re-elected 1st March, 1897.
- 15 The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 1st March, 1897.
- 16 The Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 1st March, 1897.
- 17 Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal. Re-elected 7th March, 1896
- 18 Babu Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti. Re-elected 2nd March, 1896,
- 19 E G. Hill, Esq., B.A. Elected 7th March, 1898

REGISTRAR,

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th November, 1892, till the 9th January, 1893, re-appointed 9th January, 1893, resigned 5th March, 1894

G. W F Thibaut, Esq. Officiated 12th February to 12th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896, re-appointed 7th March, 1898.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

CHANCELLORS :

1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Hanks Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
1894. The Hon'ble A. Cadell, C.S.I.
1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE FOR NOMINATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT- GOVERNOR, N.-W. P. & OUDH.

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 1st November, 1893; Re-elected 11th January, 1896.
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 7th March, 1898.

III.

ACT No. XVIII OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Establishment and incorporation of University.
3. Chancellor.
4. Vice-Chancellor
5. Fellows.
6. First Fellows.
7. Vacation of office of Fellows.
8. Honorary Fellows.
9. Constitution and powers of Senate.
10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners, and Officers.
13. Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.
14. Power to confer degrees after examination.
15. Power to confer honorary degrees.

16. Power to levy fees.
 17. Power to make rules.
 18. Examiners, Officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
 19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
 20. Notifications in certain cases
 21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.
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THE SCHEDULE.

PART I.—OFFICES TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (a).

PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED AS FELLOWS UNDER SECTION 5, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OR CLAUSE (c).

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

- I. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887, and
- Title and commencement. (2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-General for the time being shall be the Patron of the University.

Establishment and incorporation of University.

(2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

(3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution.

(4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Vice-Chancellor.

Provided that—

(i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b), and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty; and

(ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).

(2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof as the case may be.

6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the Schedule shall be deemed to have been
First Fellows specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a); and

(2) The persons named in Part II of the Schedule shall, except for the purposes of the second clause of the proviso to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the Schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).

Vacation of office of
Fellows.

(2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.

(3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.

8. Every person who has filled the office of Patron or
 Honorary Fellow. Chancellor shall be an Honorary
 Fellow of the University, but
 shall not be a member of the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows
 Constitution a n d for the time being shall form the
 powers of Senate Senate of the University.

(2) The Senate shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

10. At every meeting of the Senate the Chancellor
 Chairman at meet- or, in his absence, the Vice-Chan-
 ings of the Senate cellor or, in the absence of both, a
 Fellow chosen by the Fellows pre-
 sent at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall
 preside as Chairman.

11. (1) When a question respecting the election of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

(2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting unless ten members at the least, besides the Chairman, are present at the time of the decision.

(4) The Chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote and the Chairman in case of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote.

12. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may from time to time (1) appoint or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate ;

(2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

(3) appoint, suspend and remove, or provide for the appointment, suspension, and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University.

(4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.

13 (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

Functions and proceedings of Syndicate

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as Chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.

(3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

(4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(5) In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

Power to confer degrees after examination.

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

- (a) In the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts;
- (b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws;

and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—

- (c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science;
- (d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine;
- (e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.

15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

Power to confer
honorary degree.

16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.

(2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.

17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—

- (a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat ;
- (b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (c) ;
- (c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of examiners, officers, and servants ;
- (d) the appointment, duties, and remuneration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension

and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate ;

(e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for Examinations of the University ;

(f) the examination to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees ; and

(g) generally, all matters regarding the University.

(2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—

(a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council ; and

(b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.

(3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned, under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in sub-section (1), the

Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under sub-sections (1) and (2).

18. (1) Every examiner, officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.

Examiners, Officers,
and servants of the
Senate to be deemed to
be public servants.

(2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."

19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conformity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise

Duty of Local Government to enforce
Act and Rules

all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official *Gazette*, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official *Gazette*.

Notification in certain cases.

21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.

Annual accounts and audit thereof.

(2) For the purposes of the examination and audit the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers, or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.

(3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,

refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2) shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.

(5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid, as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 6.]

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) :—

The Office of—

Bishop of Calcutta;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature or the North-Western Provinces;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana;

Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department;

Commissioner of Allahabad;

Commissioner of Lucknow;

Commissioner of Agra;

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c) :—

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.

8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

10. Raja Jai Kishan Das, Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

11. Raja Udai Pratap Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district.

12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.

13. Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

14. John C. Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.

15. Kenneth Deighton, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.

16. William Charles Benett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

17. Michael J. White, Esq., Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.

18. Alexander Thomson, Esq., Principal, Agra College.

19. Babu Pramoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares

20. Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

22. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

23. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, *Emeritus*, Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

25. The Rev. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.

26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Queen's College, Benares.

27. Theodore Beck, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

28. Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.

30. Babu Bireswar Mitra, Professor of Law, Queen's College, Benares.

31. Lala Mukund Lal, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.

32. Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

Amendment of Act XVIII, 1887.

SCHEDULE—PART I.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Order No. $\frac{1197}{11-913}$, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend PART I of the SCHEDULE of the Act in the following particulars:—

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow." For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

IV.

RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE.

1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.

2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.

3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.

4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the 1st Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.

5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor.

8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.

10. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such fourteen days to be computed from the date of

the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office.

11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.

12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10, the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.

13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months' notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES,

14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.

15. The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the

University, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules, provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed 35 nor be less than 15.

16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.

17. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

17(a). The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Faculty of Science, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules, provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Science shall not exceed twenty nor be less than twelve.

18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

18(a). The number of Fellows to constitute the Faculty of Engineering shall not exceed nine and not be less than five.

19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall

be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.

20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.

21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty, unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a Meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting

23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting

of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 29, and except as may be provided under Rules 30, 31 and 32, each member of any Faculty, other than the Faculty of Arts, may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years, cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.

27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.

28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892; and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889 the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst

themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

30 (a). Of the members of the Faculty of Science elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1895, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Science ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Science shall determine amongst themselves, by lot, who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

31 (a). Of the members of the Faculty of Engineering elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Engineering shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.

33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.

35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.

36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of

his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.

37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.

38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any Meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address and shall also be exhibited on a notice board in the Registrar's office.

40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an *Agenda* paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting.

41. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a Chairman. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second vote.

42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a *quorum*. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a *quorum* of such Faculty.

43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.

44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of Public Engineering Works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate:—

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction or Principal or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule.

46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the *ex-officio* members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be

elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.

47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place:—

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the Syndicate may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University qualified for election to the vacant membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.

50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate to consider and deal with

questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October, in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.

51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting including the Annual Meeting shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51 the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an *Agenda* paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.

53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a *quorum*.

54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners, and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and

emoluments ; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations and to fix the time at which they shall be held ; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards ; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.

55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR.

56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is ARCHIBALD E. GOUGH, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid the term of office of a Registrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.

57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.

58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.

60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

62. No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (a) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a Meeting of a Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting ; or

unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate and shall also give notice thereof in a registered cover through the post, to each Fellow at his recorded address.

63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c) subsection (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate, and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address, notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

AFFILIATION.

64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.

65. The power of affiliating institutions rests with the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor

All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

66. The application for affiliation must contain—

- (a) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated;
- (b) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard;
- (c) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.

67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume :—

Chancellor.

Gown.—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—Same as the Chancellor's but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown.—The M.A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood.—The M.A. hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B.A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Black silk, edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional)

M A.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

LL B.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Black silk, lined with pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

LL.D.

Gown.—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Law.

Hood.—Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto *Quot rami tot arbores*.

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form ; it shall begin with the word "that," and must be seconded ;

otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.

71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

72. Every amendment must be seconded ; otherwise it will drop.

73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed *pari passu* : Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

74. A motion once brought forward and negatived, or in respect of which an amendment has been carried, shall not be again proposed at the same meeting or any adjournment thereof. A motion substantially identical in part with one already brought forward may be brought forward with the omission of such part. The same rule will apply to an amendment proposed and negatived.

75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion. Provided

that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place. Provided always that the mover of an amendment or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* shall have no right of reply.

76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting; (2) adjournment of the meeting; (3) adjournment of the discussion; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda*, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.

77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the *Agenda* is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

79. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith. If negatived, the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion had been made.

80. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.

81. When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived. If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed, if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval which in his opinion is reasonable announces that it is withdrawn. Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.

83. A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than

one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.

84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.

85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such orders, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow

offending, suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall declare the result thereof. Any fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he

is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section 11 of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given.

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or "against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion at his discretion.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Definition of Bye-Law:

1. A bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

Meetings of Syndicate.

2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates :—

1. The first Saturday in November.

2. Do. do. in December.

3. The second do. in January.

4. The first do. in February.

5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned Meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

6. The first Saturday in April.

7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

Important Business.

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers,

and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Text-books.

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Budget Estimate.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Amendment of Bye-laws.

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at Meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any Meeting of the Syndicate.

Boards of Studies.

7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.

8. The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

(i) English Literature.

(ii) Philosophy.

(iii) Sanskrit.

(iv) Arabic and Persian.

(v) Greek, Latin and Hebrew.

(vi) History, Geography and Political Economy.

The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and History shall not be more than seven in number on each Board.

The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.

(a) The Faculty of Science shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—

(i) Physical Science and Chemistry.

(ii) Drawing and Surveying.

The number of members on each of the above Boards shall not exceed five.

(b) The Board of Studies in Mathematics shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be chosen by the Faculty of Arts and three by the Faculty of Science.

(c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(d) A Convener of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board:

Provided that in the Board of Studies in Mathematics, the Convener shall be nominated by the Syndicate.

9(a). It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

Each Board of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty by which it is elected, and the Faculty shall forward each such report, with its own report thereon, to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the Members of the Syndicate before the Meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.

(b) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.

(c) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty, by which it is elected, on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.

10 Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.

11 The Registrar will forward to the Convener of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorised to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require.

He is also authorised to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed; and to pay to the Convener of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the Members of the Board: Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule.

Examiners.*

12. There shall be an external Examiner associated with an Examiner from an affiliated College in each subject of the B.A. and M.A. courses.

13. The prescribed course will be distributed between the two Examiners by the Committee appointed under Bye-law 18. For each subject the paper set and marked by an external Examiner one year shall, so far as practicable, be set and marked by an Examiner from an affiliated College in the ensuing year.

14. The Examiner in a subject, from an affiliated College will, as far as is compatible with the selection only of competent Examiners, be changed from time to time.

15. No Examiner residing outside the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.

* Under Resolution No. 127 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th February, 1896, each Examiner, in the Arts or Science Examination, is expected to send in a *brief* report to the Registrar for the information of the Examination Committee.

16. The Examiners will ordinarily be appointed by the Syndicate each year during the month of November on the receipt of a report from the Committee appointed under Bye-law 18. Any person desirous of being appointed an Examiner may send to the Registrar not later than the 1st of October each year an application specifying the subject or subjects in which he wishes to examine. The Examiners will be required to submit their question-papers to the Registrar on or before a date to be fixed by him.

17. In the case of an Examiner declining or being unable to act, the Syndicate will appoint a substitute.

18. A Committee of the Syndicate shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate to prepare for the approval of the Syndicate a list of Examiners for the Examinations in Arts and in Science of the following year. The Director of Public Instruction shall be an *ex-officio* member of this Committee, and with him there shall be associated four other members of the Syndicate to be elected by ballot.

19. The Committee appointed under Bye-law 18 shall select from amongst the Examiners in Arts gentlemen to set the question-paper at the Entrance Examination. The setter of a question-paper at the Entrance Examination shall indicate to Examiners in that paper the general lines to be followed in assigning marks to the answers.

20. The scale of remuneration to Examiners will be as follows :—

M A Examination.

	Rs. a. p.
For setting each question-paper ...	.. 100 0 0
„ marking each answer „ ...	.. 2 8 0
„ examining a candidate <i>viva voce</i> ...	.. 2 8 0

Practical Examiners in the M.A. Examination in Physical Science shall each be granted a *minimum* remuneration of Rs.150, with an additional remuneration of Rs.16 for each candidate after the sixth candidate.

B.A. Examination

	Rs. a. p.
For setting each question-paper ...	.. 50 0 0
„ marking each answer „ ...	.. 1 8 0
„ examining a candidate <i>viva voce</i> ...	.. 1 8 0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the B.A. Examination is less than Rs.100, the fee will be raised to that amount *

Intermediate Examination

	Rs. a. p.
For setting each question-paper ...	.. 25 0 0
„ marking each answer „ ...	.. 1 0 0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Intermediate Examination is less than Rs 75, the fee will be raised to that amount

Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

	Rs. a. p.
For setting each question paper ...	.. 20 0 0
„ marking each answer „ ...	.. 0 8 0

If in any subject the sum earned by an Examiner in the Entrance or School Final-Examination is less than Rs.50, the fee will be raised to that amount.*

* For the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations the Examiner's remuneration for the Practical Examination is fixed at Rs.50, plus Rs 3 for each candidate examined.

The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M.A. Examination, and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Examination.

The *minimum* fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts, shall be Rs.100, not Rs.150.

21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination shall be allowed double first-class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs.5 *per diem* while he is in Allahabad.

22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar. No marks assigned to candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.

23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 13th July.

* The fee to be paid to the Oral Examiner in English in the School Final-Examination shall be Rs.50, *plus* one rupee for each candidate above the first ten candidates.

The *honorarium* for selecting passages for the Oral Test of the School Final-Examination shall be Rs.100.

Moderators.*

24. Moderators shall be appointed for the Intermediate, Entrance, and School Final-Examinations in such subjects or branches of subjects only as the Syndicate may consider necessary.

25. The Moderators shall be men of long collegiate experience. B.A. and M.A. Examiners shall be eligible as Moderators.

26. There shall not be more than one Moderator in each subject, and the question-papers shall be sent to him by the Examiner. The Moderator shall forward the papers to the Registrar.

27. The Moderator shall have power to modify the examination papers. In case of his making any change in the papers, he shall communicate the same to the Examiners before forwarding the paper to the Registrar. The decision of the Moderator shall be final, and he shall be responsible for the papers.

28. Moderators shall be paid at the following rates :—

For moderating an Intermediate paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting a B.A. paper.

For moderating an Entrance or School Final paper the same sum as an Examiner is paid for setting an Intermediate paper.

* By Syndicate Resolution No. 99, dated 2nd April, 1898, the appointment of the Standing Board of Moderators for the Intermediate, Entrance and School Final-Examinations (*vide* Syndicate Resolution No. 2 dated 7th August, 1897) shall continue in force for the Examination of 1899 or until such Resolution of 7th August, 1897, be declared a Bye-law of the Syndicate.

Marks in Examinations.

29. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the *minimum* aggregate pass-marks shall be 36 *per cent.*; 48 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division. The *maximum* for each paper in all subjects shall be 100.

30. In the B.A. Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—*

Subject.	Total marks.	Pass-marks.
English	150	45
Philosophy	100	30
History	100	25
Classical Language ..	100	30
Aggregate Pass-marks ...	.	115

The total and pass-marks for Mathematics and Physical Science shall be the same as for the B.Sc.

In subjects in which a *vivâ voce* examination is held (excepting English), 90 *per cent.* of the marks shall be

* The following number of papers with total and pass-marks will be in force from the year 1900 (inclusive) —

B.A. AND B.SC EXAMINATIONS.

Subject.	Papers	Total marks.	Pass marks
English	3	150	49
Philosophy	2	100	30
Political Economy with Political Science	2	100	30
Mathematics	3	150	45
Physics	2	150	45†
	and <i>vivâ voce</i> }	(50 for each paper and 50 for <i>vivâ voce</i>)	
History	2	100	30
Classical Language ...	2	100	30
Chemistry	2	150	45†
	and <i>vivâ voce</i> }	(50 for each paper and 50 for <i>vivâ voce</i> .)	

The aggregate pass-marks to be in each case one-third of the total marks of the Course selected.

† Provided that *at least* 15 marks be obtained in the B.A. and B.Sc *Practical Examination* in Physics and Chemistry.

assigned to paper work, and 10 *per cent* to the *vivâ voce* examination.

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

30(a). In the B.Sc. Examination 50 marks shall be allotted for each Paper: and 100 marks for each subject in the *Practical* Examination.

The *minimum* pass-marks shall be 15 for each paper and 30 for each subject in the *Practical* Examination with aggregate pass-marks of 200: 33 *per cent* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* for the First Division.

31. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—*

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Total marks.</i>	<i>Pass-marks.</i>
English ...	150	49
History ...	50	10
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	50	10
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	50	10
Classical Language ..	50	12
Logic ...	50	12
Physical Science .	50	10
Aggregate Pass-marks	—	115

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 45 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 60 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

* For the Examinations of 1900 and after, the following percentages of Pass-marks will be in force.—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Total marks.</i>	<i>Pass-marks.</i>
English ...	150	49
History ...	50	12
Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry	50	12
Trigonometry and Conic Sections	50	12
Classical Language ...	50	12
Logic ...	50	12
Physical Science ...	50	12
Aggregate Pass-marks ...	—	115

The above is accepted as far as the percentages of Pass-marks go. The question of changes in the number of Papers is postponed to a future meeting.

32. In the Entrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects and the pass-marks in each shall be—

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Total marks.</i>	<i>Pass-marks.</i>
English	150	49
Mathematics	100	25
History and Geography	100	25
Classical Language	100	25
Aggregate Pass marks	...	148

Thirty-three *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Third Division; 40 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the Second Division; and 50 *per cent.* aggregate marks shall be the *minimum* for the First Division.

32(a). In the School Final-Examination one question-paper shall be set in each Optional subject; the pass-marks in the compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the Oral test in English shall be 50 and the pass-marks 15 out of 50;* the aggregate pass-marks shall be 33 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks; and 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate full marks shall be required for the First Division, 40 *per cent.* for the Second, and 33 *per cent.* for the Third.

32(b). In the Optional subjects of the School Final-Examination 16 (out of 50) shall be the pass-marks, except in that of *Book-keeping*, for which the pass-mark is 24.

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- * I. Reading, 10 marks
 - II. Conversation, 20 marks.
 - III. Rapid writing 10 marks.
 - IV. Slow and neat writing 10 marks

32 (c). The respective *maximum* and *minimum* pass-marks in Urdu or Hindi shall be 50 and 16.

33. In addition to the marks allowed by the Examiners, grace-marks on the following scale shall be given in all the University Examinations in Arts, Science and Law.

(a) A student who fails in one subject only by one mark and passes in the aggregate, shall receive one grace-mark.

(b) A student who passes in every subject, but fails in the aggregate by not more than two marks, shall receive one or two grace-marks, as the case may be.

(c) A student who fails in one subject only, but secures ten marks above the *minimum* aggregate, shall, in lieu of the grace-marks provided for by clause (a), be allowed two grace-marks, and one additional grace-mark for every further ten marks which he secures in excess of the *minimum* aggregate.

(d) An additional half grace-mark, if required, shall be given in any of the cases falling under clauses (a) to (c): provided that in no case falling under this or the previous clauses more than five grace-marks shall be allowed, and further, provided that no grace-marks shall be allowed to any student who fails in more than one subject.

(e) The place of a passed candidate in the examination list will be determined by the aggregate marks he secures from the Examiner, and he will not by the

addition of grace-marks become entitled to any higher place.

34. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to consider, but not to alter the marks allotted by the Examiners, to bring out and publish the results of the Examination, and to report to the Syndicate on the Examination, and the system of marking adopted. This Committee shall consist of five Members of the Syndicate to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a *quorum*. The Committee is authorized to report as passed every student who, with or without the grace-marks under Bye-law 33, obtains the required proportion of marks. If the Committee consider that any additional candidate should be passed who is not qualified even with the grace-marks under Bye-law 33, they are authorized as a special case to report him as passed, but they will submit a special report to the Syndicate at its next meeting mentioned in Bye-law 2, stating their reasons.

Qualification of Candidates.

35. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad:—

The Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English.

36. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to

the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad :—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination of Arts in the University of the Punjab (passed in English).

37. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the examinations mentioned in Bye-law 36 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.

38. With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the University of Madras, the University of Bombay, or the University of the Punjab, for not less than one academic year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces.

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid

Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad, for the purpose of the B.A. Examination: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations: provided that in calculating their attendance every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

39. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law respectively to be made before forwarding the certificates.

40. The minimum 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the

B.A. Examination shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.

41. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B.A. or Intermediate Examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 *per cent.* of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceeding the Examination and any one other previous academical year.

42. Schoolmasters, in order to be admitted to an Examination, must be of two years' standing as Schoolmasters since their last Examination, and their application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools:—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL-
MASTERS.

CERTIFIED that *A. B.* is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the——Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the ——Examination.

43. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the examinations of the University.

Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

44. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination :—

(a) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination, unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the school belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course or unless the scholars of such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

(b) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh who desires that his school shall be recognized as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.

(c) That if the Inspector of a Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the month of December

in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner.

(d) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

(e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.

(f) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.

(g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.

(h) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination, for at least three years on its present standard.

45. No College shall be affiliated, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces the Inter-College Rules.

46. The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate :—

(1) *Entrance Examination :*

- (a) With reference to Regulation 6 (1) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision for *unseen* passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 50 for answers in such *unseen* passages ;
- (b) With reference to the same Regulation 6,—that the Paper in English Grammar be set with the object of testing the candidate's *practical* knowledge of the subject as in Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist of mere rules and technicalities ;
- (c) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be retained, such Text-book shall be changed annually, in whole or in part, in the same way as in the English Courses for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

(2) *Intermediate Examination :*

That there be one Paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course ; and that a second Paper be set half from the Poetry Course, and half from *unseen* passages.

(3) *B.A. Examination :*

- (a) That the system for the Intermediate Examination regarding *unseen* passages, be adopted for the B.A. Examination also ; —

- (b) That in the *vivâ voce* test for the B.A. Degree the passages used be *unseen* passages ;
- (c) That in each of the papers—prose or poetry—three-fourths be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages ;
- (d) That 45 marks be allowed for the First Paper, 45 for the Second Paper, 40 for the Third Paper (Essay), and 20 for the *vivâ voce* test : and that 11 marks be considered as the practical equivalent of one-fourth of 45, in each of the First and Second Papers.

(4) *M.A. Examination :*

- (a) That a Fifth Paper in English be set on *unseen* passages, and that a Sixth Paper be set on Essay writing ;
- (b) That in the *vivâ voce* test, the passages used be *unseen* passages ;
- (c) That the marks allowed for each and every Paper be 100 ; and that the marks for the *vivâ voce* test be similarly 100.

For a *Duplicate Examination* certificate the following fee is to be levied :—

			Rs.	a.	p
For Entrance and School Final	...	...	20	0	0
„ Intermediate	...	...	40	0	0
„ B.A. or B.Sc.	...	...	60	0	0
„ M.A.	...	...	100	0	0

The Registrar to be satisfied of the *bona fides* of the loss of the certificate.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.

47. The following Rules are to be observed in all Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad :—

1. A student on first joining a College is required to bring with him a certificate as to his conduct, from the Head Master of the High School from which he matriculated, or passed the Final Standard Examination in the case of Europeans.

In the case of students who have matriculated as private candidates, such information regarding previous conduct must be furnished to the Principal as he may think necessary.

2. In the case of students desiring to migrate from one College to another, after having failed in any University Examination held immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, a leaving-certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they failed will be required.

3. A student will be recognized as a member of a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and paid his admission and first month's fee in case of fees being required by the College.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave one College to join another after having duly qualified according to Rule 3, he must—(1) give notice

of his intention to leave; (2) make payment of all College fees due up to date, and in addition pay a fine of Rs.10; and (3) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from College funds, unless the refund of scholarships be specially excused by the Principal.

These payments having been made (or excused) the Principal will grant a transfer-certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed. Exemption from the payment of the fine will be granted in two cases—(1) in the case of the removal to another district of the parent or guardian with whom the student has been living and (2) when a change of air is recommended by a recognized Medical Practitioner for the improvement of a student's health. The refund of scholarships, etc., will, in such cases also, depend on the decision of the Principal,—

Provided always that, unless at the commencement of the academical year, a student will be refused admission into a college situated in the same city or district as the College from which his transfer-certificate was issued, except with the permission of the Principal of the last-named College.

5. A student who has not been permitted to continue his studies in any College owing to his failure at the College Examination, or who has not been allowed promotion, may not be admitted into a higher class in another College.

6. A Principal may disqualify a student from appearing for a University Examination when the

student has been guilty of such misconduct or persistent idleness as, in the opinion of the Principal, renders him an unfit person to be admitted to the Examination.

7. A Principal may rusticate or expel a student according to the nature of the offence. No student who has been expelled may be admitted into any other affiliated College, except by the special permission of the Syndicate. No student who has been rusticated may be admitted into another College during the period of his rustication, except by the special permission of the Syndicate.

8. A student who has been educated at a College affiliated to any other University may be required to produce a certificate similar to that mentioned in para. 1.

9 The Transfer Certificate and the Leaving Certificate under these Rules shall be in the following forms:—

College Transfer Certificate.

COUNTERFOIL.

Serial No. of Certificate _____

Name _____

Father's name _____

Caste _____

Class _____

Department _____

Reason of leaving _____

Conduct _____

Charges paid up to date _____

FOIL.

No. _____ College.

_____, the _____, 189

CERTIFIED that _____, son of _____, by caste _____, was a student

in the _____ year class in the _____ Department

from _____, to _____, during that period the

roll of the class was called _____ times, and he was present on

_____ of these occasions. He leaves _____

His conduct as far as known to the Principal was _____

He paid all charges due from him to the College.

Principal.

Principal.

College Leaving Certificate.

COUNTERFOIL.

No. _____
 _____ COLLEGE,
 Dated the _____ 189 .

CERTIFIED that _____
 son of _____, caste _____,
 resident of _____, joined the _____
 year class of this College on _____ 189 ,
 and ceased to attend the College from _____
 189 , from the _____ year class, having passed
 or failed in the _____ examination of 189 .
 His conduct at College is reported to have
 been _____

Principal.

FOIL.

No. _____
 _____ COLLEGE,
 Dated the _____ 189 .
 CERTIFIED that _____
 son of _____, caste _____,
 resident of _____, joined the _____
 year class of this College on _____ 189
 and ceased to attend the College from _____
 189 , from the _____ year class, having passed or
 failed in the _____ examination of 189 .
 His conduct at College is reported to have been _____

Principal.

V.

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year at a time fixed by the Syndicate at Allahabad, and at such other places* as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Rajputana, or Central India, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognised High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their School for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

* The following places have been appointed :—Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. Each candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. English.

II. History and Geography.

* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognised High Schools, to the candidates, till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

III. Mathematics.

IV. A Classical Language, *viz.*, one of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

I. In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in prose and poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular* or other modern language† to be determined by the Syndicate: provided that for such translation there be substituted English composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

II. One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the question will be set in General and Physical Geography. The text-books may be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

III. In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

* Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi or Gujrati.

† French, German, or Italian.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four books of Euclid.

IV. In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences, illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

7. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final Examinations prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University: provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination, in the compulsory courses of English, Arithmetic, and Mathematics; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.

* 8 (a) (i) The Examination in French now open to girls in the Entrance Examination, as a second language, shall be open to boys also as an additional subject.

(ii) The Logic paper for the Intermediate Examination may be taken up by an Entrance candidate under a similar arrangement.

(iii) These Examinations in French and Logic shall be so arranged that they shall not conflict with the other and ordinary Examinations.

(iv) An additional fee of Rs.2 shall be charged for Examination in each of such papers.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

9. The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate at

* Applies to those Entrance Candidates only who may wish to meet the Examination requirements of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom.

Allahabad, and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

10. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution† for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

11. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously.‡

12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application

* The following places have been appointed :—Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Law means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

‡ By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.

must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.

14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

15. No candidate who has failed in the Intermediate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the necessary exception in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

17. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order.

Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in one or other of the two following Courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

- I. English.*
- II. Mathematics—Arithmetic, including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks Algebra, and Geometry.
- III. Deductive Logic treated thoroughly; and in
- IV. A Classical Language; and in *either*
- V. History
or
- VI. Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

B.

- | | | |
|--|-----|------------------------------------|
| I. English * ... | ... | } The same as in
the A. Course. |
| II. Mathematics—Arithmetic,
Algebra, and Geometry. | ... | |
| III. Deductive Logic | ... | |
| IV. Trigonometry, Geometrical Conic Sections, as
under VI of the A. Course. | | |
| V. Elementary Physics and Chemistry. | | |

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

* Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, or Gujati into English. English composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

The Classical Language shall be one of the following:—

Sanskrit.	|	Latin.
Arabic.	|	Greek.
Persian.	|	Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

19. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

20. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Intermediate Examination. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.

21. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.*

22. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.,

* By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Panjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

26. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.A. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.

27. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

28. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged

in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

29. Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognised are—

(GROUP I.)

E n g l i s h .

(GROUP II.)

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Mathematics and Physics.

(GROUP III.)

History, a Classical Language, and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) A subject in Group II; and (c) A third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of the Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, be examined for the Degree of M.A.

33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.

34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.

35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated College for not less than one academical year.

36. The subject of Examination shall be the following :—

- (1) Languages
- (2) Mental and Moral Science.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Physical Science.
- (5) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from

sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

38. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

39. The Examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers. partly *vivâ voce* In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

39(a). None of the above Regulations shall be understood to apply to the M.A. Examination in *Mathematics*, except in so far as they agree with the Regulations in Science. In Mathematics, candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be required to pass the First D.Sc. Examination and Second D.Sc. Examination according to the Regulations in Science (from 1899).

40. The Examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.

41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

42. The Examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

43. The Examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.

44. The Examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs.

45. The Examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature, and philosophy.

46. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.

47. The Examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects :—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

48. The M.A. Examinations *in Mathematics* shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc. from 1899.

49. The Examination in Physical Science shall be either in Physics or in Chemistry :—

(a) The course in Physics shall include Heat, Electricity, Practical Physics, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

(b) The course in Chemistry shall include Theoretical Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and the Doctrine of Scientific Method.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

50. The Examination in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History ; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

51. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

53. A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.

54. Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up

to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*

57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.

* Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools, to the candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.

58. The School Final-Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

59. At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects :—

- I. English.
- II. History and Geography.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. Either Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall be open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and graduates of the University; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times; and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied: a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this Examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both: those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this Examination, in the alternative vernacular, but paying a fee of two rupees for the same and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force for the Examinations of 1900 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects:—

- V. Drawing.
 - VI. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
 - VII. Agriculture with Surveying.
 - VIII. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.
 - IX. Political Economy.
- I. In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, *viz.*, (a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.
- II & III. In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.
- IV. One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (b) to translate from English into Urdu; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu but omitting item (c.)

V—IX. In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

60. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to be called the School-Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN.

61. Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Entrance Examination.

62. The Entrance Examination for Girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a modern may be taken up in lieu of a classical language. Such modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali: and this arrangement is allowed up to the year 1900 (inclusive).

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

63. Girls may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for Girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts in general, with the exception that a modern language (French, German, or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a classical language.

B.A. Examination.

64. Women may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M.A. Examination.

65. The M.A. Examination for Women shall be the same as the M.A. Examination in general.

GENERAL.

66. The Syndicate may from time to time modify the Regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each Examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.

67. The Syndicate may accept the Examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the Regulations; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.

68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889—91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its Examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

2. Any Undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has regularly attended lectures, and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination in the B Course. Less than 75 *per cent.* of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.

3. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.

4. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.

5. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

7. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.Sc. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly-recognized institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.

8. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*. Candidates will be required to undergo a *practical* Examination also.

9. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 *per cent.* of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

10. At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science every candidate shall, for the present, be examined in—

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

11. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A., in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

12. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall consist of three parts to be called respectively the First D.Sc., the Second D.Sc., and the Third D.Sc. Examinations.

These Examinations shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

13. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the B.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the First D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

14. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the First D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Second D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

15. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the Second D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Third D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

16. The subject of Examination shall be one of the following :—

1. Mathematics.
2. Physics.
3. Chemistry.

17. Each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twenty rupees for the First D.Sc., a fee of thirty rupees for the Second D.Sc., and a fee of fifty rupees for the Third D.Sc. No candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of the fee.

18. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

19. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers and partly practical. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.

20. After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.

21. Every candidate shall on passing each Examination receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

VII. REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date in November, to be fixed by the Faculty.*

2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University, or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British, British-Colonial, or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any

* The LL.B Examination of November, 1898, will be held on Monday, the 28th November, and following days.

Application must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 28th September, 1898.

subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.

5. The Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(1) (a) The Principals of Jurisprudence.

(b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of Law in British India.

(2) The Law of Evidence } Civil.
and pleading. } Criminal.

(3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.

(4) The Law relating to Contracts ; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property ; to Registration ; to Successions ; and to Torts.

(5) Equity, with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages, and Specific Relief.

(6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.

(7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.

(8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

A paper will be set in each of the above eight subjects, and the Examination will be held in such order as the Faculty may direct. Not less than three hours will be allowed for each paper.

7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.

8. As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.

10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 *per cent.*, and for the second class 50 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a *minimum* of 33 *per cent.* of the marks allotted to each paper.*

HONOURS IN LAW.

11. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such Examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding Examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the Examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

12. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.

* N.B.—The marks raised will take effect from 1898 Examination.

13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A., at least on month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

14. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.

15. The Examination shall be *vivâ voce* and by printed papers.

16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.

17. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.

18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.*

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

19. No special Examination shall be held for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time

* By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1890, 100 marks are the *maximum* in each paper; and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain 60 *per cent.* of the aggregate marks obtainable and a *minimum* of 30 *per cent.* in each paper.

passed the Honours Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination: provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

VIII.
APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
TO EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final-Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 10 rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate

This certificate must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of a School recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination

which ought to exclude him from the School Final-Examination; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at

_____ School for not less than _____ year; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The _____ 189 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu, or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V—IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from matriculation; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University; that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the Examination; and that he has signed the above application in my presence.

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a private student must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

(The clause commencing "That he has attended" and terminating with "date of the Examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognised High Schools.)

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.

Signature of candidate.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University in the*——Course.

The fee† of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

† The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered) Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance (or School Final) Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of——); that I know nothing against his character which ought to exclude him from this Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Classical language in which to be examined.

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

*Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance
(or School Final) Examination.*

* Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster, or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature* of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

A and B—I, II, III	...	English, Mathematics and Deductive Logic.
A—IV	...	Classical Language.
A—V, VI	...	History or Trigonometry, &c., &c.
B—IV, V	...	Trigonometry, &c., and Physics and Chemistry.

Principal.

Dated _____

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.†

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the

* In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years, before admission to the Examination.

† N.B.—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Panjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, under Regulation 11 of the Regulation in Arts, or to the B A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

_____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools.

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED
IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH
THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ School.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of (—————); that I know

This certificate is to be signed by the principal of an affiliated institution, or by an Inspector of Schools in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers in the Education Department.

nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The ————— 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Group 1	English Literature.
Group 2	Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science Physics and Mathematics.
Group 3	History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.	Period or periods of continuous study.	Signature of Principal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.*

Certified that _____ is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing, as such, since he passed the _____ Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the _____ Examination.

Inspector of Schools,

_____ *Division.*

Dated _____

N.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission.

DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN
A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH
THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION.

I hereby certify that I appeared in the _____ Examination of the University of Allahabad in the year _____ and failed.

Master in _____ *School.*

Countersigned.

Inspector of Schools,

_____ *Division.*

* *N.B.*—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Panjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulation in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

M.A. EXAMINATION.**APPLICATION.**

(Candidates *taking Mathematics*, will use the Form of Application for the First D.Sc. and Second D.Sc. Examinations. everywhere substituting 'M.A.' for 'D.Sc.' and 'B.A.' for 'B.Sc.')

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in _____

The fee* of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate; that he has passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of the University of (_____); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of
any previous year.*(Signature of candidate.)***SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.****APPLICATION.****To***The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.***SIR,**

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Special Vernacular Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 2 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the School from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a *private student* must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from appearing at the Special Vernacular Examination of this University.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Religion.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (*i.e.*, at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Urdu or Hindi or both in which to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the Special Vernacular
Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of 30 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognised under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science.

(or the equivalent Examination of the University

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad in the B. Course

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

of (———); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that he has regularly attended lectures in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Courses of *Practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College; and that I believe the sub-joined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____

The fee* of 20 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of Allahabad; that he has during

the last year regularly attended a course of instruction in_____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

*The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the First D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

*(Signature of candidate.)***SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.****APPLICATION.***To**The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in _____

The fee* of **30** rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee. must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad ; that he has

during the year past regularly attended a course of instruction in _____ ; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science ; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the First D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Second D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To**The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Third Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in_____

The fee* of 50 rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

me, by the production of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Second Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of

Allahabad; that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in_____

that I know nothing against his character which ought; to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

*The*_____ 189 .

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the Second D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Third D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(*Signature of candidate.*)

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of 50 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has fulfilled

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from

graduating as Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The _____ 189 .

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. Degree Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the LL.B. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of 100 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee* of 200 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

* The fee must be paid in Cash, or by a Treasury Transfer Receipt or Currency Note (registered). Postage Stamps or Post Office Orders will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that _____ has fulfilled the conditions laid down in Regulation 19 of the Regulations in Law.

This certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

The _____ 189 .

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE.

I certify that _____, aged _____, passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of _____ 189 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

I certify that _____, aged _____, passed the School Final-Examination held in the month of _____ 189 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English, History and Geography, Mathematics, and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

CERTIFICATE GRANTED TO MATRICULANTS WHO HAVE
PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE CODE
OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Certified that _____
having passed the Final Examination of 189 , from
_____prescribed by the Code of Regulations for
European Schools in the subjects laid down in Regula-
tion 8 of the Regulations in Arts may be admitted as
a student in Arts into the first year class of insti-
tution affiliated to the University of Allahabad, under
Regulation 8 of the Regulations in Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 189. }

Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, A. COURSE.

I certify that _____ passed the Inter-
mediate Examination in Arts held in the month of
_____ 189 , and was placed in the _____
Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English
Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, Deduc-
tive Logic, Classical Language, History or Trigonome-
try and Geometrical Conic Sections.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, B. COURSE.

I certify that _____ passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in the month of _____ 189 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Deductive Logic, Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections and Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the

Examination of 189 ; with Honours in _____
and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined are English
Literature, _____ and _____

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the
Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the
Examination of 189 , in _____; and that he was
placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

SPECIAL VERNACULAR.

I certify that _____
passed the Special Vernacular Examination held in the
month of _____ 189 , in Urdu or Hindi.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }

The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD; }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the Examination of 189 , with Honours in _____; and that he was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D SC. DEGREE.

I certify that _____ passed the first Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science in the subject of _____ held in the year 189 , and was placed in the _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

I certify that _____
 passed the Second Examination for the Degree of
 Doctor of Science in the subject of _____
 held in the year 189 , and was placed in the
 _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
 The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE D.SC. DEGREE.

This is to certify that _____ obtained
 the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University,
 in the Examination of 189 , and was placed in the
 _____ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
 The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that _____ has been
 admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this
 University at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
 The _____ 189 . }

Chancellor
or
Vice-Chancellor.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that _____ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 189 ; and that he was placed in the _____ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

HONOURS IN LAW.

This is to certify that _____ passed the Examination for Honours in Law held by this University in 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Registrar.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that _____ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

*Chancellor
or
Vice-Chancellor.*

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of
Doctor of Laws in this University has been conferred
upon _____ at the Convocation of
189 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }
The _____ 189 . }

Chancellor.

IX.

APPENDIX B.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND LAW
FOR THE YEARS 1899 AND 1900.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1899.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, *viz*, one of the following :—

Sanskrit.

Latin.

Arabic.

Greek.

Persian.

Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the Course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed.

A second paper will be in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujerati, Bengali) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother tongue is English.

CHARLES KINGSLEY: Heroes.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT: Masterman Ready (abridged as in Bells's Reading Books).

GOLDSMITH: The Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the question-paper in Geography.

History—BUCKLEY (ARABELLA): History of England.

HARA PRASAD SASTRI: History of India.

Geography (General)—CLARKE: Geographical Reader. (Macmillan.) (Not *Geographic Reader*.)

Geography (Physical)—To the extent given in GEIKIE'S Primer of Physical Geography.

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The Course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reductions, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Discount, and Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The Course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The Course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The Course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The Course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA : Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI : Upakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib, Sarf Mir, and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M MUHAMMAD SHIBLI: Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.

French—(For Female Candidates.)

B. SAINTINE: Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

Hindi.—(For Female Candidates.)

TULSIDASA: Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad). Pages 208—213 ; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA : Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI : Nitissuddho Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali —(For Female Candidates)

Pushpamala of SIVANATH SASRI (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of RAJANIKANTA GUPTA (Calcutta).

Urdu.—(For Female Candidates)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anware Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1899.

English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD : Majmua "Kaghazat Karrawai" for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Freehand.—With simple shading as in the N.-W. P. and Oudh Series No. IV, which has been revised and enlarged.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in Gill's New School of Art Geometry to p. 92.

Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, *surahis*, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE: Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART: "Primer of Physics"

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-foot chains); points to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to errors in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration ; use of area-comb (tale square).

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India by Charles Benson and C. K. Subha Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

INGLIS : Book-keeping (Chamber's Educational Course).

Political Economy.

MRS. FAWCETT : Political Economy for beginners.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1899.

A. COURSE.

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course ; and a second paper will be set, half from the Poetry Course and half from *unseen* passages ; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

SCOTT : Lady of the Lake.

GOLDSMITH : The Traveller.

MILTON : Comus.

ADDISON : as in Golden Treasury Series.

F. HARRISON : Life of Oliver Cromwell.

HELPS : Life of Columbus.

WEST : Elements of English Grammar.

*** Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.**

Arithmetic :

Algebra : Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry : Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V; Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

Trigonometry, including logarithms; methods of measuring angles; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; trigonometrical transformations; solution of triangles; area of a circle; the properties of logarithms; the use of logarithmic tables; properties of triangles.

*1. *Principles of Arithmetic*—including scales of Notation. (H. Cox; Macmillan & Co.)

2. *Arithmetic, General*—omitting Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Stocks, Discount, Interest. &c.

3. *Mensuration of the simpler solids*—cylinders, parallelepipeds, prisms, areas, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Geometrical Conic Sections.

MUKHOPADHYA : Geometry of Conic Sections.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—First Principles and Laws of Thought ; Logical use of Language ; Terms, Categories and Predicables ; Formal Division and Definition ; Propositions and their Import ; Forms of Immediate Inference ; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning ; Fallacies ; Functions of Syllogism ; Trains of Reasoning ; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.
Arabic.	Greek.
Persian.	Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

BHARTRIHARI : Nitisataka.

APTE : Guide to Sanskrit Composition.

Grammar as contained in MACDONELL'S abridged edition of MAX MÜLLER'S Grammar or in any similar book.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, (omitting the following pieces:—Zikrul Hawatif, An-Nawadir and the extract from Ibrahim Beg); Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

Persian.

M. MOHAMMAD SHIBLI'S Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE: Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY: Book XXI.

CICERO: De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES: Hecuba.

PLATO: Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME: Selections from the Correspondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE: Cinna (Do. do.)

History.

MEIKLEJOHN: History of England and Great Britain and *either*

(a) SANDERSON: Greece and Rome;

or,

(b) LYALL: British Dominion in India.

B COURSE.**English.**

As in the A. Course

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

As in the A. Course.

Deductive Logic.

As in the A. Course.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.

As in the A. Course.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

WRIGHT: Physics.

LODGE: Elementary Mechanics.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Chemistry for Beginners.

BA. EXAMINATION, 1899.**English.**

There will be three papers in English. In each of the papers—Prose or Poetry—three-fourths will be set from the prescribed Text, and one-fourth from *unseen* passages; the third paper being an English Essay bearing on some subject included in the B.A. Course of English Literature and to be written from a brief outline indicating the main points to be expanded. In the *vivâ voce* test for the B.A. Degree the passages used will be *unseen* passages.

SHAKESPEARE: *Midsummer Night's Dream*; *King John*; *Othello*; *Tempest*.

MILTON: *Paradise Lost*, Books V, VI, VII.

BYRON: *Childe Harold*, Cantos III and IV.

LAMB: *Essays of Elia* (Macmillan's Selections.)

NICHOL: *Byron* (English Men of Letters Series).

CARLYLE: *Readings from*, edited by KEITH LEASK
(BLACKIE'S English Classics).

DOWDEN: *Shakespeare Primer*.

ABBOTT: *Shakespearian Grammar* (so far as it bears on
the Plays prescribed).

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

LADD: *Primer of Psychology*. (Longmans, Green &
Co., 1894.)

BERKELEY: *Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous*.

HUME: *Inquiry concerning Human Understanding*
(Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER: *Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue*.

MILL: *Utilitarianism*.

MACKENZIE'S *Manual of Ethics* (2nd Edition).

FLINT: *Theism*, Chapters I—IX;

or,

SIDGWICK: *Outlines of the History of Ethics*.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA : Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BHAVABHUTI : Uttararāma Chaita.

Grammar as contained in MAX MÜLLER'S larger Grammar or in WHITNEY'S Sanskrit Grammar, or in KALE'S Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay)

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only)

Arabic.

SYAD AMJAD ALI : Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabba, Al-Jawāib, and An-Nahlah—Candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

1. Siāssat Namah by Nizam-ul-Mulk.

2. Firdausi : Shāh Nāmah.

(I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.

(II) The Sāsānid Period.

3. Selection from Qā'anī.

4. Selections from Manuchihri.

5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections.

The Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books.

Latin.

HORACE : Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO : De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS : Annals, Books I and II.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES : Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO : Phædo.

THUCYDIDES : Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

History.

SEELEY : Growth of British Policy.

SANDERSON : Mediæval Europe.

SANDERSON : Modern Europe.

BRYCE : Holy Roman Empire.

GUIZOT : History of Civilization in *Europe*.*

And either (a) Constitutional History.

Books suggested : Taswell-Langmead, Constitutional History ;

* Questions will not be set from the 'History of Civilization in France.'

or, (b) *A Special Period*, namely, one only of the following Periods—

(1)—*The Administration of Warren Hastings.*

Books suggested: LYALL: *Warren Hastings*; STRACHEY: *The Rohilla War.*

(2)—*The Crusades.*

Books suggested: COX: *The Crusades.*

COTTER MORISON: *Life and Times of St. Bernard.*

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—*Political Economy.*

MARSHALL: *Principles of Economics.*

PRICE: *Political Economy in England.*

(2)—*Political Science.**

BLUNTSCHLI: *Theory of the State.*

ARISTOTLE: *Politics.*

BAGEHOT: *English Constitution.*

STRACHEY: *India (New and Revised Edition) Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI.*

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

* In addition to questions from Bluntschli, an equal number of questions shall be set from each of the last three works; and students shall be required to be examined in any two of these three, in addition to Bluntschli.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1899.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate shall be examined in—

- (I) Mathematics.
- (II) Physics.
- (III) Chemistry.

Mathematics.

- (1) Analytical Geometry (limited to rectangular axes).
- (2) Differential Calculus (as in Williamson, Chapters I—V and IX).
- (3) Integral Calculus—(as in Edwards' Integral Calculus, Chapters I—VI).
- (4) Dynamics—Hicks's Dynamics:—

There will be two question-papers only.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:—

General Properties of matter—

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, *e.g.*, attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and

lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. Hooke's Law, and determination of YOUNG'S Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and harmonic motion.

Sound—

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. DOPPLER'S principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. LISSAJOU'S figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(vc - x)$ to problem in interference.

Heat—

Construction and theory of thermometers. Coefficients of expansion, and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of coefficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light—

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. NEWTON'S rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly, and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism—

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Coefficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity—

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. THOMSON'S quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity, and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM'S Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate

system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. PELTIER and THOMSON'S effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Coefficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo Units, electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulom, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule.

The *practical* Examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK SHAW'S Practical Physics :—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books are suggested for the guidance of lecturers and students, but are not prescribed :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON'S Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

DANIELL : Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

GANOT : Natural Philosophy.

GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

GRAY : Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a *practical* examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :—

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, laws of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outlines of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, DULONG and PETIT'S Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c. Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition, Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in LOTHAR MEYER'S or MENDELJEFF'S tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.

1. Analysis of salts by wet and dry processes. The salts to contain one acid and one base and to be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen, Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides,

Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates (normal), Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books are suggested :—

NEWTN: Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT: Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE: Inorganic Chemistry.

JAGO: Inorganic Chemistry (LONGMAN'S Advanced
Science Manuals).

HILL: Practical Chemistry.

TILDEN: Chemical Philosophy.

WURTZ: Chemical Theory

REMSEN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR: Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON: Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

TURPIN: Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

JONES: Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are—

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested :—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of FROST'S Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant coefficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

EDWARD'S Integral Calculus and FORSYTH'S Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

"TAIT and STEELE" or "WILLIAMSON and TARLETON" may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows :—

1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are—

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in CHRYSTAL'S *Algebra* and HOBSON'S *Trigonometry*.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S "Statics" or MINCHIN'S "Statics" is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S "Dynamics of a Particle" or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON'S "Dynamics" may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S "Rigid Dynamics." MACH'S "Science of Mechanics" is also recommended.

*Differential Calculus.**Integral Calculus.**Differential Equation.**Elements of the Calculus of Variations.**Analytical Plane Geometry.**Analytical Solid Geometry.*

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

The Examination will consist of five papers as follows:—

1. Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics.
4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc.

Mathematics.

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects:—

- I.—*Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.*
- II.—*Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.*
- III.—*Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-dynamics.*
- IV.—*Theory of Potential with applications to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.*

V.—*Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.*

The Examination will consist of two papers and an Essay.

Physics and Chemistry.

Not yet fixed.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1899.

The subjects of Examination are :—

- (I) Languages :—Any one of the following,
viz.,—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian,
Latin, Greek, Hebrew.
- (II) Mental and Moral Science.
- (III) Mathematics.
- (IV) Physical Science.
- (V) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

There will be two papers in Poetry, two in Prose. A fifth paper in English will be set on *unseen* passages, and a sixth paper will be set on Essay writing.

In the *vivâ voce* test, the passages used will be *unseen* passages.

English

SHAKESPEARE : Tempest ; Romeo and Juliet ; Macbeth ;
Coriolanus ; Antony and Cleopatra.

CHAUCER : Prologue ; The Knight's Tale ; The Nonne
Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS).

WARD : English Poets, Vol. IV. (WORDSWORTH, COLERIDGE, SOUTHEY, SCOTT, CAMPBELL, BYRON, T. MOORE, SHELLEY, KEATS, LANDOR, T. HOOD, ELIZ. BARRETT-BROWNING, R. BROWNING, MATTH. ARNOLD, TENNYSON).

MILTON : Sonnets ; Paradise Regained ; Samson Agonistes.

TENNYSON : In Memoriam.

BACON : Essays.

MORE : Utopia.

FROUDE : Short Studies on Great Subjects ; A Fortnight in Kerry ; Reciprocal Duties of State and Subject ; On Progress ; Education ; On the Uses of a Landed Gentry ; Party Politics.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship.

E. F. KNIGHT : Where Three Empires Meet (LONGMAN'S Colonial Library).

THACKERAY : Esmond.

MORRIS : Historical Outlines of English Accidence (Revised by KELLNER).

KELLNER : Historical Outlines of English Syntax.

STOPFORD BROOKE : Primer of English Literature.

SAINTSBURY : Elizabethan Literature.

Sanskrit

Rigveda Samhita, I ; I and II (Asiatic Society).

Chhandogya Upanishad.

SUDRAKA : Mricchhakatika.

BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA : Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA : Kadambari Purvabhaga.

VYASA and SANKARA : Vedanta Sutra with Sankarabhashya Adhyaya II, Padas I, II.

Bhashaparichchheda and Muktaavali.

VACHASPATI MISRA : Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

MAMMATA : Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

Bhagavadgita with Sankarabhashya.

WHITNEY : Sanskrit Grammar.

MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

VIDYARANYA BHAARATITIRTHA : Panchadasi Outlines of Sanskrit Literature as in WEBER or in the Introductions to LANMAN'S Sanskrit Reader or any similar book.

Candidates may take up CUNNINGHAMS' *Corpus Inscriptionum* instead of the Bhashaparichchheda and Muktavali and VACHASPATI MISRA'S Sankhyatattava Kaumudi.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character only.)

Arabic

Maqámáte Harírí.

Mustatraf.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

„ Mutanabbi.

„ Nabegha.

„ Sahae Muallaqát (as contained in Zouzani).

Qasidæ Banate Suád

Kafia and Shafia, with commentaries by Rázi.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maání.

Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of India and the Emperor Akbar's Precepts.	آئین اکبری—ایران مخدومدان ودلاویز گندار شهسناهی
Vaqāya Nemat Khan Ali	وقایع نعمت خان عالی *
Akhlāqe Nāseri.	اخلاق ناصری *
Ejāze Khusravi.	اعجاز خسروی *
Se Nasre Zuhuri.	سه نظر ظهوری *
Tauqiāte Kiswa.	توقیات کسری *
Abul Fazal.	ابوالفضل *
Shahnamae Firdausi.	شاه نامه فردوسی *
Qasaed Qā'ini,	قصائد قاعانی *
Divan Saadi with Qasaed.	دیوان سعدی مع قصائد و مملعات *
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.	قصائد ظهیر فاریابی *
Divane Hâtiz.	دیوان حافظ *
Qasaed Khaqani.	قصائد خاقانی *
Hadaequl Balaghat.	حدائق البلاغت *
Meyarul Ashaar.	معیار اشعار *

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions; and also the Arabic Course for the Intermediate Examination of 1899.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS:

LACRETIUS: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL: Satires.

SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore; The
Orations against Verres.

TACITUS: The Annals.

QUINTILIAN: Institutio Oratoria.

History.

MOMMSEN: Roman History, translated by W. P.
Dickson.

Greek.

HOMER: Iliad, Books I—VI; Odyssey, Books I—IV.

PINDAR: The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS: Prometheus Vincetus; Agamemnon; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES: Œdipus Tyrannus; Electra; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES: Medea; Hecuba; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

THEOCRITUS: Idyls.

HERODOTUS: Books I, II, and VII.

THUCYDIDES: Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES: Philippic Orations; Orations against Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO: Gorgias; Protagoras; Symposium; Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE: Ethics.

History

CURTIUS: History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Judges.	Psalms.
Nehemiah.	Proverbs.
Ezra.	Isaiah.
Esther.	Jeremiah.
Ecclesiastes.	Ezekiel.
Job.	Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH: Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD: History and Antiquities of Israel.

*Philosophy**

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

* A fifth paper will be set on some Philosophical question.

KANT: Critique of the Pure Reason. (Translated by
MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding;
Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

LADD: Outlines of Physiological Psychology.

SIGWART: Logic (Translated by DENDY), 2 Vols.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

T. H. GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

A. WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by
THILLY.)

History.

(1) The B.A. History Course, including Constitutional History and both Special Periods.

(2) The B.A. Course in Political Science and Political Philosophy.

(3) The following books:—STEPHEN: Liberty. Equality. Fraternity; MAINE: Ancient Law.

Mathematics

The Examinations in Mathematics for the Degree of M.A. to be the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

Physical Science

Candidates may take up either Physics or Chemistry.

Physics.

The Course shall include,

- (1) Properties of Matter.
- (2) Heat.
- (3) Sound.
- (4) Light.
- (5) Electricity and Magnetism : as in the following
Text-Books :—

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

BALFOUR-STEWART : Treatise on Heat, or the corresponding parts of PRESTON's Theory of Heat.

GRAY : Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

MAXWELL : Elementary Electricity.

S. THOMSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics, or the corresponding parts of PRESTON's Theory of Light.

GANOT : Physics,—part relating to Sound.

DESCHANEL : Physics, part relating to Sound (New edition).

TYNDALL : Sound.

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

Chemistry.

The Course shall include,—

- (1) Inorganic Chemistry : (2) a general knowledge of Organic Chemistry : (3) a general knowledge of Physical Chemistry : (4) History of Chemistry and Chemical Theory : (5) Practical Chemistry, both Qualitative and Quantitative, excluding Organic Analysis: as in the following Text-Books :—

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER : Organic Chemistry (parts in large type).

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

WURTZ : History of Chemical Theory.

WURTZ : Atomic Theory.

LOTHAR MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

OSTWALD : Outlines of General Chemistry (parts on Solutions and Electro-Chemical relations).

VALENTIN : Quantitative Analysis.

THORPE and MUIR : Quantitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

(Reference may be made to FRESINIUS.)

TEXT-BOOKS FOR 1900.

ENGLISH

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900.

CH. KINGSLEY: Heroes.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT: Masterman Ready (abridged as in Bell's Reading Books).

GOLDSMITH: The Traveller.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900.

SCOTT: The Lady of the Lake.

LONGFELLOW: Evangeline.

✓ TENNYSON: The Coming of Arthur; The Passing of Arthur.

✓ ADDISON: as in the Golden Treasury Series.

WASHINGTON IRVING: Sketch Book.

LORD ROSEBERY: Pitt (Men of Action Series)

WEST: Elements of English Grammar.

BA EXAMINATION, 1900

SHAKESPEARE: A Midsummer Night's Dream; Richard II; Othello.

MILTON : *Paradise Lost*, Books V, VI, VII.

KEATS : *Selections*, *Endymion*, Book I; *Hyperion*; *Sleep and Poetry*; *Ode to a Nightingale*; *Ode on a Grecian Urn*; *Ode (Bards of Passion and of Mirth)*; *To Autumn*; *Ode on Melancholy*.

TENNYSON : *The Holy Grail*; *The last Tournament*; *Guinevere*; *The Passing of Arthur*

SIDNEY COLVIN : *Keats* (*English Men of Letters Series*).

CARLYLE : *Readings from*, ed. by KEITH LEASK (*Blackie's English Classics*).

LAMB : *Essays of Elia*, ed. by HALLWARD and HILL (*Macmillan*, 1895).

NEWMAN : *Idea of a University*, Chapters V, VI, VII.

DOWDEN : *Shakespeare Primer*.

ABBOTT : *Shakespearian Grammar* (as far as it bears on the Plays prescribed).

The literary history of the Periods of Shakespeare and Milton as in SHAW'S *Manual of English Literature* or any similar hand-book.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

N B —Candidates will have to take up Groups I, II, III, VI, VII and either IVa. and Va. or IVb. and Vb.

I.—*Nineteenth Century Poetry.*

TENNYSON : *In Memoriam*.

WARD: English Poets, Vol. IV (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Byron, T. Moore, Shelley, Keats, Landon. T. Hood, Eliz. Barrett-Browning, R. Browning, Matth. Arnold, Tennyson).

II — *Poetry from Milton to the end of the 18th Century.*

MILTON: Samson Agonistes; Comus; Sonnets.

DRYDEN: Satires, ed. by COLLINS (Macmillan).

POPL: Essay on Man.

III — *Shakespeare.*

Hamlet; Anthony and Cleopatra; As you like it; The Winter's Tale.

IVa — *Elizabethan Dramatists (exclusive of Shakespeare); Chaucer; Spenser.*

BEN JONSON: Every Man in his Humour.

CHAUCER: Prologue; the Knight's Tale; the Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS)

SPENSER: Faery Queen, Books I, II.

IVb. — *Chaucer; Spenser, and general Philology of the English Language.*

CHAUCER: Prologue; the Knight's Tale; the Nonne Prestes Tale (ed. MORRIS)

SPENSER: Faery Queen, Books I, II

MORRIS: Historical Outlines of English Accidence.

KELLNER: Historical Outlines of English Syntax.

Va.—*Early Prose ; Essays, 17th and 18th Centuries.*

MORE : Utopia.

SIDNEY : Apologie for Poesie.

BACON : Essays.

ADDISON : as in the Golden Treasury Series.

Vb.—*Anglo-Saxon.*

VI.—*Prose : 18th and 19th Centuries.*

SHERIDAN : The Rivals.

CARLYLE : Heroes and Hero Worship.

FROUDE : Short Studies on Great Subjects (A Fortnight
in Kerry ; Reciprocal Duties of State and subject ;
On Progress ; Education ; On the Uses of a Landed
Gentry ; Party Politics).

GEORGE ELIOT : Silas Marner.

VII.—*The History of English Literature.*

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES, 1900.

SANSKRIT.

Entrance Examination	...	} Same as for 1899.
Intermediate „	...	
B.A. „	...	

M.A. EXAMINATION.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.	VYASA and SANKARA Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.
Chhândogya Upanishad.	PRASASTAPADA : Padarthadhar-masamgraha, commonly known as Vaiseshikabhashya, Mûla only.
Bhagavadgita (text only).	VACHASPATI MISRA : Samkhya-tattava Kaumudi.
SUDRAKA : Mrichchhakatika.	NAISHADEHA . Canto 17.
BHAVABHUTI : Malatimadhava.	MUIR : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I & II.
VISAKHADATTA . Mudrarakshasa.	The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in Weber or in the Introduction to Lan-man's Sanskrit Reader or any similar work.
VANABHATTA . Kadambari-Purva-bhaga.	As an alternative to the Sam-khyatattava Kaumudi and the Padarthadhar-masamgraha, can-didates may offer Cunningham's <i>Corpus Inscriptionum</i> .
MAMMATA . Kavyaprakasa.	
Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.	

Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin and Hebrew.—Through-out as for 1899.

French, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali—(for Entrance female candidates only)—as for 1899.

Urdu and Hindi—(for School Final-Examination)—as for 1899.

PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC, 1900.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Logic, same as for 1899.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

CROOM ROBERTSON: Psychology (University Extension Series).

BERKELEY: Dialogue of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD: Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I—IX

or

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the history of Ethics.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by PETERS or WILLIAMS.)

KANT: Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by
MAX MÜLLER.)

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and
Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

WARD: Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology"
from Encyc. Brit.)

SIGWART: Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts
prescribed, are—

Vol. I. Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II. Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, 1900.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1900.

History, as for 1899.

Geography—Clarke's *Geographic Reader*.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1900.

As for 1899.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1900.

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—*Political Economy.*

WALKER: Political Economy.

PRICE: Political Economy in England.

(2)—*Political Science.*

BLUNTSCHLI: Theory of the State.

BAGEHOT: English Constitution.

STRACHEY : India (New and Revised Edition), Chap-
ters III—XV and XVIII—XXI,

and either

ARISTOTLE: Politics.

or

SEELEY: Introduction to Political Science.

B.A. HISTORY, 1900.

(A)—*European History.*

(a)—FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History.
BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

(b)—
Either (1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SEELEY: Growth of British Policy,} \\ \text{GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe;} \end{array} \right.$

or (2) { *The Roman Provinces—*
MERIVALE'S General History of Rome
(from Chapter 18), such parts only as
concern the Provinces.
ARNOLD'S Government of the Roman
Provinces.
CICERO'S Verrine Orations (translation
in Bohn's Library).

(B) (1) *English Constitutional History*—

TASWELL-LANGMEAD: Constitutional History.

(2) or *The Administration of Warren Hastings*—

LYALL: Warren Hastings.

FORREST : The Administration of Warren Hastings.

STRACHEY : The Rohilla War.

(3) or *The Crusades*—

ARCHER and KINGSFORD : The Crusades.

COX : The Crusades.

COTTER MORISON : Life and Times of St Bernard.

M.A. EXAMINATION HISTORY, 1900.

Same as for 1899.

For (1) read—

“The B A. History Course, including one only of the alternative subjects specified in A (b) and all three of the alternative subjects specified in B.”

MATHEMATICS FOR 1900.

ENTRANCE.

The Course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The rest of the Course in Mathematics as for 1899.

INTERMEDIATE.

Arithmetic.

1. Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of notation (H. Cox ; Macmillan & Co.).
2. Arithmetic, General.

3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelpipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

The rest of the Course as for 1899.

B.A., B.Sc, M.A. AND D.Sc.

As for 1899.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY FOR 1900.

SCHOOL FINAL.

As for 1899.

INTERMEDIATE.

As for 1899.

B.A. AND B.Sc.

Physics.

The Syllabus is that prescribed for 1899.

The following books may be consulted :—

MAXWELL : Matter and Motion

DANIELL : Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL : Natural Philosophy.

GANOT : Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

DRAPER : Heat.

GLAZEBROOK : Heat and Light.

EVERETT : Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES : Practical Acoustics

EMTAGE : Light.

GLAZEBROOK : Physical Optics.

PRESTON : Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON : Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory
of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics

Chemistry.

The Syllabus is that prescribed for 1899.

The following books may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT : Inorganic Chemistry.

KOLBE : Do. do.

TILDEN : Chemical Philosophy.

WURTZ : Chemical Theory.

REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL : Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR : Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON : Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

JONES : Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

TURPIN : Practical Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST D.SC.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

TAIT : Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL : Theory of Heat.

PRESTON : Theory of Heat.

GANOT : Physics (part relating to Sound) ;

or,

DESCHANEL : Physics (do. do.).

BARNES : Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

KELVIN : Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER : Theory of Heat.

STONE : On Sound.

DONKIN : Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ : Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE : Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW : Practical work at the Cavendish Laboratory ;
Heat.

BARNES : Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted :—

PICKERING : Physical Manipulation

GLAZE BROOK and SHAW : Practical Physics.

LOUDON and MCLENNAN : Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS : Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD : Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH : Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

NEWTN : Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER : Treatise on Chemistry,
Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

REMSEN : Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN : Organic Chemistry.

- Theoretical and Historical Chemistry*, as in—
REMSEN : Principles of Chemical Theory.
MEYER : Modern Theories of Chemistry.
WURTZ : Atomic Theory.
WURTZ : History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted :—

- VALENTIN : Qualitative Analysis.
CLOWES and COLEMAN : Quantitative Analysis.

SECOND D.SC.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :—

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books :—

- PRESTON : Theory of Light.
FOSTER and ATKINSON : Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.
J. J. THOMSON : Elements of the Mathematical Theory, Electricity and Magnetism ;

or,

The corresponding parts of GRAY's Theory and Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted :—

GORDON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON: Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ: Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

GLAZEBROOK: Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted :—

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are—

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :—

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER: History of Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER: Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted:—

LASSAR COEN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTSEN: Organic Chemistry

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M.A.

Physics and Chemistry.

For 'Same as for the First and Second D.Sc.'

Read 'Same as for 1899.'

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The following Text-Books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Law under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6:— First D.Sc.

Text-Books.

- (1) HOLLAND'S Elements of Jurisprudence Subjects of the
- (2) COWELL'S Tagore Lectures, 1872.
- (3) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (4) The Introduction to FIELD'S Legal History and Jurisprudence, Political Physics,
in British India.
- (5) The rules and forms relating to the practice of the Courts of Law :—
appeals and applications contrary to the course of the Law Magnetism.
of Civil Procedure (Act II of 1906, as amended by Acts XIV of 1880, 1888; the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1882), as amended by Acts III of 1886 and V of 1887; and the Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1865), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI of 1881.
- (6) The Mitakshara, Chapters I and II.
- (7) J. S. SIROMANI'S Commentary on Hindu Law.
- (8) HAMILTON'S Hedaya (edited by GRADEY).
- (9) RUMSEY'S Sirajiyah.
- (10) BAILLIE'S Digest of Muhammadan Law, Imameea.

(11) The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872), as amended by Act I of 1877.

(12) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), as amended by Act II of 1885.

(13) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), as amended by Act III of 1885.

(14) The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882).

(15) INNIS's Digest of the Law of Easements.

(3) The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as amended by sections 104—107, Act XII of 1879, Act I of 1880, section 12, Act XIX of 1883, section 483, Act X of 1882
The follow VII of 1886 and VII of 1887.

LASSAR COHN The Indian Succession Act, 1865 (X of 1875), as amended by Acts XIII of 1875, II of 1877 and VI of 1881.

RICHTER: Organ
NDERHILL on Torts.

Some knowle
found in the STORY'S Equity (edited by GRIGSBY), the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.

(20) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by CHARLES COLLETT.

(21) The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).

(22) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882 (XIV of 1882), as amended by Acts XIV of 1885, VII and X of 1888, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877), as amended by section 108, Act XII of 1872, Act VIII of 1880, section 159, Act V of 1881 and Act VII of 1888.

- (23) The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) as amended by Acts VI of 1861, XXVII of 1870, XIX of 1872, X of 1873, XII of 1881, VIII of 1882, and X of 1886.
- (24) The Code of Criminal Procedure (see No 5 above).
- (25) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in paragraph 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulations in Law

(N.B.—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.)

X.

ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{75E}{III-1558}$ of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs.1.000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandia, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions :—

- (1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.
- (2) That, from the interest of the Endowment, two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal" be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the North-Western Provinces who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the North-Western Provinces by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above
- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

RULES.

For the B.A. (and B.Sc.) Medal.

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A side and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B side, and so on in future every year

The B side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For the M.A. Medal.

2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects:—

1. English,
2. Philosophy,
3. History and Political Economy,

4. Sanskrit,
and
5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics,
2. Physics,
3. Chemistry,
4. Or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.

3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medals shall be awarded to the student who is the most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.

4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects for the Degree of M.A., D.Sc., B.A., or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medals shall be awarded.

5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

Medallist, 1889 —Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1890.—Brijnandan Prashad, M A, LL.B, Muir Central College, and Ganga Nath Jha, B A., Queen's College.

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhyaya, M.A., Agra College, and Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M.A., Teacher, and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College, and Jawala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidayant, M.A., Muir Central College, and Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

Medallists, 1895.—Syad Muhammad Khalil, M.A., Queen's College, and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M. A-O. College.

Medallists, 1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M.A., Agra College, and Jawala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syad Iqbal Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs.1,500 to be invested in 4 *per cent.* (now reduced to 3½ *per cent.*) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions :—

- (1) The medal to be called the Iqbal Medal.
- (2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit, among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said Examination, the Medal to be awarded to the student who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1894.—Qawar Ali, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1895.—Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Abul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1897.—Sayyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College, and Sayyad Mufawaz Hussain, B.A., Canning College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs.6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs.500 each bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (now reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College, by a student of the Muir Central College who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subjects. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

Scholar, 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B A , Canning College.

Scholar, 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhaya, B.A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1892 —Raghubir Prasad, B A , Muir Central College

Scholar, 1893 —Abdul Karim Khan, B A , Muir Central College

Scholar, 1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerji, B A , Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1895.—Ganesh Prasad Verma, B A , Muir Central College

Scholar, 1896.—Jwala Prasad B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1897.—Rup Narain, B A., Muir Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down.

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs.6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R.T.H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E., together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purposes.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes :—

The fund shall be invested in Government Promissory Notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner :—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs.5 *per mensem* each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows :—

(a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University ;

(b) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(c) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares ;

(d) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;

(e) A competent person to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the Annual Examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares :

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules. "

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, who, during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs. 7,700, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner :—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of

the value of *Rs.10* (now reduced to *Rs.8*—as 4 *per cent.* Government Promissory Notes are reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination.

(b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of *Rs.10* (now *Rs.8* only) *per mensem* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language; the scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than *Rs.50* and not more than *Rs.60*, called the "Lumsden Medal" to the student who stands highest in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the Scholarships of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893.—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College.

Medallist, 1893 Haribans Sahai, B A., Muir Central College.

Arabic Scholar, 1894 —Syjad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1894.—Hari Har Lal, B A., Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1895 —Hari Krishan Taulang, Lashkar College.

Medallist, 1895.—Ganga Sahai, Meerut College.

Arabic Scholar, 1896.—Fida Ali Khan, M.A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1896.—Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, Canning College.

Do. 1897.—Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1897.—Mulchand Tiwari, Jabalpur College.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT OXFORD
OR CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships, tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for

* These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{45\ 57}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, No. $\frac{9}{269-81}$, dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No. $\frac{3}{38\ 49}$, dated 30th January, 1885.

the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap 3. The scholarship will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance, not exceeding £200 *per annum*, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for *three* years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection

* Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University, the Government of India has decided "that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the Scholarships in the following sequence" —

Allahabad	}	1894.	Madras	}	1897.
Madras			Punjab		
Punjab	}	1895.		}	1898.
Calcutta			Calcutta		
Bombay	}	1896.	Bombay		
Allahabad					

and to reside there for a period of *three* years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100* for passage money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of *three* years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time, be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum drawn by him as passage money.

7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

* By Resolution of Government of India, dated 2nd February, 1895, it is notified that, in future, Second Class accommodation only, by Railway in India, and on the sea-voyage to London, will be allowed to persons selected to hold *Gilchrist* or State Scholarships tenable in England.

RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES
FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE
IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the Examination in such year for the Degree of B.A. have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times, as occasion may arise, select for the scholarship a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.

2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (a) a Native of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3; (b) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (c) has qualified for the Degree of B.A. of the University of Allahabad; (d) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate; (e) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he has a competent

knowledge of the English language; (f) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, to the Syndicate, a certificate, signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (g) is willing, with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.

4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected, a copy of the regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

1. Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.

2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.

3. Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University, submit to the Secretary of State, a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study, have been satisfactory during the term.

5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for *three* years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship, who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of *three* years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.

8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

SCHOLARS.

1889.—Mohammad Ahmed-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

1891.—G. E. Foy, B.A., Muir Central College.

1894.—Abdul Karim Khan, M.A., Muir Central College.

1896.—Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Teacher, Bareilly College.

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford
and Cambridge Universities.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE ;

Broad Street, Oxford, December 1st, 1894.

SIR,

I have to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November the 20th, 1894, the following form of Decree was approved unanimously ;—

“That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Statute II. Section VII on Colonial and Indian Universities.”

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am, faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER,

Registrar of the University of Oxford.

C. DODD, Esq.,

Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

Section VII.—ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN
UNIVERSITIES.

Add. p. 932.
[1887.]

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

3. The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such enquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.

4. (a) Any person who shall have pursued during two full years a course of study prescribed by a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this section, and shall have passed all the Examinations connected with the course, may, although he shall not have been matriculated, or have satisfied the Masters of the Schools at Responsions or in an Additional Subject, be admitted to any one or more of the following Examinations, *viz.*, any part of the First Public Examination, any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

Add. p. 945.
[1888.]

(b) Any such person who shall either have passed the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination, or have obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature or in Mathematics in that Examination, or have satisfied the Moderators in the School of Mathematics in the subjects specified in *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1 B. § 2. 11*, or have passed the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the School of Natural Science, or the Preliminary Examination in Jurisprudence, shall, if he is matriculated not later than the

Add. p. 951.
[1889.]

Add. p. 993.
[1894.] Michaelmas Term next following, be entitled to the following privilege, *viz.*, the Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(c) Any person who shall have been matriculated under the provisions of clause (b) may be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination, if he has passed Responsions, or one of the Examinations which under *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1*, give exemption from Responsions, or has passed the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination, or has obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in that Examination, or has passed a Preliminary Examination having satisfied the Examiners in a Greek book, and if he has also passed the Examination in Holy Scripture (or in a Book offered instead thereof) provided that, if he has not obtained Honours in either the First or the Second Public Examination, he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of Natural Science until he has satisfied the conditions of *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. 1. C. §. 5. cl. 7*; and that, if he has not obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of English Language and Literature until he has passed the First Public Examination.

Add. p. 965
[1891.]

Add. p. 990.
[1894.]

(d) Any person who was born in India of parents who were born in India, and who shall have been matriculated under the provisions of clause (b) and who

shall have passed the Examination in Holy Scripture (or in a book offered instead thereof), may be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination: provided that, if he has not obtained Honours in either the First or the Second Public Examination he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of Natural Science until he has satisfied the conditions of *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. I. C. § 5. cl. 7*; and that if he has not obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, he shall not be admitted to the Final Honour Examination in the School of English Language and Literature until he has passed the First Public Examination.

(e) Any person who shall have been admitted to the Second Public Examination under the provisions of clauses (c) and (d) shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have passed the Second Public Examination and shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms, provided that he has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination.

5. The Delegates of Local Examinations shall make regulations respecting—

(1) The registration of persons who have been matriculated under the provisions of this section.

2. The granting of certificates to such persons showing that they have satisfied the special conditions under which they are admitted to the University Examinations or under which they are entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Add. p. 960.
[1891.]

(3) The sending in of names to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties and the production of certificates to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties by or on behalf of persons who avail themselves of the privileges granted by this section.

Add. p. 994.
[1894.]

6. No person already matriculated in this University shall be admitted as a Candidate in any part of the First Public Examination, other than the Examination in Holy Scripture, under the provisions of this Statute.

7. Any University admitted to the privileges conferred by this section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and this University may at any time withdraw the same by a vote of Convocation.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Report of the Council of the Senate on the Affiliation of University of Allahabad; confirmed by the Senate on 21st November, 1895, as per letter, dated Cambridge, 29th June, 1896.

21st October, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the SENATE as follows:—

In course of last year the Vice-Chancellor received from the Registrar of the University of Allahabad an application for the affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have found that the constitution and scheme of examinations of the University of Allahabad closely resemble those of the University of Calcutta, and that the two Universities recognise each other on equal terms, the Examinations and Degrees of the one being accepted as equivalent by the other. The Council, therefore, decided that they would be prepared to recommend to the Senate that the application for affiliation be granted on terms similar to those approved by Grace 1 of 5th March, 1895, for the University of Calcutta; and they communicated with the authorities of the University of Allahabad to this effect. They have now received an acceptance on the part of that University of the terms proposed.

The Council accordingly recommend :

1. That the University of Allahabad be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

2. That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) in accordance with the regulations of that University studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students affiliated in Arts to the B.A. standard; (2) passed the Entrance Examination, and also passed in the first division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the first or second division in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of that University: provided that in one of these

244 AFFILIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Examinations or in some other Examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian.

CHARLES SMITH, *Vice-Chancellor*.

C. TAYLOR.

JOHN PEILE.

A. AUSTEN LEIGH.

A. F. KIRKPATRICK.

F. W. MAITLAND.

ALEX. MACALISTER.

H. SIDGWICK.

DONALD MACALISTER.

HENRY JACKSON.

A. R. FORSYTH.

J. N. KEYNES.

F. WHITTING.

RICHD. T. WRIGHT.

W. L. MOLLISON.

XI.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I) IN ARTS.

A.—(Up to the M.A. Standard.)

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Queen's College, Benares.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.

B.—(Up to the B.A. Standard.)

- (1) Government College, Ajmere.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
- (4) Christian College, Lucknow.
- (5) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (6) Madhava College, Ujjain.
- (7) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
- (8) Mussoorie School (and College).
- (9) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (10) Woman's College, Lucknow.
- (11) Christ-Church College, Cawnpur.
- (12) Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

C.—(Up to the Intermediate Examination.)

- (1) High School, Fyzabad.
 - (2) Ramsay College, Almora.
 - (3) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
 - (4) St. Peter's College, Agra.
 - (5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
 - (6) Girls' High School, Allahabad.
 - (7) Kayasth Patshala, Allahabad.
 - (8) European Boys' High School, Allahabad.
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(II) IN SCIENCE.*A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)*

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
 - (2) Agra College, Agra.
 - (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
 - (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
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(III) IN LAW.*A.—(Up to all Standards.)*

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.

- (6) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (7) St. John's College, Agra.
- (8) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (9) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
- (10) Christ-Church College, Cawnpur.

(IV) IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

Thomason Engineering College, Rurki.

A

I

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896 & 1897;
IN LAW, 1888.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally-expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the Seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation stone of the Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts, Science and Law. The Course of Instruction embraces the University requirements for

degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs.8 per mensem in the first and second year classes; Rs.9 in the B.A. and M.A. classes*; and Rs 5 in the Preliminary Law class, and Rs 8 in the Final Law class.

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government 4 *per cent.* notes, the endowments of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Pannah, Chirkari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C.S.I., of Rampur, by a *waqif-nama*, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs.50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold medals: The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science; and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit; one awarded in every alternate year. Also a prize of Rs 40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class; and Chaudhri Dhyan Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal ..	..	..	G Thibaut, Ph D
Professor of English Literature ..	J G Jennings, M A.		

* The fees in the B.A. and M.A. classes will be raised to Rs.10 and Rs.12 respectively.

Asst Profr of Eng Literature,	C. H Linton, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics	.. H Cox, M A
Asst Profr. do.	.. Umesh Chandra Ghose, M A.
Professor of Physics	.. J Murray, M A.
Do of Chemistry	.. E G Hill, B A
Do of Oriental Lit.	.. Shams ul Ulama M Syiad Amjad Ali, M A
Asst Profr do	. Maulvi Muhi-ud-din.
Professor of Sanskrit	.. Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya, M A

Law Department.

Professor of Law D N Bannerji, Bar -at-Law.
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II.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter under the supervision of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M.A. Standard, and also affiliated in Science and in Law, has a School Department attached to it. There are 213 students in the College, and about 650 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs 8 to Rs.6 *per mensem* in the College and from Rs.3 to four annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The

College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs.2 and Re 1-8 respectively. Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships amounting to about Rs.150 *per mensem*, in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a boarding-house for district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English College Department.

Principal	..	A. Venis, M.A.
Professor of Eng. Lat & Logic	..	W. K. Johnson, M.A.
Do. of Philosophy	..	C. M. Mulvany M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	..	A. C. Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S.
Asst. Profr. do.	..	Sardha Charan Chakravarti, B.A.
Professor of Mathematics	..	Mohendia Nath Dutta, M.A.
Do. of Arabic	..	Shams-ul-Ulama Muhammad Abdul Jahlil
Do. of Sanskrit	..	Pt Kesava Sastri.
Do. of Law	..	J. N. Ghosh, B.A., LL.B.
Head Master	..	J. W. Bacon, M.A.

Besides twenty English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits, two Maulvis, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

III.

CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1888.

This College, founded by the Talukdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on

the 1st of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talukdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a *Sanad* duly executed, the Talukdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees *per annum*, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College. The total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, invested funds and fees aggregates eighty-one thousand rupees *per annum*.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talukdars.

The fee for the College classes is—Rs.6 for the Intermediate class, Rs.7-8 for the B.A. class and Rs.9 for the M.A. class. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the

free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee. The fee for the Law classes is for Arts students Rs.4 for the first year and Rs.6 for the second year and for outsiders Rs.5 for the first year and Rs.7 for the second year.

The admission fee is Rs.3 for all classes.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs.170 *per mensem*.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	.. M J White, M.A.
Profr of Eng Lit & History ..	.. A. H Pirie.
Do. of Science & Mathematics, A W Ward, M.A.	
Do. of Eng Lit & Logic ..	.. M. B. Cameron, M.A., B.Sc.
Do. of Law ..	.. L. De Gruyther, Bar.-at-Law.
Do. of Mathematics ..	.. S C Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.
Do. of Science ..	.. Kula Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.
Do. of Persian ..	.. Munshi Ramkishen
Do. of Sanskrit ..	.. D. N Chakravati, M.A.

Oriental Department.

Sanskrit Teacher ..	.. Pt Ram Krishna Sastri.
1st Arabic do. ..	.. Maulvi Ali Asghar.
2nd do do. ..	.. Maulvi Abdul Majid.

IV.

THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888 ; IN LAW, 1889.

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D. The objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan

community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a school in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. Standard from the 1st January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian, or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, *i.e.*, *Sunnis* according to the *Sunni* sect and *Shias* according to the *Shia* sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. Theodore Beck, B A.
Professor of Eng. Literature	..	T. Morrison, B.A.

Professor of English Literature (additional)	.. L. Tipping, B A.
Do. of Philosophy	.. (<i>Vacant.</i>)
Do. of Mathematics	.. J. C Chakravarti, M A
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics	.. M Zia Ud-din, B A
Profr. of Persian and Arabic	.. Maulvi Abbas Husain.
Do do.	.. Shams-ul-Ulema Maulvi Shibli Noman
Do. of Sanskrit	.. P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
Head Master ..	.. J. A. Douglas, M A. (offg.)
And eleven Masters of the School.	

V.

AGRA COLLEGE

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1889; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs.22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs.12,000 from Government and Rs.2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the Trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the North-Western Provinces, and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs 25,000 to Rs.45,000. The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, *viz.*, the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 school boys and students enrolled; of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal & Profr. of Mental Science,	A Thomson.
1st Profr. of Lit. & History ..	T. C. Jones, B.A.
2nd do. do. ..	Alex. Meff, M.A.
Professor of Physics ..	.. (<i>Vacant</i>)
Do. of Mathematics ..	Suiya K. Karforma, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	.. Krishn Lal Misra, B.A. (offg.)
Do. of Arabic & Persian..	Syed Mohd. Ibn Ibrahim.
Do. of Law ..	.. Nilmani Dhar, B A., B.L.
Head Master ..	.. W. G. T. Mulligan, M.A.

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

VI.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1890, 1893; IN LAW,
1891.

This College was established in 1850, and its foundation was chiefly due to the efforts of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers, who were at

that time members of the Local Committee of the Church Missionary Society; the Hon'ble J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P., being the Patron, and Sir William Muir the President.

Their desire was to found a College for the education of the higher classes of Indian youths upon strictly Christian principles, as they felt that such an Institution was greatly needed, in order to create a higher moral and spiritual tone among those classes.

In more recent years, owing to the rapid growth of the Indian Christian community, the object of the Institution has become somewhat changed. Whilst welcoming, as before, all Hindus and Muhammadans desirous of receiving a liberal education under Christian influences, the College has become recognised more especially as an Institution where the education of Indian Christian youths is made a matter of primary importance. The following High Schools of the Church Missionary Society, are affiliated to St. John's College, *viz* :—

1. Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
2. St John's Collegiate School, Agra.
3. Church Mission High School, Azamgarh.
4. " " " " Basti.
5. " " " " Jaunpur.
6. " " " " Jabalpur.
7. " " " " Lucknow.
8. " " " " Meerut.
9. Jai Narain's College, Benares.

The Christian students of these schools are eligible for various scholarships and other concessions, according to merit and circumstances.

The buildings and conveniences have been considerably increased in recent years. They consist of the College; the School; Hostels for Christians and Hindus; a College-chapel; a Swimming-bath, &c.

The College consists of two sections, *viz* :—

I.—An unaided College Department with classes in Arts, Science, and Law.

FEES.				Rs.	
M.A. Class	..	..	..	5	per month.
B.A.	„	..	..	4	„
B.Sc.	„	..	..	3	„
F.A.	„	..	..	3	„
Law Class	{	own students	..	3	„
		others	..	4	„
Admission Fee to all Courses			..	2	„

II.—A School Department, including a School Final Class, which receives a Grant-in-Aid of Rs.400 per month from Government, and of Rs.25 per month from the Municipality of Agra.

The fees are according to the scale of the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Moral Philosophy	..	..	Rev. J. P. Havthornthwaite, M.A. (on furlough.)
Acting Principal, and Professor of English Lit.	..	..	Rev. J. M. Challis, M.A.
Vice-Principal	..	..	Rev. H. W. V. Birney.
Professor of Political Science and History	..	..	Rev H. B. Durrant, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	..	..	B. M. Sarkar, M.A.
Do. of Physical Science	..	..	A. C. Banerji, M.A.

Asst. Profr. of Mathematics ..	John A. Ponniah, B.A.
Professor of Logic ..	B. K. Dutt, B.A.
Law Lecturer ..	E. Rushton, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Professor of Sanskrit ..	Pundit Ghanashyam.
Do. of Persian ..	Maulvi Abdul Mabud.
Head Master ..	Samuel G. Thomas.

With fifteen Assistant Masters.

Principals.

1850.	Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„ H. W. Shackell, M.A.
1861.	„ J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„ C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„ J. A. Loyd, M.A.
1883.	„ G. E. A. Pargieter, M.A.
1890.	„ J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.

B.

I.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMERE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This institution was opened originally as a School and after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowments are the Thomason Scholarship of Rs. 8 per month and Pt. Amolak Chand's Scholarship of Rs. 4 per month given to the most proficient students in Mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypur is distributed into junior scholarships. The Ajmere Municipality gives an annual donation of Rs.360. Connected with the College are a well supported library and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools. Until 15th July, 1896, this College taught up to the Intermediate Standard, but from that date an increased staff has been entertained and now students are prepared for the B.A. Degree.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. F. L. Reid.
Head Master	..	.. E. F. Harris, B.A.
Professor of Philosophy and History..	..	.. Balwant Rai K. Thakur, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics and Science..	..	.. Krishna Rao L. Ponaskar, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	..	.. Binod Lal Mukarji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of do.	..	.. M. Ganeshi Lal, B.A.
Do. of English	..	.. Jagdindra Chandra Sen, B.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	..	.. P. Salig Ram Shastri.
Do. of Arabic and Persian	..	.. M. Tehsin Ali.
And six English and four Oriental Teachers.		

II.

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888; IN LAW, 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, viz:—

1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.

2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B.A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. G. S. Carey, M.A.
Professor of English	..	.. F. W. Sudmersen, B.A.
Do. of Maths. & Science	..	.. Shama Charan De, M.A.
Do. of History & Philosophy	..	.. P. Ikbāl Kishen, B.A.
Do. of Arabic	..	.. M. Mahmud Hosein.
Do. of Sanskrit	..	.. P. Ram Dutt
Do. of Law	.	.. Ram Sarup, B.A., LL.B.

III.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JEYPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

The College, founded in 1844 and maintained entirely by the Darbar, is a free institution, no fees of any kind being charged to the pupils. It now comprises the usual five Arts Classes teaching up to the M.A. Standard, and nine classes in the School Department. Attached to it are a Gymnasium, a Library and a Laboratory.

All students of the College on passing a public Examination with credit are awarded scholarships, varying from Re.1 to Rs.20 a month according to qualification and tenable for two years.

A Silver Medal, founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jeypur in 1876, is awarded annually to the candidate who stands first among the successful candidates from the College at the highest University Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Director of Public Instruction and Principal ..	.. Kalipada Banerji.
Vice-Principal and Professor of Philosophy ..	.. Sanjivan Ganguli, M.A.
Professor of Maths. & Science ..	M. N. Bhattacharya, B.A.
Do. of English Literature, History and Political Economy. }	Nagendra N. Mukerji, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	Vireshwar Sastri.
Do. of Persian ..	Abdur Rahman.
Asst. Profr. of English Literature,	Makhan Lal Bhargav, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics ..	Bhuramal Sanghi, B.A.
Do. of Science ..	Ram Ch. Mukerji, B.A.
Do. of Persian ..	Muhammad Baqa.

And twelve Assistant Masters, three Pandits and two Maulvis in the School Department.

Principals.

- 1844. Pandit Shio Din.
- 1855. Munshi Kishen Sarup.
- 1865. Kanti Chander Mukerji.
- 1876. Krishna Vihari Sen, M.A.
- 1877. Dina Nath Mukherji, B.A. (offg)
- 1878. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.
- 1879. Dina Nath Mukherji, B.A.
- 1886. Haridas Sastri, M.A.
- 1893. Kalipada Banerji (offg)
- 1894. Dorabji Hirjibhai Vachha, M.A.
- 1895. Kalipada Banerji.

IV.

(REID) CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1889.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School which was opened on the 1st February,

1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School; in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts, and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammadans, and especially for Native Christians. For the latter class a boarding-house is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, and Profr. of Philosophy and Eng Literature ..	Rev C. L. Bare, M.A., B.D.
Professor of Science ..	Bipin Chandra Chatterjee, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics ..	Kanti Chandra Pramanik, M.A.
Do. of Logic & History ..	Rev J. N. West, M.A., B.D.
Do. of Persian & Arabic ..	Mirza Mohammed Hadi, B.A.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	Narain Datt Shastri.
Business Department ..	Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.

V.

JABALPUR COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891; IN SCIENCE, 1896; IN
LAW, 1889.

This Institution is the gradual outgrowth of the Sagar High School, founded in 1836, to which College classes were first added in 1860. It was removed to Jabalpur in 1873. Above the Intermediate standard, the College is specially intended for the teaching of Science, and is supplied with Science Lecture-rooms and Laboratories, and a complete set of English Scientific apparatus. There is a commodious Boarding-House on the premises, where free accommodation is provided for students. There is likewise an extensive Library. A Law class and an Engineering class are attached to the College. During the past year (97-98), scholarships were awarded in the College to the following amounts:—From private funds, Rs 531; from Government funds, Rs 1,037. Two Prizes of Rs.14 and Rs.10 respectively are likewise annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of English.. H Sharp, B.A.

Professor of Physical Science.. Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A.,
L.C.E.

Do.	of Chemistry	.. T. K. Bakshi, M.A.
Do.	of Sanskrit	.. Kailash Ch. Dutta, M.A.
Do.	of Persian	.. Dwarka Prasad, B A (on leave) Syad Mohammad Ali Shah, B.A. (offg.)
Do.	of English	.. Hari Dhan Bandopadhaya, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics	..	A. C. Datta, B.A. (on deputation), K.B. Mittra, M.A. (offg.)
Do. of Logic	..	A. N. Shroute, B.A.
Law Lecturer	..	B. N. Chandra, M.A., B.L.

VI.

MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the School at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890, encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890; and it is now (1893) recognized by it for the purposes of the B.A. Examination. Subsequently on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present Ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs.200 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of Maths.	.. Bapu N. Dhekne, M.A.
Profr. of Physics & Chemistry	.. Anant V. Khot, B.A., B.Sc.
Do. of English and Sanskrit	.. S. G. Parchure, B.A.
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit	.. Kashi Nath Shastri Acharya.
Professor of Persian	.. Maulvi Sd. Mahamud.
Do. of Logic & Philosophy	.. Moro Kesheo Damle, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Maths. and Phy.	.. Govind Sadasiva Apte, B.A.

And ten Assistant Teachers.

VII.

LASHKAR COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893; IN LAW, 1896.

This Institution is under the control and supervision of the Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, and consists of two departments, English and Oriental. The English Department prepares students up to the B.A. Standard for both A. and B. Courses, and for the LL.B. Examination. The School Department is recognized for the School Final-Examination. Drawing and Surveying Classes are attached to the English Department. The Oriental Department, consisting of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Urdu Sections, prepares students for the Punjab University and Benares Sanskrit College Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal, & Profr. of History,	Pran Nath.	
Professor of Science	..	Janaki Nath Dutta, B A.
Do. of Maths & Logic	..	Shankar Lal, M A.
Do. of Eng & Philosophy,		Manna Lal, M A.
Junior Profr. of English	..	Upendra Nath Mukerjee, B A.
Asst Profr. of Maths. & Logic,		Lochan Prasad, B A.
Profr. of Persian & Arabic	..	Turab Ali.
Do. of Sanskrit	..	Somnath Shastri.
Do. of Law	..	.. Basant Lal, B A., LL B.
Head Master	..	.. Lala Banarsi Das, M A.

VIII.

MUSSOORIE SCHOOL AND (COLLEGE).

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1894.

This School was founded by the Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1857 (January 1st) it was transferred, by purchase, to the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscription in answer to an appeal to the Indian Public, made by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock, gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of Rs.200, Rs.125 and Rs.75 respectively. The School is under the control of the Lucknow Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Warden	..	.. Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
Chaplain & Asst. to the Warden,		Rev T. A. Rambart, B.D.
Second Master	..	.. A. McR. Ogden.
First Assistant	..	.. T. F. Walker.
Second do.	..	.. E. L. Kelly.
Third do.	..	.. G. C. Blakee.
Fourth do.	..	.. A. B. Stokes.

IX.

MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 & 1895; IN LAW, 1893.

This Institution owes its origin to the liberality of the gentry of the Meerut Division, who created an Endowment Fund for the encouragement of Higher Education within the Division.

The College, which is an aided one, consists of two Departments, the College Proper teaching up to the B.A. Standard, and a School Department, consisting of two High School Classes, which prepares pupils for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

The institution was founded in 1892, and is managed by a Board of Trustees; but the immediate control of the College is in the hands of an Executive Committee, two members of which are official, and the rest nominated by the Board of Trustees.

The College receives an Annual Grant of Rs.1,200 from the Meerut Municipality.

Connected with the College is a Boarding Establishment for the accommodation of District students.

The "Harington," the "Ganga Saran," and eight other scholarships are competed for every half-year by the students of the College Department; and the "Ganga Saran" Commemoration Medal is awarded annually to the best student in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ..	.. C A Andrews, M A
Profr of Philosophy & History ..	.. W A Hirst, B A
Do of Mathematics ..	.. Sarat Chandra Sinha, M A
Do. of English Literature ..	.. Ganga Prasada, M A
Do of Physical Science ..	.. Jeoti Prasada Bejal, M A
Do of Persian ..	.. Yakub Ali, B A
Do of Sanskrit and Senior English Teacher ..	.. Mukh Ram, B A
Asst Profr of Mathematics ..	.. Anirudha Lal Mahendin, B A
Do. Teacher of English ..	.. E Chne, B A
Do Profr of Persian ..	.. Alim-ud din
Do Profr of Sanskrit ..	.. Sukhbans Lal.
Drawing Teacher ..	.. Faiz Mohammed
Profr of Law ..	.. Gurcharan Das, B A, LL B

X. .

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895.

The School was opened in 1870. A High School Department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884.

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F.A. Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The Institution is under the patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for Collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary according to accommodation from Rs.5 to Rs.16.

There is a Training Class for Teachers connected with the School; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. Miss I Thoburn
Latin and Philosophy	..	.. Miss F L Nichols, M A
History and Science	..	.. Miss R Collins, B A
Training Class	..	.. Miss E Hoge
English Literature and Persian,		Miss Singh, M A.

With ten Assistant Teachers

 XI.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPUR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1896; IN LAW, 1898.

The Christ-Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpur, was, on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

A Hostel for non-Christian students was opened in 1896 and placed under the control of the Vice-Principal. In 1897 a separate building was erected for the College and in the same year a second Hostel opened for Christian students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	..	.. Rev. G. H Westcott, M A.
Vice-Principal	..	.. Rev A. Crosthwaite, B A.
Profr. of English & Philosophy,		Rev A. A Blair, M A.
Do do do	..	(Vacant)
Do of English & Mathematics,		V. Yesudian, B A
Do of Science	..	.. J C Chatterji, B A.
Do of Persian	..	.. Mahmud Mirza Jan
Do. of Sanskrit	..	.. Madho Ram.

XII.

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR.

Principal & Profr. of Science ..	Pandit Suraj Prakash, M.A.
Profr. of Eng. Lit. & Hist. ..	K. Rambhatji, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics ..	Nowratan Mal, B.A.
Do. of Philosophy & Logic ..	Ghasi Ram, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics ..	B Peayare Lal, M.A.
Do. of Eng. Literature, ..	Munjnath Bhatji, B.A.
Profr. of Sanskrit ..	Paisotam Dube, B.A.
Do. of Persian ..	M. Muzafer Ali Shah.

C.

I.

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This Institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students.

There is a boarding-house attached to the School under the supervision of a Resident Master in which free quarters are given to students from out-stations.

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few Municipal and other local Scholarships are available for students in the College Department. A special prize of Rs.21, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other leading citizens of Fyzabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	..	W. Bonnaud.
Second Master	..	.. Damodar Das, B.A.
Third do.	..	.. Mahabir Prasad, B.A.
Fourth do	..	.. Suraj Sahai, B.A.
Sanskrit do.	..	.. Pandit Devi Prasad.
Persian Teacher	..	.. Mohammed Raza.
Science do.	..	.. Kali Nath Bajal, B.A.

II.

RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORAH.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College. Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr of Eng. Lit,	Rev. E. S Oakley
Profr. of History ..	.. Rev. G M. Bulloch
Do of Logic & Head Master..	Baroda Kant Mukerji, B A
Do. of Maths & Science ..	.. A N Mukerji, B A, LL B.
Do. of Sanskrit ..	.. Devi Datt Pandé
Do. of Persian ..	.. Gholam Hazrat Khan.

And sixteen other Teachers in the School Department

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

III.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Roorkee Engineering College, the Survey Department, the Government Education Department, High Standard, the University of Allahabad and other public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government, Education Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Head Master	..	Rev I. P. Price
Professor	..	Rev. Haventy.
Do.	.	Rev Mulcahy.
Do	..	D P Lundy, B.A.
Do	..	S R Kirkpatrick, B.A.

With six Assistant Masters, one Urdu and one Persian Master.

IV.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the Patronage of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Roorkee, the Accounts' Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. Parlour boarders are admitted at Rs.27 and ordinary at Rs.20 each; the fee for day scholars is Rs.4 each *per mensem*. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St. Paul, for poorer children who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector	..	Rev. Fr. Raphael.
Vice Rector	..	Rev Fr Tyrone
Prefect of Studies	..	Rev Fr A Corveva,
Head Master	..	B. Paul.

And five Assistant Masters.

V.

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Principal	..	.. Rev H Mansell, M A , D D
Professor	..	.. C U Rossellet, B A (London)
Do	..	.. G Moore.
Do	..	.. R C Busher, M A.

And five Assistant Teachers

VI.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Founded in 1861 (affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts Standard of the Calcutta University in 1883) under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow. Special training for Teachers. Scholarships tenable by pupils of the School only. The School is managed and controlled by a Committee of Residents in Allahabad. Special provision is made and special advantage offered to students for the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Lady Superintendent	..	Miss Bailey
First Assistant	..	Miss Blanchett.

With eleven Assistant Teachers and two Urdu Teachers

VII.

KAYASTHA PATSHALA, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1895.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1872 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English Standard and in 1883 to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University. In 1894 it was included by the Allahabad University in the list of schools recognised for the purpose of the School Final-Examination. In 1895 it was affiliated to the same University up to the Intermediate Examination Standard. The first year class was opened in July 1895 and the second year in July 1896.

The institution was registered in August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860, the chief controlling authority being the President for the time being, assisted by a Committee of Management. Its income is derived from an endowment of property made mainly by the late Munshi Kali Prasad and partly by others, which was estimated to be worth Rs 5,10,583-6-11 on the 30th of June, 1894.

The institution is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge and the latter under the superintendence of the Principal.

In the College Department the scale of fees charged ordinarily is Rs.3 *per mensem* payable during ten months in the session. There are 20 free scholarships, ten in the first year and 10 in the second year class, for poor students who have passed the Entrance or the

School Final-Examination in the First Division. In the School Department the scale of fees is proportionate to the income of the guardians of boys *Chitragupta Vanshi* Kayasthas paying lower fees than students belonging to other castes. There is a large number of free scholars in both the College and School Departments, belonging mainly to the Kayastha community. Kayastha students, moreover, receive monthly scholarships and aid, the total amount spent yearly for this purpose exceeding Rs.2,500. There is a Boarding House for Kayastha students where the monthly fee charged is Rs.7 per head.

The College teaches both the A and B. Courses.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of English	
& Logic ..	.. Ramananda Chatterji, M A
Profr. of Maths & Science ..	.. B Dhanesh Prasad, M A
Do of Maths & History ..	.. Surendra Nath Deva, M A
Do of Persian ..	.. B Jwala Prasad, B A
Do Sanskrit ..	.. P Balkrishna Bhatta
Head Master ..	.. B Tulsī Dayal, B A

Besides 16 other Teachers and a Drawing Master

EUROPEAN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1897.

(II) IN SCIENCE

A.—(Up to the D.Sc Standard.)

Mur Central College, Allahabad

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares.
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.

III.

IN LAW.

A.—(Up to all Standards.)

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL B. Standard)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares
- (2) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (3) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (4) Jabalpur College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (7) St John's College, Agra.
- (8) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (9) Lashkar College, Gwalior.
- (10) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

IV.

IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

- (1) Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED 1894.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College was founded in 1847 by H. H. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for the purpose of

giving theoretical and practical instruction in Civil Engineering to Europeans and Natives with a view to their employment on the Public Works of India according to the requirements of the service and the qualifications of the candidates.

The College Sessions commence on the 1st November and last for nine months, the remaining three months of the year forming the annual vacation.

The following are the classes in the College :—

1. Engineer and Telegraph classes.
2. Upper Subordinate classes.
3. Lower Subordinate classes including Draftsman and Computers' classes.
4. Mechanical Apprentice classes.
5. Industrial classes.
6. British Military Survey class.
7. Native Military Survey class.

ENGINEER AND TELEGRAPH CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes up to the number 20 are made through an annual Entrance Examination held in the following subjects :—

1. English Essay and Hindustani.
2. Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography.
3. History of England and India.
4. *Mathematics* :—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.
5. Drawing.

6. *One of the Languages*:—Latin, French, German, Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, or a further Course in Physics and Chemistry.

The Entrance Examination is open only to Statutory Natives of India other than pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct, and admitted candidates pay a fee of Rs.12 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates are admitted without an Entrance Examination under certain conditions as to health, education and moral conduct. They pay a fee of Rs 40 a month during the College Sessions. If they are Statutory Natives of India and are within the prescribed limits of age, they may compete for second and third year scholarships; and, further, if not pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, they may compete for the guaranteed appointments.

The College Course extends over three years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College. The curriculum of study for the Engineer and Telegraph classes is the same for the first year.

There are ten scholarships, three of Rs.40 and seven of Rs.30 a month, tenable during the College Sessions and awarded on the results of the entrance and first and second year's examinations.

One cash prize of Rs.1,000; three of Rs.30 each; two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals open to all students,

and one cash prize of Rs.250 and one Gold Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Ten qualified Engineering students, in order of standing in the Final Examination list, are appointed as Apprentices in the Public Works Department for one year, subject to extension to two years more if necessary, on a salary of Rs.100 in case of Europeans and Eurasians and Rs.50 in case of Natives. On expiry of their practical training, five students are selected, according to certain prescribed rules, for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

One or two appointments as Apprentices in the Telegraph Department are awarded to Telegraph students in order of standing on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course on a salary of Rs.100 a month. They are appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs.225 a month, on proving their thorough fitness within three years.

UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

The Upper Subordinate classes consist of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades, intended for British Non-Commissioned Officers, European Civilians and Natives respectively. Admissions to the number of 12, 9 and 6 respectively are made on the results of an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects:—

English Dictation

Arithmetic.

Euclid.

Elementary Mensuration.

Hindustani.

Drawing.

The Entrance Examinations of the 2nd and 3rd grades are open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. Pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are excluded.

Should an insufficient number pass the Entrance Examination in any of the grades, the full number of vacancies (27) is made up by admission in the other grades. Students of the 2nd and 3rd grades pay a fee of Rs.3 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates of the 2nd and 3rd grades who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.20 a month during the College Sessions if accommodation is available. These students may also compete for 2nd year scholarships and guaranteed appointments. The College Course extends over two years and successful students are granted certificates by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes:—

First grade .. Scholarships of Rs.11 a month to each student.

Second ,, ... Twelve scholarships of Rs.25 a month during the College Sessions, six for the 1st year and six for the 2nd year class.

Third grade... Six scholarships of Rs.10 a month, tenable during the College Sessions, three for the 1st year and three for the 2nd year class.

Five Silver Medals, two cash prizes of Rs.40 each, four of Rs.30 each, and one of Rs.20 open to all students, and a Silver Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Seventeen appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department are guaranteed to successful candidates, the preference being given to the first seven military men on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course, the remaining appointments being awarded indiscriminately to all three grades in order of standing on the list.

The students who have gained guaranteed appointments spend their third year in practical training on suitable works in India as Apprentices on the following salaries:—

First grade ... Pay brought up to Rs.80 a month.

Second „ ... „ of Rs.60 a month.

Third „ ... „ „ 40 „

On proving their fitness during their apprenticeship they are appointed to the Public Works Department permanently as Overseers, 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to the grades of the class to which they belong.

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.

Printing as for Plans.

Euclid.

Mensuration of Plans.

History of India.

Elementary Geography.

English Dictation.

Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.10 a month during the College Sessions, if accommodation is available. These students are not eligible for scholarships.

Five students from the most promising at Drawing in this class are selected at the end of the 1st year's Course for the Draftsman and Computers' class.

The Course extends over two years for the Lower Subordinate class and from two years and a half to three years for the Draftsman and Computers' class, and

certificates are granted to successful students by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes:—

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

The first five	...	Rs. 6 a month.
The next ten	...	„ 5 „
„ „	...	„ 4 „

DRAFTSMAN AND COMPUTERS' CLASS.

Second year not exceeding Rs.6 each.

Third „ „ „ 10 „

Five Silver Medals, one cash prize of Rs.30, four of Rs.10 each, are awarded on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

There are no guaranteed appointments for these classes, but there is a great demand for passed students for appointment as Sub-Overseers.

MECHANICAL APPRENTICE CLASS.

Nine admissions of Natives only are made to this class annually through the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

The Course extends over three years in the College, and certificates are granted to the successful students by the College. At the end of that time Government will consider what arrangements can be made to apprentice

the best boys out for a further term of practical instruction, but no undertaking or promise is made in this respect.

There are no fees, and each student receives a scholarship of Rs.8 a month during the College Sessions, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only, and a free grant of books and instruments, up to a maximum cost of Rs.72, is made at the discretion of the College.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

About 18 admissions of Natives only are made to these classes annually under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

There are three distinct sections of these classes :—

- (1) The Printing Trade generally.
- (2) Photography and Photo-mechanical work. -
- (3) Art Handiwork.

The Course for an ordinary certificate lasts two years and for a higher certificate three years, and is subject to extension at the discretion of Government. The Course is thoroughly practical with the view of turning out Press Foremen qualified for the superintendence of all kinds of work, efficient Photo-mechanical operators and high class art handicraftsmen. The certificates will be granted by the College to students whose progress has been satisfactory.

There are no fees, and a scholarship of Rs.4 a month is given to each student, if his progress is satisfactory

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only.

Tools and materials are supplied free to students

BRITISH MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

Eight non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army in the Bengal Presidency are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India. Members of the class receive a College allowance of Rs.7-8 a month. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

About ten Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or men of the Bengal Native Army are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India for instruction in Surveying and Road reconnaissance. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

Besides the Entrance and Class Examinations the College holds the following examinations and grants certificates in case of Nos. (1), (2) and (5) to successful candidates :—

- (1) For promotion of Overseers of the Public Works Department to the grade of Sub-Engineer.

- (2) For appointment of outsider candidates to the grade of Overseer in the Public Works Department.
- (3) For competitive appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (4) For competitive appointment to the Superior Traffic Branch of State Railways.
- (5) For appointment to the 4th grade of Accountants of the Public Works Department.
- (6) Part I of examination for promotion of Accountants of the Public Works Department to the 2nd grade.

The following are the Subsidiary Departments of the College:—

1. A free public Library containing 17,140 volumes.
2. A Press which executes printing, lithography, photo-zincography, wood-cuts and binding for the College and the general public.
3. A Book Depôt for sale of College publications, text-books, drawing instruments and materials.
4. A Photographic Depôt for sale of Works of Art.

Circulars of the different classes are issued free on application, and the College Calendar published annually is on sale in the College Book Depôt.

A register is kept up in the College of the names of Civil Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen

and Mistries who are out of employ, and nominations are made by the College as applications for hands are received.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chief Engineer to Govt., N.-W.
P. and Oudh, P.-W.D., Build-
ings and Roads Branch. } President.

Director of Public Instruction,
N.-W. P. and Oudh.
Manager, O. & R. Railway.
G. Winmill, Esq, Loco Supdt.,
O. & R. Ry. (on furlough.) } Members.

Principal, Thomason College .. Member and Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Lieut.-Col. J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., T.C.D. (on furlough).
Offg. Principal	Major W. A. Gale, R.E.
Military Assistant Principal ..	Lieut. H. B. D. Campbell, R.E.
Professor of Mathematics and Physics	E. F. Tipple.
Professor of Natural Science and Electrical Engineering	F. W. Sedgwick.
Head Master, Upper Subordi- nate Class	Captain J. H. Fairley (on furlough).
Offg. Head Master	Sergeant C. Bolton.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Classes ..	G. T. Sparke.
Instructor in Photography and Applied Science	Conductor J. O'Neill.
Offg. 2nd Asst Master, U.S. Class,	Sergeant J. V. Francies.
Offg. 3rd do. do. ..	Mr. F. G. Smith.
Offg. 4th do. do. ..	Sergeant G. H. Ricketts.
Head Master, Lower Subordi- nate Class	Pandit Baldeo Prasad.

Five Native Assistant Masters.

XII. QUESTION PAPERS.

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATIONS, 1898.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

F. W. SUDMERSEN, ESQ., M.A.	} <i>Examiners.</i>
J. C. KEMPSTER, ESQ.	..	..
C. H. LINTON, ESQ., M.A.	..	..

1. Answer the questions in italics which follow these three extracts. You are not required to paraphrase them.

(a) It was a fine sunny morning when the thrilling cry of 'Land!' was given from the mast head. None but those who have experienced it can form an idea of the delicious throng of sensations which rush into an American's bosom, when he first comes in sight of Europe. There is a volume of associations with the very name. It is the land of promise, teeming with everything of which his childhood has heard, or on which his studious years have pondered.

Who wrote the above extract and to what does it refer? Why is the cry said to be "thrilling"? What is meant by "a delicious throng of sensations," and why would an American especially feel those sensations? What associations does the name recall? Why is Europe called "the land of promise" and why is it said to be "teeming with everything of which his childhood has heard?"

(b) Schools, academies, and colleges give but the merest beginnings of culture in comparison with it. Far more influential is the life-education daily given in our homes, in the streets,

behind counters, in workshops, at the loom and the plough, in counting-houses and manufactories and in the busy haunts of men.

What is meant by 'culture' and explain why 'schools, academies and colleges give but the merest beginnings' of it? What is 'life-education,' where is it obtained and why is it 'more influential'? How do 'homes and streets' give us 'life-education'? What various occupations are referred to or suggested by 'in workshops, at the loom and the plough, in counting houses and manufactories'?

- (c) In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Why is the world called a 'broad field of battle' and 'Life' a 'bivouac'? What kind of men would you compare to 'dumb, driven cattle'? What figures of speech are employed in this verse?

2. Write the following in simple prose so as to describe the scene here depicted in your own words. You are not required to closely follow the original, and a mere substitution of other words or phrases will not be accepted.

His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain;
The long remember'd beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd;
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talk'd the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.

3. Narrate the story entitled "An Incident of the French Camp" by Robert Browning in your own words.

4. Answer the questions in italics following these two extracts.

- (a) As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Of whom is this simile an illustration? Show carefully and in detail that it is suitable to the person of whom it is used.

- (b) When I remember all
The friends so link'd together
I've seen around me fall
Like leaves in wintry weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed !

There are two similes employed here. What are they? Show by careful comparison the appropriateness of each.

- (c) Ximenes, though possessed only of delegated power, which, from his advanced age he could not expect to enjoy long, assumed, together with the character of Regent, all the ideas natural to a monarch, and adopted schemes for extending the regal authority.

What is meant by 'delegated power' and how is Ximenes here said to have acted when he received this power? What 'ideas' are 'natural to a monarch'? Mention any of the schemes which Ximenes adopted for 'extending the regal authority'?

5. Explain the following extracts and answer the questions in italics :—

(a) Some of God's greatest apostles have come from the 'ranks.'

What does the word 'ranks' usually mean and what does it mean in this case? Mention any of God's apostles who 'have come from the ranks.'

(b) Perhaps in this neglected spot, is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire ;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre :

What three classes of men are referred to in the last three lines of this verse?

6. Passages from books not prescribed.

You are required to re-write the following passages so as to bring out their meaning fully and clearly, adding anything which would make the meaning clearer and show that you fully understand the passages.

(a) Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands ;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands ;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan ;
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Toiling,—rejoicing,—sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes ;
Each morning sees some task begin
Each evening sees it close ;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

(b) The elephant is not used in the present day in India as an engine of war, but as a beast of burden, in the transport of baggage, tents and various stores ; and there are peculiar circumstances in the march of an Indian army which render the elephant extremely serviceable. Where dense jungles offer impediments which the pioneers could not obviate without great labour and consequent delay, three or four elephants clear the way at once ; trampling down the long grass and bushes, and breaking down the slender trees ; in short levelling all before them : again, where the artillery has to be dragged through heavy roads of clay and mire, their strength and sagacity are in great requisition. They always apply the force in the most efficacious manner, and assist each other with wonderful sagacity.

SECOND PAPER.

A. MEFF, ESQ., M.A.	} <i>Examiners.</i>
W. K. BONNAUD, ESQ.	..	..
MISS BAILEY ..	..	..

1. *Explain the following expressions :—*

- (a) He was too impulsive not to have committed many mistakes.
- (b) The police got wind of the affair.
- (c) The regiment deserted to a man.
- (d) He fell in with his views.
- (e) To pay off old scores.
- (f) He rose to the occasion.
- (g) He always stood in his own light.
- (h) They will stand by us at a pinch.
- (i) He knew what was in the wind.
- (j) It's all one.
- (k) The remark stung me to the quick.

2. *Supply the missing prepositions in :—*

(a) I sympathise — him ; (b) to be opposed — the plan ;
 (c) he differed — me ; (d) I rejoice — your success ; (e) he
 was unworthy — your friendship ; (f) he was shocked —
 his behaviour ; (g) James I confided too much — favourities ,
 (h) Akbar always inclined — mercy ; (i) he was well-dispos-
 ed — the Government ; (j) to be displeased — the answer.

3. *Analyse :—*

- (a) If all the year were playing holidays,
 To sport would be as tedious as to work.
 (b) I ask again "What's the matter ?"
 (c) If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.
 (d) It is better that ten guilty men should go unpunished
 than that one innocent man should be condemned.
 (e) He looked as if he were ill.
 (f) Far be it from me to contend that you are wrong.

4. *Parse the words in thick type :—*

- (a) Let me die the **death** of the righteous.
 (b) He failed, his industry **notwithstanding**.
 (c) Forgive **me** this my virtue.
 (d) How do you **do** ?
 (e) Wait till **then**.

5. *Reverse the meaning of these words by adding prefixes or suffixes :—*

- (a) Respectful ; (b) orthodox ; (c) mature ; (d) ordinary,

6. A man on falling into a well exclaimed, "Nobody shall
 save me and I will be drowned."

*What precisely does this remark mean and how would you amend
 it ?*

7. *Put into Indirect Speech :—*

Going along the street, I met Mr. Green. I asked—"Will you come to dinner to-night?" "I would, if I could," he replied "but my doctor declares that, in this weather, I may catch cold. Please excuse me, this time"

8. *Give adjectives derived from (a) satisfy (b) compassion.*

Give nouns meaning

(c) one who **drinks** to excess.

(d) one who plays the **piano**.

(e) a little **prince**.

(f) a little **goose**.

Form verbs connected with (g) sympathy (h) food.

Give past participles of (i) run (j) seethe.

9. *Distinguish carefully between the following pairs of words stating what each means :—*

(a) Sensitive, sensible.

(b) Human, humane.

(c) Pertinent, impertinent.

(d) Lawless, unlawful.

(e) Artful, artistic.

(f) Observance, observation.

(g) To ignore, to be ignorant.

(h) Politic, political.

(i) Ingenuous, ingenious.

(j) Contemn, condemn.

THIRD PAPER.

DR. G. THIBAUT SET THE PAPER.

C. DODD, Esq.

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Examiners.

REV. D. E. OAKLEY

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(Translation from Urdu.)

Translate into English :—

A.

بھولا نام ایک بہت غریب آدمی تھا۔ اسکے چھ چھوٹے چھوٹے لڑکے تھے۔ اوسکو اسباب کا بڑا اندیشہ ہوا کہ اونکی پرورش کیونکر ہوگی۔ اس اندیشہ کا ایک اور بڑا سبب یہ تھا کہ اوس سال اناج کی پیداوار بہت کم ہوئی تھی۔۔ پہلے سال کے بے نسبت اناج دونا مہنگا ہو گیا تھا۔ بھولا رات دن مزدوری کرتا تھا تو بھی اتنے پیسے نہ ملتے تھے کہ لڑکوں کو سوکھی روکھی روٹی بھی ملے۔ اس سبب سے وہ بڑی تکلیف میں تھا۔ ایک دن اوسنے اپنے سب لڑکوں کو پاس بلا کے انکھوں میں آنسو بھر کر کہا۔ اے میرے پیارے بچو اس سال بڑی مہنگی سی میں اتنی محنت اوتھا تا ہوں تو بھی تمہارے پیٹ بھرنے قابل اناج نہیں ملتا۔ تم دیکھتے ہو کہ میری دن بھر کی محنت سے ایک روٹی ملتی سی۔ سو جو مجھکو ملتی سی۔ اوسی سے تمکو اپنا نبالہ کرنا ہوگا۔ دوسری کوئی تدبیر نہیں سی۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ اتنے میں تو تمہارا پیٹ نہ بھریگا۔ مگر جان بچانیکا کسقدر سہارا ہوگا۔ یہہ کھکر وہ چپ ہو گیا۔ آگے اوس بیچارہ سے بولا نچاسکا۔ وہ اوپر خدا کے طرف دیکھکر رونے لگا۔ اوسے دیکھ اوسکے لڑکے بھی رونے لگے۔ ”اے خدا اے غریب پرور ہم غریب اور بد قسمت ہیں ہم پر مہربانی کرو۔ ہمارے باپ کی مدد کرو اور ہمکو بھوکوں مت مارو۔ بھولانے اس روٹی کے سات ٹکڑے کر کے اپنے لڑکوں کو بانٹ دئے اور اونہیں سے سب سے چھوٹا ٹکڑا اپنے لئے لیا۔“ *

B.

نیوٹن بڑا نیکبخت آدمی تھا - باوجود اٹنے بڑے عالم ہونیک
 اوسمیں ذرہ برابر تکبر نہ تھا - اسکی طبیعت ایسی نرم تھی کہ اوسے
 غصہ کبھی آتا ہی نہ تھا۔ اوسکے پاس ایک پیارا چھوٹا سا کتا تھا -
 ایک دن رات کے وقت نیوٹن کھیں باہر گیا تھا - اور اوسکے کمرے میں
 میز پر بٹی جل رہی تھی - اٹنے میں کتے کے جی میں نہ جانیں
 کیا آیا کہ وہ یک یک ایسے زور سے میز پر اوچھل پڑا کہ جلتی ہوئی
 بٹی گری پڑی اور سب کاغذ جنکو لکھ کر تیار کرنے میں نیوٹن نے
 کئی سال لگائے تھے جل کر خاک ہو گئے - نیوٹن جب لوٹ کر آیا
 تب یہ حال دیکھ کر دلمیں بڑا رنجیدہ ہوا لیکن غصہ میں آکر کتے
 کو کچھ سزا نہیں دی صرف اتنا ہی کہہ کر رہ گیا کہ اے کتے تجھے
 جو میرا نقصان ہوا ہی اوسکی کچھو کیا خبر ہی *

(Translation - Bengali.)

Translate into English :-

A.

ভোলা নামে একজন অতি দরিদ্র ব্যক্তি ছিল। তাহার ছয়টি ছোট ছোট ছেলে
 ছিল। কিরূপে তাহাদিগের প্রতিপালন হইবে এই একটা মহতী চিন্তা তাহার
 উপস্থিত হইয়াছিল। উক্ত চিন্তার একটা বিশেষ কারণ এই ছিল যে, সে বৎসরে
 শস্ত্র অন্ন জন্মিয়াছিল। পূর্ব বৎসর অপেক্ষা শস্ত্র দ্বিগুণ মূল্য হইয়াছিল।
 ভোলা দিবারাত্র খাটীত, তথাপি এত পয়সা পাইতনা, বাহা দ্বারা ছেলেগুলি
 কেবল শুষ্ক রুটী খাইতে পার। সেই জন্য সে অতি দুঃখিত থাকিত, একদিন সে
 সকল ছেলেগুলিকে নিকটে ডাকিয়া অশ্রুপূর্ণ নয়নে কহিল, “হে বালকগণ এ বৎসর
 বড় দুর্ভিক্ষ; আমি এত পরিশ্রম করি। তথাপি তোমাদিগের পেট ভরিয়া খাই-
 বার অন্ন সংগ্রহ করিয়া উঠিতে পারি না। তোমরা নিজেই দেখিতেছ যে, সমস্ত
 দিনের খাটুনিতেও কেবল একখান করিয়া রুটী পাইয়া থাকি, অতএব বাহা পাই
 তাহার দ্বারাই তোমাদিগের নির্বাহ করিতে হইবে। অল্প উপায় আর কিছুই
 নাই। আমি বুঝিতে পারিতেছি যে এই দুঃকালে তোমাদিগের পেট ভরিবে না।
 তবুও কোন প্রকারে প্রাণধারণের অবলম্বন হইবে। এই বলিয়া চুপ করিয়া

থাকিল। তাহার মুখে আর কথা সরিল না। সে উৰ্দ্ধে পরমেশ্বরের দিকে দৃষ্টী করিয়া কান্দিতে লাগিল। এবং তাহাকে দেখিয়া ছেলেরাও এই বলিয়া কান্দিতে লাগিল। “হে ভগবন্ হে দিনদয়াল আমরা দরিদ্র, দুৰ্ভাগ্য ও অশক্ত। আমাদিগের প্রতি দয়া কর এবং আমাদিগের পিতার সাহায্য কর। আমাদিগকে সুখায় মারিওনা।”

তৎপরে ভোলা সেই রুটীর সাত ভাগ করিয়া ছেলেগুলিকে এক এক খণ্ড দিল ও সর্বাপেক্ষা ক্ষুদ্র খণ্ডটি নিজের জন্য লইল।

B.

নিউটন অতি সূশীল ছিলেন। এতাদৃশ বিদ্বান্ হইয়াও তাঁহাতে গর্বের লেশ মাত্র ছিল না। তাঁহার স্বভাব এত শান্ত ছিল যে তাঁহাব কখন দ্রোহ হইত না।

তাঁহার একটা প্রিয় ছোট কুক্কুব ছিল। একদিন রাত্রিকালে নিউটন কোথাও বাহিরে গিয়াছিলেন। এবং তাঁহার ঘরে টেবিলের উপর একটা বাতি জ্বলিতেছিল এমন সময়ে কুক্কুব না জানিয়া কি একটা মনে করিয়া একবারে টেবিলের উপর লাফাইয়া পড়িল, তাহাতে জ্বলন্ত বাতিটা পড়িয়া গেল এবং সমস্ত কাগজপত্র বাহা প্রস্তুত করিতে নিউটনের কএক বন্সব লাগিয়াছিল একবারে ভস্মসাৎ হইয়া গেল, নিউটন যখন বাটা ফিরিয়া আসিলেন এবং সেই ঘটনা দেখিলেন, তখন মনে মনে বড় দুঃখিত হইলেন, কিন্তু রাগ করিয়া কুক্কুবকে কোন তাড়না করিলেন না, কেবল এই মাত্র বলিয়া স্থগিত হইলেন যে “ওরে কুক্কুর, তোর দ্বারা যা আমার ক্ষতি হইয়াছে তাহা তুই কি বুঝিবি”।

(Translation—Hindi.)

Translate into English :—

A.

मीला नाम का एक बहुत गरीब मनुष्य था। उसके छः छोटी छोटी लड़के थे। उनका पालन पोषण कैसे हो इस बात की उसे बड़ी चिन्ता पड़ी। उस चिन्ता का और भी एक बड़ा कारण यह था कि उस साल अनाज बहुत कम हुई थी। पहिले साल की अपेक्षा अनाज दूना महंगा हो गया था। मीला रात दिन मजदूरी करता था तो भी इतने

पैसे न मिलते थे कि लड़कों की सूखी खखी रोटी भी मिले। इस कारण वह बड़े लेश में था। एक दिन उसने अपने सब लड़कों को पास बुलाकर आंखों में आंसू भर कर कहा "ऐ मेरे प्यारे बच्चे। इस साल बड़ी महंगी है मैं इतनी मेहनत उठाता हूँ तो भी तुम्हारे पेट भरने योग्य अनाज नहीं मिलता। तुम देखते हो कि दिन भर की मेरी मेहनत से एक रोटी मिलती है। सो जो सुभ को मिलती है उसी से तुमको अपना निर्वाह करना होगा दूसरा कुछ उपाय नहीं है। हम जानते हैं कि इतने में तो तुम्हारा पेट न भरेगा परन्तु प्राणधारण किसी कदर होवेगा। यह कह कर वह चुप हो गया। आगे उस विचार से जोला न गया ॥ वह ऊपर भगवान् की ओर दृष्टि करके रोने लगा। उसे देख उसके लड़के भी रोने लगे" हे भगवान हे दीनदयाल हम दरिद्री अभागी और असमर्थ हैं हम पर दया कर हम को भूखे मत मार। भोला ने फिर इस रोटी के सात टुकड़े किये और अपने लड़कों को बांट कर उनमें से सब से छोटा टुकड़ा अपने लिये लिया ॥

निउटन परम सुशील था। इतना भारी बिद्वान् होने पर भी उसमें गर्व का लेश नहीं था। उसका स्वभाव इतना शान्त था कि उसे क्रोध तो कभी नहीं आता था। उसके पास एक प्यारा छोटा सा कुत्ता था। एक दिन रात्रि के समय निउटन कहीं बाहर गया था और उसके कमरे

में मेज़ पर बत्ती जल रही थी। इतने में कुत्ते की मन में न जाने क्या आया कि वह एका एकी ऐसे ज़ोर से मेज़ पर उछल पड़ा कि बत्ती गिर पड़ी और सब कागज़ जिन को लिख कर तय्यार करने में निउटन ने कई वर्ष लगाये थे जल कर भस्म हो गये। निउटन जब लौट कर आया तब वह हाल देख कर मन में बड़ा दूःखित हुआ। पर गुस्से में आकर कुत्ते को कुछ सज़ा नहीं दी किन्तु इतना ही कहके रह गया कि “ऐ कुत्ते तुम से जो मेरा नुकसान हुआ उसकी तुम को क्या खबर है” ॥

(Translation from Gujarati)

Translate into English —

(a) ભોળો કરીને એક ગરીબ માણસ હતો. તેને છ નાનાં બાલક હતા. તેનું શી રીતે શુભરાત કરવું તે વિશે તે ધણો ફિક્કરમાં પડ્યો. તેને ચિંતા દુર થવાનું એક ખાસ કારણ હતું તે એકે તે વર્ષે દાણો ધણો મોઢો થયો હતો. અનાજના ભાવ બમણ થયા હતા. ભોળો રાત દહાડો બઢેતર કરતો હતો તોપણ પોતાનાં છોકરાં સાથે જાડો પાતલો રોટલો મેળવવા જેટલું મળવું નહોતું તેથી તેને ધણો સંતાપ થયો. એક દિવસ તેણે પોતાનાં સવળાં બાળકોને બોલાવ્યાં ને આંખમાં આંસુ લાવી તેમને કહ્યું “અરે મારાં વહાલાં છોકરાં, આ વર્ષે દુકાળ પડ્યો છે. હું સખત મભૂરી કરું છતાં તમારું પેટ ભરવા જેટલું પણ કમાતો નથી. તમે પોતે બુઝો છો કે હું મારી આખા દિવસની મભૂરીથી એક રોટલા જેટલું માત્ર મેળવી શકું છું, તેથી જેમને મલે છે તે ઉપર તમારે સંતોષ માનવો પડશે. બીજે કાંઈ પણ બપાય નથી. હું બાળું છું કે આથી તમારી શુભ મરશે નહિ. પણ તમારું શરીર સાચવી

राजवाने नजर आधार थर्ष पडशे” अमे कळी ते चुप रहा तेनाथी व्यागण मेलायुं नहि तेले आकारा तरङ्ग नजर करी अने इदन करव. माडयु. अेवी अवस्थामां तेने जेठने तेनां छाकरांपलु आंस्तु ढाणवा लाय्यां अने कडेवा माडयु के “अरे प्रलु, अरे कइलाणु, अमे कुंजाण, अमे अबाय्या अने अशक्त छठिअे अमारी वपर कृपा कर, अमने लुअमराथी भयाव” त्यार आद बोलाअे ते रोटलाना सात कडका कर्या अने तेमांने, अकेक दरेक छाकराने वडेथी आप्ये ने पोते सौथी नानो भाग राभ्ये.

(b) न्युटन धलु सारा स्वभावनेो हतो. ते धलेो विद्वान हतो छत तेनामा अहुंकारनेो अशमात्र पलु नहोतो. तेनो स्वभाव अेवो नम्र हते के तेने कही पलु रीस यठती नहोती. तेनी पासे अेक नानो लाडकवायेो हतरो हतो. अेक दिवस रात्रिना न्युटन अढार गयेो. हतो. मेज वपर तेना ओरडांमां भीलुअती अणती हती. ते समे बोगजेो ते हतराने मन थर्ष आववाथी मेज वपर कडके भारीने यठयेो. हीवा उघेो वणी गयेो अने जेसधणा कागणेो न्युटने धलुा वहुंनी महेनतथी तैयार कर्यो हता ते अलीने भाअ थर्ष गयेो न्यारे न्युटने घेर पाछेो कर्यो त्यारे जे अनधुं हतु ते तेले जेअुं अने जेठने धलेो शोकातुर थयेो. ते अुरसे थयेो नहि । तेले ते कतरा ने शिक्षा करी नहि तेले मात्र अेठलुंज कहुं “अरे कतरा । ते मने केठलुं अधु नुकसान झीधु छे ते तुं थेहुंज नलेछे.

(Translation from Marathi)

Translate into English —

(a) मोला नांवाचा एक दरिद्री मनुष्य होता त्याला लहान लहान सहा मुल्ले होती. ह्यांचे पोषण कसे होईल ह्याचून त्यास मोटी कालजी पडली त्याच्या कालजीचे

एक विशेष कारण हे होते कीं त्या वरणीं धाख फार महाग होती, दर दुप्पट भाले होते मोला रात्रंदिवस खपे तरी मुलांस कोरडी भाकर मिलण्यापुरतेही पैसे त्याच्यानें मिलवत नसत. छानुलें तो पराकाष्ठेच्या क्लेशांत पडला. एके दिवशीं त्यानें आपल्या सगल्या मुलांस जवळ बोलाविलें आणि डेव्ह्यांत आसवें आणून हाटलें “अरे माइया जिवलगानो, यंदा दुष्काल आहे मी इतका खपतो तरी तुमचें पोट भरावया पुरतो भाकर मला मिलत नाहीं. तुम्हीं प्रत्यक्ष पाहिलें आहे कीं माइया दिवसाच्या कावाडकष्टाबद्दल मला फक्त एकच भाकर मिलते. ह्याणूव मला जे मिलतें तितक्यांत तुम्हीं निर्वाह कैला पाहिजे; दुसरा उपाय नाहीं. मला ठाऊक आहे कीं इतक्यानें तुमचें पोट भरणार नाहीं पण प्राण तर वांचतील.” इतकें बोलून तो उगा राडिला त्याच्यानें पुढें बोलिलें नाहीं. तो वर देवाकडे डोले करून रडूं लागला, ते पाहून मुलेंही रडूं लागलीं आणि ह्याणालीं “हे प्रभो, हे दौनदयाला, आम्ही गरीब, आम्ही भाग्यहीन न अनाथ आहो. आम्हांवर करुणा कर, आम्हांस उपाशीं मरूं देजं नको.”

मोलानें मग त्या भाकरीचे सात तुकडे केली आणि त्यांतला अगदीं लहान आपण घेऊन बाकीचे तुकडे मुलांस वांटून दिले.

(b) न्यूटन हा फार सुशील होता. जरी तो इतकी विधान होता तरी त्याच्यामध्ये गर्वाचा लेशही नव्हता. त्याचा स्वभाव इतका शांत होता की तो कोणावर कधीहि रागें भरत नसे. त्याचा एक लहान आवडता कुत्रा होता. एक दिवसर आत्रीचा तो बाहेर गेला असता त्याच्या खोलीत मेजावर एक मेणवत्ती जलत होती अशा समयी त्या कुत्र्याच्या डोक्यांत, कां न कले, मेजावर उडी मारण्याचे गेले ती मेणवत्ती लवंडली आणि जे कागद तयार करण्यास न्यूटनने पुष्कल वर्षे खर्च केली होती त्या सर्वांची राख होऊन गेली. न्यूटन घरी परत येतांच घडून आलेला प्रकार त्याच्या दृष्टीस पडला आणि ते पाहून त्याला फार दुःख झाले. तो रागावला नाही आणि त्याने कुत्र्याला मित्राची केली नाही. तो फक्त ह्याला, "हे कुत्रा, माझे नुकसान तू किती केले हे तुला टाऊक नाही."

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(For Candidates whose mother-tongue is English.)

Write an Essay on the following subject—

'Procrastination is the thief of Time.'

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(Arithmetic and Algebra.)

BABU UMESH CHANDRA GHOSH, M.A.	..	} <i>Examiners.</i>
C. H. DIXON, Esq., M.A.	..	

1. Define **measure** of a number and find the *g. c. m.* of .—

(i) Rs. 2, 4 as. and 10 as.

(ii) $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$.

Find the greatest number which will divide 13956 and 14565 and leave a remainder 7 in each case.

2. Simplify :—

$$(a) \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{3})^3}{(\frac{1}{3})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^3} + \frac{.125 \text{ of Rs. 5, 10 as. 8 pies}}{.037 \text{ of Rs. 7, 12 as.}}$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{6}.$$

3. Extract the square root of

$$9 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{6}}}$$

and calculate the difference between this square root and $3 + \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{2}$ to *three* places of decimals.

4. Find the cost in English money of travelling from Vienna to Trieste, a distance of 363 English miles, the average cost per German mile being 13 kreutzers. Given that

1 German mile = $4\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

£1 = 25·5 francs.

3·75 francs = 105 kreutzers.

5. What is the present value of a legacy of £149 1s. 3d. due 7 years hence, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest?
6. Find the G. C. M. of $2x^5 - 11x^2 - 9$ and $4x^5 + 11x^4 + 81$.
7. Simplify :—

$$(a) \frac{m-n}{(x-m)(x-n)} + \frac{n-p}{(x-n)(x-p)} + \frac{p-m}{(x-p)(x-m)}$$

$$(b) \frac{a^2}{(x-a)^n} + \frac{2a}{(x-a)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{(x-a)^{n-2}}.$$

8. Solve :—

$$(a) 2x + \frac{3}{y} = 4$$

$$3x + \frac{2}{y} = 5.$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{x+5} + \frac{1}{x+10} = \frac{2}{x}$$

9. If $a : b = c : d$, prove that

$$a(a+b+c+d) = (a+b)(a+c).$$

10. The number of months in the age of a man, on his birthday in the year 1875, was exactly half of the number denoting the year in which he was born. In what year was he born?

SECOND PAPER.

Euclid and Mensuration.

A. E. PIERPOINT, ESQ., M.A., B. SC. ..

BABU G. N. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A. ..

.. } *Examiners.*
.. }

1. State axiom 12 and prove its converse.
2. Prove that the straight line which joins the middle points of the sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side.

3 Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given rectilin figure and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4 Divide a given straight line into two parts so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one part may be equal to the square on the other part.

5. Define similar segments of circles and prove that on the same chord and on the same side of it there cannot be two similar segments of circles not coinciding with one another.

6. In two concentric circles any chord of the outer circle which is also a tangent of the inner circle is bisected at the point of tangency.

7. In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

8. $ABCDE$ is a regular pentagon and AC , BE intersect at H . Show that $AB = CH$.

9. A room whose length is 30 feet and breadth twice its height takes 144 yards of paper 2 feet wide for its four walls ; find the area of the floor.

10. The sides of a triangle are 25, 39, 56 feet respectively . find the perpendicular from the opposite angle on the side of 56 feet.

11. Give a practical method by means of Geometry for ascertaining the distance of an inaccessible object A from a given position B . Illustrate your meaning by a diagram.

12 Make a sketch of a field from the accompanying notes and work out its area :—

	Links.	
	⊙ A	
0	500	
H 20	320	
G 30	140	
	0	0
	⊙ C	
turn	to the	right
	⊙ C	
	400	0
	180	20 F
	0	0
From	⊙ B	go North East.
	⊙ B	
0	300	
E 12	200	
D 10	90	
	0	0
From	⊙ A	go North West.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMED YUSUF JAFRI .. Examiner.

(N.B.—Give vowel-points to every Arabic word you write in your answers.)

1. Translate into English :—

ثم قال للربيع اخرج من مالک اربعة آلاف دينار فاخرجها وسلمها الاعجمي - فقال له الاعجمي اريد ان ولدك يسافر الى دمشق - وان شاء الله تعالى لا ارجع الا بالجارية - ثم التفت العجمي الى الشاب وقال له ما اسمك - قال نعمة - قال يا نعمة اجلس انت وكن في امان الله تعالى - لقد جمع الله بينك وبين جاريتك - فاسترحل جالسا - ثم قال له شد قليك - ففكس سافر في مثل هذا اليوم - فكل واشرب وابسط لتقروى على السفر - ثم ان الاعجمي اخذ في قضاء حوائجه من جميع ما يحتاج اليه من الخبز والحف واستكمل من والد نعمة عشرة آلاف دينار و اخذ منه الخيل والجمال و غير ذلك مما يحتاج اليه لحمل الانتقال في الطريق *

(a) Re-write the above extract from the beginning to ان شاء الله تعالى with vowel-marks.

(b) Name the مبداء, مفعول, and نائب of تعالى, explaining the changes the word has undergone, and give its construction in the sentence ان شاء الله تعالى.

2. Translate the following into English, explaining the grammatical pun contained therein :—

جاء نكوة على باب نكوة فذق بانه - فقال من انت - فقال الزائر احمد - فاجاب صاحب الدار انصرف - فقال احمد لا ينصرف - فاجاب اذا كان نكوة ينصرف *

3. Give the singular or plural (as the case may be) of :—

ولد, دينار, طريق, انقال, جمال, خيل, تحف, حوائج, يوم, قلب, اسم, شاب, جارية

4. Translate into English :—

- (a) كنا كزوج حمامة في ايكّة مدمّعين بصحّة وشيا
دخل الزمان بنا و فوق بيّنا ان الزمان مفروق الاحباب
- (b) مالي وقفت على القبر مسلما قبر الحبيب فلم يرد جواني
احبيب مالي لا نرد جوانا اسيت بعدي خلة الاحباب
- (c) اما الدنيا فداء ليس في الدنيا ثبوت
اما الدنيا كبيت لسجدة العنكبوت
ولقد يكفيك منها ايها الطالب فوت
ولعمري عن قليل كل من فيها يموت

5. Name the author of the above verses, and write shortly what you know of him.

6. Translate into English, and explain the allusions contained therein :—

اذا قربت ساعة يا لها * وزلزلت الأرض زلزالها
تسير الجبال على سرعة * كمر السحاب ترى حالها
وتدفطر الأرض من نفخة * هداك تخرج ائفالها
ولا بد من سائل قائل * من الداس يومئذ مالها
تحدث اخبارها ربها * وربك لاشك اوحى لها
ويصدر كل الى موقف * يقيم الكهول واطفالها
تولى النفس ماعملت محضرا * ولو ذرة كان متقالها
يحاسنها مالك قادر * فاما عليها واما لها

7 Give the تركيب of the 7th couplet in the above question

SECOND PAPER.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI SAYYAD AMJAD ALI, M.A. . . Examiner

(N.B.—Give vowel marks to every Arabic word you write in your answer papers.)

1 Translate into English :—

ان انا حسان الزیادی قال ضانی علی الحل فی بعض الايام
 صیفا شدیفا حتی انه قد الح علی البقال و الخبار و سائر المعاملین
 فاشدد علی الكرب ولم اجد لی حيلة فبییدا انا فی تلك الحالة
 لا ادري کیف یصع ان دخل علی علام لی فقال ان نالالباب رجلا
 حاجا یطلب الدخول علیک فقلت ائذن له فدخل فاذا هو رجل
 خراسانی فسام علی فرددت علیه السلام ثم قال لی هل انت
 ابو حسان الزیادی فقلت نعم و ما حاجیک قال آبی رجل غریب
 و ارید الحج و معی جملة من المال و انه قد اثقلنی حمله *

حکی ان امرأة کان لها زوج منافق و کانت تقول علی کل شیئی
 من قول او فعل نسم الله فقال زوجها لا فعان ما یدخلها به
 قدفع الیه امره و قال لها احفظیها فوضعها فی محل و غطیها فغافلها
 و اخذ الصرة و اخذ ما فیها و رماها فی بیزقی دارة ثم طلبها مدھا
 فجاءت الی مجلھا و قالت بسم الله فامر یللہ جبریل ان یتزل سریعا
 و یعید الصرة الی مکالھا فوضعت یدھا لقاخذھا فوجدتها کما و ضعتها
 فمعجب زوجها و ناب الی الله *

2. Translate into Arabic :—

When was she born, and how old is she now ?

I am very sorry to see you in this wretched state.

Kindly inform me of what you saw there.

He asked me to put all these things in a box.

When I heard this I was greatly surprised.

They all began to weep bitterly on seeing me.

This is a very sad story. Please sit down.

He has married his daughter to his friend.

When will the marriage of your son be celebrated?

Having heard the news of his arrival, he went out to receive him.

Owing to my falling ill, I was obliged to go home. He was poisoned.

He was not killed but wounded severely.

He suffered great loss in trade. He loved his subjects, and was likewise loved by them.

3. Distinguish clearly between معرب and مبني and give their examples from your Arabic text or otherwise.

4. In what cases is a غير منصرف taken as منصرف? Give examples.

5. Point out the changes that the following words have undergone :—

بعت - قال - داع - مئقاد - مبيع - سيد - ديوان - ق - يذب -

6. Write down some plural forms and give their instances

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

SHEIKH BAHADUR ALI, M.A. ..

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA MAULVI ABDUL JALIL ..

} Examiners.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) جوهر اگر در خلایب افتد همان نفیس ست و غبار

اگر بر فلک رود همان خسیس - اسعدان ني تربيت دريغست

و تربيت نا مستعد ضایع - خاکستر نيست عالي دارد که آتش

جوهر علوي است - وليکن چون بدقیس خود هذري ندارد با خاک

برابر ست *

دیو دستار را ناندازد ایشان نار خواست نما - ناهر (b)
کسی ناندازد نایه او رفتار فرما *

بر مست بیداران استوار میباش و نر استواران مستی (c)
مدها - بیشرومی از ان نفر نمود کسی که چیزی نداند بخود بدهد -
آنچه ده نهد در مدار - کوتاه دست باش تا ریاست درار باشد *

2. Whose speeches are contained in (b) and (c). Criticize any one of them.

What is the subject and object of نر مدار in نر مدار ده نهد?

3. Give meaning of the following extracts in *Persian*, and break each into separate clauses. —

(a) ارفجا که همگی بیت حق طویت مصروف است
که جمیع میامسات نرفق شریعت عرا داجرا رسد و تمامی احکام
نر طبق دین متین نامصا - در مملکتی داین فسکت که سه طرف
آن دریای شور پیوسنه است قدمدند نرالا مظلوت و مصلوت
ناوان نشاند *

(b) چون خاطر خورشید مآثر را ناندید رفیعه وامکنه مدیعه
که روزگار دراز از علوهمت و سمو دول خداوندیش نزان بی زبانی
در گفارد و اعصار دیو یار از آناد گیری وزیت گسری و فزات
پرورنی نامش یادگار بوجه نام است اکثر مایل را نفس نفیس
طرح میفر مایند *

4. (a) Give meanings, roots, and opposites, of the following words —

مطلوت - اندیه - نفیس - حای - قیلرله - آمادی

(b) Give meanings of the following. —

قور - انودج - صاحب رساله - راد مردی
کنگاش - کاج کوی - پالنگ - سویره سویم

- (c) Write what you know of بهرام چوبین - ناصر خسرو
کوشیار and مقلد-

5 Translate the following into English :—

- (a) گر آبی که دشت گوید مرنج
و گر بیستی گو برونان سدج
و گر ابلهی مشک را گداده گفت
تو مجروح شو کو پراگداده گفت
و گر می رود در نیاز این سخن
چنین است گو گداده مغزی مکن
- (b) چون خون زحلق تشنه او بر زمین رسید
چرخ از زمین بفرود عرش برین رسید
- (c) سر خدا که عارف و سالک نه کس نگفت
در حیرتم که داده قروش از کجا شنید
- (d) آن قصر که بهرام درو جام گرفت
رو نه بچه کرد و شیر آرام گرفت
نه وام که گور میگرفت نه دائم
امروز بگر که گور بهرام گرفت

6. Explain allusions in extracts (b), (c) and (d), and name their authors respectively.

7 Explain in Persian the following verses .—

- (a) تو آنگه که بر من شوی قتیاب
زن میوه را داده ناشی جواب
من اربا تو چرم نه هنگام کبن
شوم قائم انداز روی زمین
- (b) سالم که سیمرخ پسر گیلو داشت
نه دهانه گج پسر پسر داشت

8. Give meaning of the following words and phrases :—

خفرفق-سجل-شب کوی-کالیوہ-سغبہ-قائم انداز-آہنگ-رقائق دوپرویزنی
وقاع گلانی - مرد سنگ آرمہ - پیغارہ - نوبتی -

9. Explain the formation of the following words and give their meanings, stating to what part of speech each belongs :—

جاروب - گردون - کمند - ہیگنان کشتی - کنخدا - خرابست - گفتگو

10. (a) Illustrate by examples the transitive as well as intransitive use of رنخن and آموختن

(b) Analyse fully according to Persian Grammar the following couplet :—

مریڑاے حکیم آستینہای در

کجا بینی از خویشدن خواجه پر

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVI SYED ABDULLAH	} Examiners.
MAULVI YAKUB ALI	

Translate into English :—

در پائیز سنہ ۸۲۰ ہجری امیرزادہ..... را ہوس شکار دامگیر
شدہ بعزم ایی کار بر سمند باد رفتار سوار شد و در صحرائی درجوار
مزار محمد بخچوان شکاری فراوان بہر رسید و در اثناء تک و تا
شاہزادہ گودن فراز بقوچی باز خوردہ از فراز زین دوتا گشتہ خواست
کہ قوچ را زندہ بدست گیرد ناگاہ از قضای آسمانی و حکم ربانی بسوز
گودن بر زمین افتاد و بعضی گفتہ اند کہ قوچ را گرفتہ بقربوش زین

رسانید و آن صید طپیده واسطه رسیدن شاهزاده از بالای زین بر زمین افتاد و بهر تقدیر از شدت آن صدمه بیهوش شد ازین واقعه عظمی خروش از نهاد مردم برآمد و امراء و اعیان ببالین شاهزاده آمدند و قلق و اضطراب آغاز نموده تا بعد از اندک زمانی بز خود جنبیده فی الجمله اثر خیالته از او مشاهده افتاد و مدت سه شبانروز چند نوبت غش برهات پسندیده صفات او طاری گشت از طبیبی که متصدی معالجه او میبرد بسهویا بقصد یا بعد یا باغواهی جمعی در تدروی تقصیر واقع شد و خللی فاحش بدماغ شاهزاده خوردند راه یافت - اکثر اوقات حکم او بر نهی صادر میشد که پسندیده عقلا و لایق مرتبه سلطنت نمیبود گاه بمجرد خیالته بخون بیگنا هر فرمان میداد و گاه از طریق اسراف گنجی برای گدای میبند *

۲ — داد خواهی پیش بادشاه آمد و عرض حال کرد بکاهش نپرداخت باز گفت روی توجه نیافت زار نالید و تکرار مقصد کرد ملک بهم برآمد و گفت خانه خواب درد مرا از پیشم نمی بوی گفت خانه خود بر باد رفت سر توئی درد کجا برم ملک را حرقش موثر آمد بدادش رسید و از ستمگارش انتقام کشید *

۳ — اکبر جامع اوصافی بود که عقل در آن حیران است دل روشن و دانشی خدا داد و اقبال ایزدی داشت اگر راست جوئی سببش همین است که دامن دلش از غبار تعصب صاف بود گویند دست در خط و سواد از علم نداشت روزی صغیر روم رسد و گزارش پیام نامه گزاید اکبر نامه را سر بزر و بائین بالا گرفت صغیر تبسم کلان بنگریست فیضی دریافته ضبط نتوانست و گفت در حضرت ما سخن نگویید پیغمبر مانیز آدمی بود یا اینهمه در فن تاریخ اگهی تمام داشت خصوصاً قصص هند را نیکو دانسته بدظم و اشعار لذت گرفته و نقدش نیکو دریافته *

Translate into Persian the following passages :—

A good man the only true friend.

1. A good man is the best friend, and therefore soonest to be chosen, longer to be retained, and, indeed, never to be parted with, unless he cease to be that for which he was chosen. The good man is a profitable useful person ; and that is the band of an effective friendship. He only is fit to be chosen for a friend who can give counsel or defend my cause, or guide me right, or relieve my need or can and will, when I need it, do me good. My friend is a worthy person when he can become to me a guide or a support, an eye, or a hand, a staff or a rule. There must be in friendship something to distinguish it from a companion, and a countryman, from a school-fellow or a fellow-traveller. Those friendships must needs be most perfect, where the friends can be most useful. For men cannot be useful but by worthiness in the several instances. He that is wise and virtuous, rich and at hand, close and merciful, free of his money and tenacious of a secret, open and ingenuous, true and honest, is of himself an excellent man, and therefore fit to be loved ; and he can do good to me in all capacities where I can need him, and therefore is fit to be a friend.

2. I was hindered in my last, and so could not give you all the trouble I would have done. The description of a road, which your coach wheels have so often honoured, it would be needless to give you ; suffice it that I arrived safe at my uncle's, who is a great hunter in imagination. his dogs take up every chair in the house so I am forced to stand at this present writing ; and though the gout forbids him galloping after them in the field, yet he continues still to regale his ears and nose with their comfortable noise and smell. He holds me mighty cheap, I perceive, for walking when I should ride and reading when I should hunt.

3. The musket was first made in Italy in the year 1430. But the cannon was used in England a hundred years before that

date. M. Barafi, in his lecture before the Scientific Institute of France in 1850, said, that both cannon and the musket were in use in China about 618 years before Christ. As to the powder, there are divergent opinions about it. It is said that it was known amongst the Hindus about the time of Moses ; and it is supposed that the Arabs brought it to Europe. But some say that it was invented by a German monk named Schwartz, in the fourteenth century ; others say that an Englishman named R. Bacon invented it in the year 1270.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

Pt. D N. CHAKRAVARTI, M.A. Examiner.

1. Translate into English :—

एकदा जम्बूकेन सुनिश्चितमुत्तमम् । सखि मृग ! एतस्मिन्
वनैकदेशे शस्यपूखं चेन्नमस्ति । तदहं त्वं नोत्ता दर्शयामि ।
तथा कृते सति स मृगः प्रत्यहं तत्र गत्वा शस्यं खादति ।
अथ चेन्न-पतिना क्षेत्रं दृष्ट्वा पाशस्तत्र नियोजितः । अनन्तरं
पुनरागतो मृगः पाशैर्बद्धोऽचिन्तयत् । को मामितिः कालपा-
शादिव व्याधपाशात् त्रातुं मित्रादन्यः समर्थः । तत्रान्तरे
चागत्योपस्थितो जम्बूकोऽचिन्तयत् । फलितं तावदस्माकं
कपट-प्रबन्धेन । मनोरथसिद्धिरपि मे वाङ्मत्याद् भविष्यति ।
यतः एतस्योत्कृष्टमानस्य मांसासृगलिप्तान्यस्थौनि प्राप्त-
व्यानि मया ।

(a) Parse the underlined words.

(b) Decline अमृज, अस्थि, and सिद्धि in the accusative
(द्वितीया) locative (सप्तमी), and dative (चतुर्थी)
cases respectively.

(c) Write grammatical notes on प्रत्यहं, and उत्कृत्यमानस्य.

(d) State the rules of *sandhi* in पुनरागतो मृगः, and मनोरथसिद्धिरपि

2 Express in simple Sanskrit the sense of the following extracts —

(a) सतां साप्तपदं मैत्रमित्याहुर्विविधा जनाः ॥

(b) भविष्यदर्थं प्रमाणाभावात् कुत्र किं समाधातव्यम् ।
उत्पन्ने यथा कार्यमनुष्ठेयम् ॥

(c) यद्यहं तव विरुद्धमाचरामि तत्सुकृतमन्तरे मया विधृतम् ।

(d) आपदां कथितः पन्था इन्द्रियाणामसंयमः ।
तज्जयः सम्पदां मार्गो धेनेष्ठं तेन गम्यताम् ॥

(e) उपर्युपरि पश्यन्तः सर्व एव हरिद्रति ॥

(f) चासहेतोर्विनीतिस्तु क्रियते जीविताशया ॥

Write a grammatical note on हरिद्रति

3 Explain fully in Sanskrit —

(a) न यत्र शक्यते कर्तुं सामदानमथापि वा ।
भेदस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यो यतः स वशकारकः ॥

(b) मित्रद्रुहः कृतघ्नस्य स्त्रीघ्नस्य गुरुघातिनः ।
चतुर्णां वयमेतेषां निष्कृतिं नानुशुश्रुमः ॥

(c) नानाक्षितानि नायाज्या न क्षुद्रो वा न तस्करः ।
कश्चिदासीदयोध्यायां न चावृत्तो न सङ्गरः ॥

(d) अपि मन्दत्वमापन्नो नष्टो वापीष्टदर्शनात् ।

प्रायेण प्राणिनां भूयो दुःखावेगोऽधिको भवति ॥

- (1) Expound the *samāsas* of the underlined words.
- (2) Change the voices of the extracts (a), and (b).
- (3) How are प्रयोक्तव्यः and यज्वा formed ?
- (4) Conjugate अकृ in लङ् (first preterite).
- (5) Decline सामन् and यज्वन् in the nominative and accusative cases respectively
- (6) Parse प्रायेण, and भूयः in extracts (d).

4 Expound the *samāsas* in .—

शत्रुभूतं, पौवरतनुः, पुरुषाधमः, दुर्मिच्छम्, कुलिशपातो-
पमम्, मर्मज्ञाः, संयोजितकरयुगलः, and सुनिवेशितवे-
शान्ता.

5 Write down the meanings of the following words.—

विलयाः, प्रायोपवेशनम्, आध्मातः, व्यसनम् ओत्रियः,
अणर्वः, विसृज्यः, and भेषजम्

6 Correct the following sentences —

- (a) गुह्यवन्तः अपत्याः भवन्तु ।
- (b) भवान् अतिथिरसि मे ।
- (c) जीवन्तरः शतानिभद्राणि पश्यति ।
- (d) चित्रकः दूरे प्रणष्टा ।
- (e) सृगालः सुखेन मांसं बुभोज ।
- (f) व्याघ्राय प्रकुपितः सिंहः आयाति ।
- (g) अधनेन धनं प्रापत्वा दणवन् मन्यति जगत् ।
- (h) तेन मम महान् प्रीतिः सञ्जातः ।

SECOND PAPER.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. A. R. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate into Sanskrit :—

- (a) You must be kind to animals. You must not hurt living beings. All things that can breathe can feel as well as you can and should not be hurt.
- (b) What a fine large tank ! Let us go and bathe in it. How cold the water is ! Do not go into deep water or you may be drowned. Can you swim ? No. I cannot. But I wish to learn if you will teach me.
- (c) Look how black the sky is. I think it will rain. Now it rains. Rain comes from the clouds and falls upon the earth and does a great deal of good.

2. Translate into English :—

- (a) नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरं जगति सर्वजंतूनाम् ।
- (b) उपकारिषु यः साधुः साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः ।
अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्बुध्यते ॥
- (c) अब्धोरत्नमधोधत्ते धत्ते च शिरसा दृणम् ।
अब्धेरेव हि दोषोऽयं रत्नं रत्नं दृणं दृणम् ॥
- (d) निषेवते प्रशस्तानि निन्दितानि न सेवते ।
अनास्तिकः अद्विधान एतत् पण्डितलक्षणम् ॥
- (e) अमित्रं कुरुते मित्रं मित्रं हेष्टिं हिनस्ति च ।
कस्मै चारभते दृष्टं तमाह्लमूढचेतसम् ॥
- (f) अनाहृतः प्रविशति अमृष्टो बद्धभाषते ।
अविश्वस्ते विश्वसिति मूढचेता नराधमः ॥
- (g) गुणवद् वस्तुसंसर्गाद् याति स्वल्पोऽपि गौरवम्
पुष्पमालानुषङ्गेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते ॥

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

W. JESSE, ESQ., B.A.

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.. Examiner.

1. Translate into English :—

- (a) "Juppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis"
 "Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem,"
 "Aspicias hæc ? ante, genitor, quum fulmina torques,"
 "Nequidquam horremus ? cæcique in nubibus ignes"
 "Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent ?"
 "Femina, quæ nostris errans in finibus urbem"
 "Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum,"
"Ouique loci leges dedimus, connubia nostra"
"Repulit, ac dominum Ænean in regna recepit."
"Et nunc ille Parsi, cum semiviro comitatu,"
 "Mæonia mentum mitra, crinemque madentem,"
 "Subnixus, raptopotitur : nos munera templis"
 "Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."

[Æn. iv. 206-218.]

(b) Scan the three lines in italics in the above passage.

2 Translate into English :—

- (a) At procul *excelso* miratus vertice montis
 Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes,
 Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ ;
 Troja Crimiso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum
 Gratatur reduces, et *gaza* lætus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.
 Postera quum primo stellas oriente fugarat
 Clara dies, socios in cœtum litore ab omni
 Advocat Æneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur.

[Æn. v. 35-44.]

- (b) Parse very carefully and fully the four words in italics in the above passage.

3 Translate into English :—

- (a) At pater *Æneas*, casu concussus acerbo
 Nunc huc ingentes nunc illuc pectore curas
 Mutabat versans. Siculisne resideret arvis.
 Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
 Tum *senior* Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
 Quem docuit, *multaque* insignem reddidit arte,
 Hæc responsa dabat, vel quæ portenderet ira
 Magna Deûm, vel quæ fatorum posceret ordo.

- (b) Compare the words in italics in the above passage.

4. Translate into English :—

(a) Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum causa moratur, ex magna parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod homines barbari et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti bellum populo Romano facissent, seque ea, quæ imperasset, facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi Cæsar satis opportune accidisse arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat neque belli gerendi propter anni tempus facultatem habebat neque has tantularum rerum occupationes Britannia anteponendas iudicabat, magnum is numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eos in fidem recepit.

[Cæs. iv. 22.]

- (a) Explain the differences between the Gerund and Gerundive. What is meant by Gerundive Attraction? Illustrate your answer by and example of each.

5. Translate into English :—

(a) Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt rarique se obtendere et lenius quam pridie nostros equites proelio lacessere cœperunt. Sed meridie cum Cæsar pabulandi causa tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Gaio

Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pubulatores advolaverunt, sicubi ab signis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri acriter in eos impetu facto reppulerunt neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, cum post se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egerunt, magnoque eorum numero interfecto neque sui colligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt.

(b) Give a short account of the Roman army in the time of Cæsar.

6. Distinguish between Cardinal, Ordinal, and Distributive numerals. Put into Latin 90 ; 13 ; four times ; 30th ; 30 each ; ten forts ; two camps.

7. Write out in full

Future Simple of Prosum

Pres. Subjunctive of Malo

Imperf. Subjunctive of Edo.

8. Distinguish between :—

Lābor and Lābor

Parēre ; Parēre ; Parare

Oblītus and Oblītus.

SECOND PAPER.

MISS HOLLAND, M.A.

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.. Examiner.

1. Translate the following unseen passages into English —

(a) Eodem anno Valerius consul, cum exercitu in Aequos profectus, quum hostem ad prælium elicere non posset, castra oppugnare est adortus. Prohibuit fœda tempestas, cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta. Admirationem deinde auxit, signo receptui dato, adeo tranquilla serenitas reddita, ut, velut numine aliquo defensa, castra oppugnare iterum religio fuerit. Omnis ira belli ad populationem agri vertit. Alter consul Aemilius in Sabinis bellum gessit ; et ibi, quia hostis mœnibus se tenebat, vastati agri sunt.

(Liv. Lib. ii. c. 62.)

(b) C Fabio et L. Virginio consulibus trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabia familia erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt, promittentes senatui et populo per se omne certamen implendum. Itaque profecti, omnes nobiles et qui singuli magnorum exercituum duces esse deberent, in proelio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tanta familia, qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat and pugnam.

(Eutropius Lib. i. c. 16.)

(c) Equidem ex omnibus rebus, quas mihi aut fortuna aut natura tribuit, nihil habeo quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare. In hac mihi de republica consensus, in hac rerum privatarum consilium, in eadem requies plena oblectationis fuit. Numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, nihil audiui ex eo ipse quod nollem : una domus erat, idem victus isque communis, neque solum militia, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes.

(Cic. De Amicitia c. 103.)

2. Put into Latin the following :—

- (a) The tall apple-trees ; for the good girls ; oh, my guardian-deity ; of the whole commonwealth ; two camps (nom) ; from the deep sea ; great darkness, at Rome, to Athens ; sweet to taste.
- (b) They are going ; I shall endure ; I may wish, they might prefer ; you will be able ; I have become ; he was vexed ; they might speak ; you had dared ; they hate.
- (c)
 - (1) Tell me where you found the book.
 - (2) He cannot keep from weeping.
 - (3) He is born for action.
 - (4) He devotes his attention to reading.
 - (5) It is likely that he will return.
 - (6) He was lying on the ground
 - (7) We shall pity the wretched men.
 - (8) He prevented us from coming
 - (9) He fights lest he may be thought a coward.
 - (10) Times change and we with them.

URDU.

(For Girl Candidates only)

FIRST PAPER.

M. AVADH BEHARI LAL, M.A.

.. Examiner.

1. Translate into English the following passages :—

(a) سچا آدمی جھوٹے آدمیوں کی طرح ایسی لیاقتوں اور قابلیتوں کا طومار نہیں باندھتا - ہاں طبیعت جھوٹ سے خوف کرتے ہیں اور ثروت و شان و شوکت میں ترہنے ہیں - اونکا حال ایسا ہی رونق پاتا ہی جیسے نئی مین بیل بھونچنے سے برسرِ روشن رہتی ہی - اور جھوٹے آدمیوں کا تندرل روز بروز ہوتا جاتا ہی اور ان کا فروغ اس طرح جاتا رہتا ہی کہ جیسے نئی کی روشنی نالی بھونچنے سے چتر چتر کر کے لچھہ جاتی ہی *

(b) دوست ہمیشہ اپنے دوست کی بیکینوں کو ترہاتا ہی - اور دشمن عیبوں کو - اسلئے ہمکو اپنے دشمن کا زیادہ احسانمند ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ ہمکو ہمارے عیبوں سے مطلع کرنا ہی - اگر ہمیں اوسکے طعنوں کے سبب سے اور عیبوں کو چھوڑ دیا تو دشمن سے ہمکو وہی نتیجہ ملا جو ایک شفیق استاد سے ملنا چاہئے تھا *

(c) یاد رکھو کہ دنیا کی کوئی حالت قابلِ اعتبار نہیں - اگر تمکو اسوقت آرام و فراغت میسر ہی تو خدا کا شکر کرو کہ اوسے ایسی مہربانی سے تمہارے گھر میں برکت اور فراغت دی ہی - لیکن اسکے بہت معنی نہیں ہیں کہ تم اس آرام کی قدر نہ کرو یا آبدہ کے واسطے اپنا اطمینان کرلو کہ یہی آرام ہمکو ہمیشہ کے واسطے رہیگا *

2. Explain in Urdu the following passages :—

(a) ساک ناک اس زمین میں نہانت نہانت کے ہوتے ہیں -

کنڈے ٹوٹے سے اور کنڈے بے ٹوٹے سے *

(b) حالات مضمون سے سیاہی نے خاصیت شہد کی پکڑی ۔

قلم کی زبان بند ہوگئی *

(c) سینے کی بچپی سے عقل کی پتیا نکال لوگی یا اناج کی

کوٹھری سے تجربہ کی جھولی بھر لاؤگی *

3. Define a فاعل and a مفعول, and construct a sentence illustrating their use.

4. Re-write the following passages correcting any errors :—

(1) ہمکو چاہئے کہ وہاں جاؤں *

(2) اوسنے بہت سا روٹی کھایا *

(3) میں نے اپنے دوست کو گھر لے گیا *

5. Explain in Urdu the following couplets :—

روئے مانگ اللہ سے چاہے جو وسعت رزق کی

شیر دایہ طفل کو بھی بے بُکا ملتا نہیں

دے جو محتاجوں کو دینا ہو کہ فرصت ہی ابھی

دھونڈھتا ہی خاک میں قارون گدا ملتا نہیں

زبان پہ لا سخن خوب کو۔ نہ کہہ دل میں

کہ اوس گھر کی نہیں قدر جو صدق میں رہا

دریاے غضب جوش میں آئے تو غضب ہی

غرقاب سفینہ ابھی ہو جاوے جہان کا

6. Write an Essay, in Urdu on "Truthfulness," of not less than 20 lines ; or, A description of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of your place held in the month of June last.

SECOND PAPER.

M. AVADH BEHARI LAL, M.A. . .

.. Examiner.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) ایک بچہ نے سفر کا قصد کیا۔ یکایک ایک دریا کے کنارے پہونچا۔ سوچ کر نیلگا۔ نہ پیر میں چلنے کی طاقت۔ نہ لوٹنے کا ارادہ۔ ایک کچھوے نے اس حالت کو دیکھا اور اوسپر رحم کیا۔ اور اپنی پیٹھ پر لیکر دریا میں کود پڑا اور اوس پار کی طرف چلا اسی حالت میں اوسکے کان میں آواز آئی کہ بچہ اوسکی پیٹھ پر کچھ مار رہا ہے۔ پوچھا کہ یہ کیا آواز ہے۔ جواب دیا کہ میرے دھنک کی آواز ہے۔ تیرے پشت پر مار رہا ہوں ہر چند جانتا ہوں کہ اسپر اتر نہیں کریگا مگر اپنی عادت نہیں چھوڑ سکتا ہوں۔ کچھوے نے سوچا کہ اس سے بہتر کوئی بات نہیں ہے کہ اس پاجی کو خورے بد سے چھٹادوں اور بھلے مانسوں کو اوسکے آسپ سے بچاؤں۔ پس غوطہ لگا یا اور بچہ کو دریا کی لہر اس طرح بہا لیگئی گویا کہ تھامی نہیں *

(b) پرویز اپنے لڑکے کو وصیت کرتا تھا کہ جیسا تو رعیت پر حاکم ہے اس طرح عقل سمجھ پر حاکم ہے۔ جبکہ تو رعایا کو اپنی فرمانبرداری کا حکم دیتا ہے۔ تو عقل کے حکم سے تو بھی باہر مت چا۔ اور ہر ایک کام میں غور کر اور حاکم عقل سے مشورہ لے۔ خاصکر ایسے کام میں جسمیں لوگوں کی جان کا نقصان یا اونکے مال کے ضایع ہونیکا خیال ہو۔ کسی کام کو بے تامل شروع نہ کر۔ کیونکہ جو شخص ہر کام میں سوچتا ہے وہ ضرور اپنی دلی مرادوں کو حاصل کریگا *

2. Translate into Urdu :—

(a) If time be, of all things, the most precious, the wasting of time must be greatest prodigality. Let us then be up and doing, and doing to the purpose. Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy. He that riseth late must trot all day, and will scarce overtake his business at night, while laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.

(b) We cannot see God, but He sees all that we do, and takes care of us. He is kind to all who love and fear him. We should adore God for all the things that we have. We should not lie or steal or do anything else that He hates. How good is God to us !

HINDI.

(For Girl Candidates.)

FIRST PAPER.

PANDIT MADHO PRASAD PATHAK

.. Examiner.

1. Translate the following lines into English :—

सन्त दासन्ह देहु बडाई । ताते मोहिं पूंछेऊ रघुराई ॥
 है प्रभु परम मनीहर ठाऊं । पावन पञ्चवटी ते हि नाऊं ॥
 गोदावरी नदी तहं बहई । चारिहु युग प्रसिद्ध सी अहई ॥
 दण्डक वन पुनीत प्रभु करह । उग्र शाप सुनि वर कै हरह ॥
 बास करऊ तहं रघुकुल राया । कीजै सकल सुनिन्ह पर दाया ॥
 चले राम सुनि आयसु पाई । तुरतहि पञ्चवटी नियराई ॥
 दिव्य लता द्रुम प्रभु मन भाये । निरखि राम ते भयेउ सुहाये ॥
 लवण राम सिय वरण निहारी । कानन अघ गा भा सुखकारौ ॥
 गौधराज सो भेंट भइ बहु बिधि प्रीत दृढाय ।
 गोदावरी समीप प्रभु रहै पर्ण गृह काय ॥

(a) Explain the allusion contained in line 4 of the preceding extract—also give the name of the Muni referred to in line 6.

(b) Who was गौधराज ? What was पञ्चवटी ?

2 Explain in Hindi the following extracts fully, paying particular attention to the underlined words and the similes contained therein :—

(a) अधम निशाचरि कुटल अति चली करन उपहास ।

सुनु खगेश भावी प्रवल भा चह निशिचर नास ॥

(b) केहरि सम नहिं करिवर लवा कि बाज समान ।

प्रभु सेवक इमि जानऊ मानऊ वचन प्रमान ॥

(c) अनुज जानकी सहित प्रभु आप वाण धरि राम ।

सम हिय गगन इन्दु इन बसऊ सदा निष्काम ॥

(a) Who was अनुन्या ? Reproduce in your own Hindi her description of the different classes of women . quote the original lines if you can.

3. Render the following extract into plain Hindi prose :—

प्रगटऊ रवि कुल रवि निसि बीती प्रजा कमल गन फूल ।

मन्द परे रिपुगन ताग सम जन भय तम उनमूल ॥

नसे चीर लम्पट खल लखि जग तुव प्रताप प्रगटायी ।

सागध बंदी सूत चिरयन मिलि कर रीर मचायो ॥

तुव जस सीतल पौन परसि चटकी गुलाब कौ कलियां ।

अति सुख पाइ असीस देत सोइ करि अंगुरिन चट अलियाँ ॥

भए धरम मै धित सब द्विज जन प्रजा काज निज लागी ।

रिपु लुवती सुख कुसुद मन्द जन चक्रवाक अवुरागी ॥

अरघ सरिस उपहार लिये नृप ठाढ़े तिन कहँ तोखौ ।

न्याव कृपा सो ज च नौच सम समुक्ति परसि कर पोखौ ॥

(a) Give the correct forms of the words underlined in the preceding extract.

4. Give a close translation of the following extract in English :—

हरिश्चन्द्र—(बलपूर्वक आँसुओं की रोककर और वज्रत घोरज धरकर) प्यारी री मत। ऐसे ही समय में तो घोरज और धरम रखना काम है। मैं जिसका दास हूँ उसको आज्ञा है कि बिना आधा कपन लिये क्रिया मत करने दो। इस से मैं यदि अपनी स्त्री और अपना पुत्र समझ कर तुम से इसका आधा कपन न लूँ तो बड़ा अधर्म हूँ। जिस हरिश्चन्द्र ने उदय से अस्त तक कौ पृथ्वी के लिये धर्म न छोड़ा उसका धर्म आध गज कपड़े के वास्ते मत झुड़ाओ और कपन से जलदी आधा कपड़ा फाड़ दो। देखो सबेरा हुआ चाहता है ऐसा न हो कि कुल गुरु भगवान् सूर्य अपने बंश की यह दुर्दशा देखकर चित्त में उदास हों। (हाथ फैलाता है)।

(a) Parse (काम) है, समझकर, छोड़ा. Explain the use of ने.

5. What is the meaning of नीतिसुधातरङ्गिणी? Explain the following extracts fully in Hindi :—

(a) जा कै चमा तेहि ढाल न चाहिये क्रोध रहै तो न शत्रु को कामा।

जा कै कुजाति समीप बसै नहि आग की काम सीई दुख धामा ॥

औषध काज नहीँ जो सुमित्र दुर्जन ही सीइ सर्प के ठामा।

शौल भये तो न भूषण कारज राजज क्य जो सुविद्याभिरामा ॥

(b) लोभौ लंपट सूढ़ विषयी क्रोधी जो नृपति।

(c) दंड कम अति गूढ़ बिनु सहाय नहि करि सके ॥

सत्य बचन श्रुति काय विद्यागुण सागर भगन।

बुधजन सहित सहाय सो नृप धरत दंड की ॥

व्यसन मृत्यु दीछ सदृश हैं ता में व्यसन विशेष।

व्यसनौ भोगत नरक है व्यसन हीन सुख शेष ॥

6. Narrate briefly in Hindi the story of Chandrasena, Raja of Mathura, as related by Lomasā Muni.

SECOND PAPER.

PT. MADHO PRASAD PATHAK Examiner.

1. Translate the following extracts into English :—

(a) तुम्हारे पिता के चौपाये रात को हमारे गृह के समीप बाटिका में चरा करते हैं ॥

(b) कौन सीहन गत वर्ष में तुम्हारा कौन भिन्न अपने चचा के साथ आगरा में रहता था ।

(c) लड़की क्या मैं ने तुमसे प्रायः नहीं कहा है कि जब मौलवी साहब न हों इतना कोलाहल न किया करो ।

(d) बढ़ई कितनी लकड़ी माँगता है कि एक छोटी सन्दूक मेरी इस सन्दूक के बराबर तुम्हारे लिये बना दे ।

(e) मैं तुम्हारे पास कुछ औषध भेजूँगा और जिस प्रकार मैं कहूँ उस प्रकार सम्प्रा समय उसकी खाना ।

(f) एक बड़ा प्रतापवान राजा था परन्तु उसके कोई लड़का न था जब वह मर गया तब लोगों ने किसी प्रधान को राजगद्दी पर बैठाया जब वह राजा ऊँचा और उसने डंके का शब्द सुना तब उसे एकान्त में चैन न पड़ता था निदान इधर उधर चढ़ाड़ करने लगा और उससे चारों ओर के शूर वीर लड़ने लगे और वह ऐसा प्रबल हो गया कि बड़े बड़े लड़ाकों से लड़ता था और उसने बहुत से शत्रुओं को मारा जब उससे लोगों की बड़ा दुःख पहुँचा तब चारों ओर के वज्रत से मनुष्य इकट्ठे हुए और सभी ने प्रधान को चारों ओर से घेर लिया और कोठ में बन्द कर दिया और तीरों पत्थरों से वज्रत मारा जब वह बहुत दुखी ऊँचा तब एक तपस्वी के पास कहला भिजा कि मैं बड़े क्लेश और बन्धन से पड़ा हूँ मेरे लिये आप कुछ परमेश्वर का आराधन करके सहायता कौनिये कि मैं आपत्ति से बचूँ इस लड़ाइ में मेरा कोई शास्त्र काम नहीं आता यह बात सुन के तपस्वी ने कहा कि आधी रीटी खाके क्यों नहीं सी रहता ॥

2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :—

- (a) It appears to me all the accounts are in confusion.
- (b) For want of these screws the bales of cotton are lying loose.
- (c) Does this species of revenue come in before, or during, or after the crop ?
- (d) After some time a perspiration broke out, which relieved me much, and I fell asleep.
- (e) Take care that everything is paid for, and that no violence be used against the villagers.

(f) An old farmer, lying at the point of death, called his three idle sons around him to impart to them an important secret. "My sons," said he, "a great treasure lies hid in the estate which I am about to leave to you." "Where is it hid?" exclaimed the sons in a breath. "I am about to tell you," said the old man; "you will have to dig for it—" but his breath failed him before he could impart the weighty secret; and he died. Forthwith the sons set to work with spade and mattock upon the long neglected fields; and they turned up every sod and clod upon the estate. They discovered no treasure, but they learnt to work; and when the fields were sown, and the harvest came, lo! the yield was prodigious, in consequence of the thorough tillage which they had undergone. Then it was that they discovered the treasure concealed in the estate, of which their wise old father had advised them.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

MRS. JENNINGS *Examiner.*

1. State the general rule for the formation of the plural of common nouns and give five exceptions to the rule with examples of each.
2. Name five adjectives which have two forms of the masculine. State, and show by means of examples, when the second form is used and how the feminine is formed.

3. Where is the personal pronoun in the objective case placed (a) when governed by a verb in a simple tense, (b) when governed by a verb in a compound tense. In each case give an example.

4. Give the Imperative (a) affirmatively of *S'asseoir* and *aller*; (b) negatively of *S'en aller* and *Savoir*. Conjugate in full interrogatively *je ne me suis pas rendu*.

5. Translate into English the following sentences carefully distinguishing and explaining the differences in construction :—

(a) Craint-il que ma sœur vienne ?

(b) Il craint que ma sœur ne vienne.

(c) Il craint que ma sœur ne vienne pas.

6. Express in French :—She comes from Scotland. He has gone from England to Spain. Three francs a yard. Ten francs a month. Five sous a pound. Two annas a hundred. She is a Frenchwoman. He is a clergyman. A house to let. What a noise for nothing. What a bad day. Henry the IV.

7. Translate into English :—

(a) La voiture suivait son train ordinaire. Losea et Zoppa n'allaient ni plus vite ni plus lentement ; seulement, marchant sur les bas côtés du chemin, elles ne faisaient plus retentir le pavé du bruit des roues. Le marchand et sa femme, qui jusqu' alors avaient échangé entre eux force paroles sur les chances probables de leur commerce à la foire de Revigano, se taisaient, et, dans cette obscurité, au milieu de ce silence, malgré l'engourdissement douloureux de ses pieds, causé par le froid, Teresa commençait à s'assoupir au tintement monotone des clochettes.

(b) Il voulut en avoir le cœur net cependant, et, s'accroupissant près du petit monticule, il enleva légèrement du doigt l'une des parties de son sommet divisé, puis l'autre. Elle y vit avec étonnement que cette folle et rapide émotion dont il s'était senti saisi un instant n'avait pas même été causée par un être agissant, remuant, grattant, armé de dents et de griffes, mais par une faible végétation, germant à peine, pâle et languissante

(c) On eût dit que la peur les avait tons paralysés de l'aile et de la voix : pas un cri, pas un fredon n'éclate au milieu de leurs bandes si bien pressées le long des branchages qui plient sous leurs poids, que, certes, on eût pu affirmer que peupliers et trembles étaient alors plus chargés de plumes que de feuilles. Les légers voyageurs ont vu presque envahir leur nouvel asile sans songer à fuir, tant le bruit et le spectacle dont ils sont entourés les a frappés de mutisme et de stupeur.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English. —

(a) C'est Dieu qui du néant a tiré l'univers ;
C'est lui qui sur la terre a répandu les mers ;
Qui de l'air étendit les humides contrées ;
Qui sema de brillants les voutes azurées,
Qui fit naître la guerre entre les éléments,
Et qui régla des cieux les divers mouvements.

La terre à son pouvoir rend un muet hommage ;
Les rois sont ses sujets, le monde est son partage.
Si l'onde est agitée, il la peut affermir ;
S'il querrelle les vents, ils n'osent plus frémir ;
S'il commande au soleil, il arrête sa course ;
Il est maître de tout, comme il en est la source.

(b) Il était une fois trois dames qui demeuraient à Alger, dans la Kasbah. Kadidja était la mère ; Fatmah et Fizah étaient les deux filles. — Et ces trois dames s'ennuyaient beaucoup, parce que, tant que durait le jour, elles n'avaient rien à faire. Quand elles avaient fini de peindre leur visage de blanc et de rose, et leur grands yeux de noir et de henné, elles restaient assises par terre, dans une petite cour très profonde, où régnaient un silence mystérieux et une fraîcheur souterraine. Pour entrer dans la maison de ces trois dames, il n'y avait qu'une seule petite porte, si renfoncée et si basse qu'on eût dit une porte de sepulcre. Elle ne s'ouvrait jamais qu'à demi,

en grinçant sur ses vieilles ferrures, et avec un air sournois de chausse-trape.

- (c) Un pauvre petit grillon,
 Caché dans l'herbe fleurie,
 Regardait un papillon
 Voltigeant dans la prairie
 L'insecte ailé boillait des plus vives couleurs
 L'azur, le pourpre et l'or éclalaient sur ses ailes :
 Jeune, beau, petit-maître il court de fleurs en fleurs,
 Prenant et quittant les plus belles.
 Ah ! disait le grillon, que son sort et le mien
 Sont différents ! Dame Nature.
 Pour lui fit tout, et pour moi rien.

2 Translate into idiomatic French :—

Will you come and take a walk with me ? I am sorry, but it is impossible.

We shall arrive in three days. Do not start until we come.

Are you ill ? Yes we are, but we are better now than we were in London.

I am always scolding you because you envy everything you see.

When I was at school I had three francs a week.

I lived for three years in North America and one finds many of the same prejudices in America and in Europe.

I am going to have a new dress made.

I wish I were in your place.

It is right that it should be done

Children should obey their parents.

Did your sister go to the ball ? I do not know.

We have not seen each other for a year.

HISTORY.

MISS J. ELDER RAIT, M.A. } *Examiners.*
 M. CROSSE, Esq., M.A. }

1. Give a brief sketch of the events which led to the Norman Conquest. Mention any changes which it introduced into the laws and institutions of England.

2. Draw up a table giving the names and dates of the chief battles of the Wars of the Roses, and showing the victorious party in each case.

3. Enumerate the chief events in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and describe any one of them.

4. (a) Briefly explain Pitt's policy towards France under the Revolutionary Government.

(b) Write a short account of the chief events of the war between England and Revolutionary France up to the peace of Amiens.

5. How did the Reform Bill amend the system of representation? By whom was it introduced?

6. Give an account of the various Greek invasions of India.

7. Trace the rise and fall of the French in India.

8. Write brief biographical notes on each of the following —

- (1) Amir Khan (2) Count Lally. (3) Mir Jaffar.
 (4) Sher Shah. (5) Raghoba.

GEOGRAPHY.

F. G. HOUSDEN, Esq., M.A. } *Examiners.*
 J. W. BACON, Esq., M.A. }

1. Discuss the causes that influence the climate of particular places.

2. Show how to find (a) the latitude, (b) the longitude of any station.

3. What are Coral Islands ? How are they formed ?
4. Give a detailed explanation of the formation of Springs.
5. Trace the belt of Volcanic action throughout the world.
6. Draw up a list of animals common to India and Africa.
Why is the Indian *fauna* more nearly allied to the African *fauna* than to the Australian ?
7. Describe the river and lake systems of Africa, mention any travellers who have explored the African rivers.
8. Trace the course of the Indus.
9. What are the following ? Give their exact localities :—
Liverpool, Tasmania, Nijui-Novogorod, Silhet, Bulgaria, Arcot, Damascus, Newcastle, Khartoum, Niagara.
10. Draw a neat map of Australia.
11. Sketch the river systems of England, indicating the positions of the chief towns on the river-banks.

URDU.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA M. SYED AMJAD ALI .. Examiner.

1. Write a letter to your teacher, in good Urdu, with proper address describing your own life. The length of your letter should not be less than two pages of your answer-book.
2. Name the Indian weights with their proper signs in Urdu writing.
3. Translate the following in ordinary Urdu :—
(a) If the natives of India are to profit by English education, one of the most important lessons they should endeavour

to learn is that of obedience to their teachers. There seems little reason to doubt that native students are capable at times of conduct which in an English School or College would never be attempted. They should be made to realize the fact that their first duty is obedience and remonstrance afterwards. Nothing but the most deplorable results can ever follow insubordination, and it is to be hoped that the lesson taught to these rebellious schoolboys will not be thrown away on schoolboys in general throughout India. Without obedience instant and unquestioning there can be no discipline. The other day a student of the College, who had been chewing betel during lesson hours, was ordered by his teacher to leave the room, and wash his mouth. On his return to the class-room he was asked to sit on one of the back benches. This he refused to do, and he began to argue with the teacher regarding the order given. The student said that he had come to the class an hour before the time, and he did not see why he should sit on one of the back benches now that he had washed his mouth. On being ordered to stand up, he walked out of the room, and then a scene of deliberate insubordination followed, which shows that such a spirit is prevalent amongst the class.

(b) The Punjab became a British Province on the 29th March, 1849, and was at once put into the charge of Henry Lawrence and his civilian brother, John. The peace was ensured by a general disarmament, and a settlement of land revenue was made in which the demands of the State were reduced and rendered uniform and certain. Local codes were enacted; roads, canals and cantonments were laid out; and a country which for ten years had been a source of ceaseless alarm became a scene of peaceful industry and a powerful bulwark of the empire.

4. Transliterate into *Nastaliq* the passage in the accompanying paper and translate it into English.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

E. G. HILL, Esq, M.A.

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Examiner.

1. Define "force." What do you mean by the force of gravity? A large stone is suspended from a wooden beam by a piece of rope: state what would happen if there were no such thing as the force which is called cohesion.

2. What is the difference between solids, liquids, and gases? Explain carefully the properties which are peculiar to each.

A square block of ice is heated till it all passes away as steam: write down all the changes which take place.

3. Make a careful drawing of a common water-pump and describe its action in full.

4. Describe an experiment showing that all metals do not conduct heat equally. Explain how you would graduate a centigrade mercurial thermometer.

5. Describe a Grove's battery. Why is this an improvement on Volta's battery? How can you make a magnet from your battery and a piece of soft iron?

6. What is the difference between hard and soft water? A certain kind of hard water can be made soft by boiling. Explain this. Is river water ever hard? If so over what sort of bed does the river probably flow?

7. What is coal, and what is coal gas? Describe an experiment by which coal gas can be prepared. What else can be prepared from coal besides gas?

8. What is the difference between wrought iron, cast iron and steel? For what is each used? How is iron got from hæmatite iron ore?

9. What is the action of plants and animals on the air? If there were no plants, what would happen to all the animals? Give reasons for your answer.

10. Give briefly one method only for the preparation of Nitrogen, Oxygen and Hydrogen.

Which of the following are metals and which are elements ?

Carbon, Potassium, Red Lead, White Lead,

Salt, Nitre, Potashes, Magnesium.

BOOK-KEEPING.

BABU RAM KUMAR SIRCAR *Examiner.*

1. What ought a merchant's Books to shew ?
2. Which side of an account Book is allotted to debit account and which to credit account ?
3. What is the Book-keeping by Double entry and why is it so called ?
4. Which side of a Cash Book is always the greatest, and why ?
5. What is the Ledger ?
6. At the end of a year a Merchant balances his Ledger : describe the process.
7. Is each entry of Bills Receivable posted to the Dr or Cr. of the person from whom the bill has been received ?
8. Construct a Day Book, an Invoice Book, a Cash Book, a Ledger and a Trial Balance-sheet from the following transactions.

	Rs.	As.	P.
April 1st J. Smith commenced business with' ...	2,500	0	0
Do. 2nd Paid into Meerut Bank ...	1,500	0	0
Do. 3rd Bought from John Bell & Co., Cawn- pore			
40 lbs. Assam tea @ 0-12-0 ...	30	0	0
10 bags Rosa Sugar, 60 lbs. @ 0-2-8 ...	10	0	0
24 tins mixed Biscuits @ 0 14-0	21	0	0
	61	0	0

				Rs.	AS.	P.
April 4th	Paid Trade expenses carriage	...		4	2	0
Do. 5th	Paid for shop Furniture...	...		45	0	0
Do. 9th	Sold Goods for cash	...		15	7	0
Do. 15th	Drawn from Meerut Bank	...		150	0	0
Do. 18th	Bought from Ramji Mul of Bareilly					
	20 bags table rice 50 mds.					
	@ 7-8-0	...	375	0	0	
	5 bags coarse rice, 10 mds.					
	@ 5-4-0	...	26	4	0	
	25 bags	...	3	12	0	
				405	0	0
Do. 20th	Bought Goods for cash	...	59	6	0	
Do. 22nd	Drawn by J Smith	...	25	0	0	
Do. 23rd	Paid Trade Expenses, Income Tax	...	10	0	0	
Do. 25th	Sold Goods for cash	...	7	3	0	
Do. 26th	Sold to George Lloyd, Agra,					
	2 bags Rosa sugar, 12lbs. @ 0-3-3	2	7	0		
	5 lbs. Assam tea, @ 1-0-0	...	5	0	0	
	Packing	...	0	4	0	
				7	11	0
April 28th	Sold to W. Hobson, Moradabad,					
	10 mds. Table rice @ 9-0-0...	90	0	0		
	Packing and other charges	1	12	0		
				91	12	0
Do. 29th	Paid to Ramji Mul of Bareilly	...	380	12	0	
	Discount allowed	...	24	4	0	

9. What is the use of a Trial Balance-sheet?
10. How do you ascertain the state of your affairs at the end of the year or at any other convenient time?
11. What is the meaning of the term "Taking Stock"?
12. Give abbreviations of the following terms :—
 - Account.
 - Errors Excepted.
 - On account of.
 - Per cent.
 - Letter of Credit.

* POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A. H. PIRIE, Esq. Examiner.

1. (a) Define "wealth." Is a State Railway, a Public Park, or a Public Library wealth ?
 (b) State the aims of Socialism, and point out the existing reasons against it.
2. (a) Define "money" Why are *kauris* unsuitable as money ?
 (b) Why did the Mercantile System encourage exports and discourage imports ?
 (c) Can you account for the fact that a rupee now contains only 13 annas worth of silver ?
3. (a) Explain Ricardo's theory of the rent of land. Ought the landowner to get all or any part of the increment of profit accruing from a sudden rise in the price of agricultural produce ?
 (b) Distinguish between the Revenue and Rent of the land in India.
4. (a) State the causes which determine the prices (1) of agricultural produce, (2) of manufactured commodities.
 (b) Explain how an increased demand for a commodity may cause a fall in its price.
5. (a) Show that there is a conflict of interests between the labourer and the capitalist in the distribution of wealth produced.
 (b) Explain the system by which English workmen manage to secure the highest possible wages.
 (c) What happens when the workmen claim and obtain higher wages than they have a fair right to ?
 (d) Why do English capitalists invest money in the construction of Indian railways ?

6. Distinguish between the policy of Free Trade and that of Protection ; and show the result of the former on the price of food in England, and of the latter on the price of manufactured goods in America.

7. Explain the nature and advantages of Bills of Exchange. Can you account for the fact, that if I purchase goods from Alexandria in Egypt, the merchant there will gladly accept payment by a Bill of Exchange payable in London ?

8. (a) Enunciate Adam Smith's four canons of taxation.

(b) Distinguish, giving examples, between direct and indirect taxation. Which of these is more suitable to India, and why ?

AGRICULTURE WITH SURVEYING.

MAULVI SYED MOHD. HADI Examiner.

1. What do you understand by the following terms as applied to soils ?

“Argillaceous,” calcareous,” “peaty,”

“ferruginous,” “heavy,” light.”

2. In what way does irrigation benefit crops and under what circumstances must it prove injurious to them ? What *rabi* crops are ordinarily grown without irrigation ?

3. What is the object of ‘pickling’ wheat before sowing ? Describe the process fully ?

4. How are the following crops grown for seed and in what month is the seed usually threshed out ?

(a) Indigo, (b) Carrots, (c) Hemp (*Crotolaria Juncea*).

5. What quantity of seed would you sow and what outturn per acre would you expect, under high cultivation, in the case of crops named below ?

Peas,—barley,—carrots,—oats,—*arhar*.

6. You must have noticed that crops sown close to large and shady trees do not ordinarily thrive well. Why? How could crops be grown in such places with success.

7. Describe the treatment of a cow during the period of gestation and prescribe a dietary for her when she is in milk.

8. Describe briefly the principles under-lying rotation of crops.

9. In surveying a village you find a stream which you cannot cross over. How would you determine its breadth?

10. How would you find the distance between two points which are invisible from each other? Illustrate your answer with a diagram.

Dictation.

A.—RAPID WRITING.

A. THOMSON, ESQ. *Examiner.*

I.

Write out the following story in eleven minutes.

A Lion, being fatigued with hunting and the heat of the day, lay down to sleep under the shade of a large tree. As some mice were playing there about one happened to run over his body and awake him. The Lion, angry at having his slumber disturbed, laid his paw on the little creature and was about to kill him when the mouse begged for mercy so earnestly that the King of the Beasts let him go unharmed. "Many thanks to Your Majesty," said the mouse; "I hope to render you good service some day." The Lion smiled for he did not believe the mouse could ever be of use to him. But shortly after as he was roaming through the forest he was caught in a net, set by the hunters, and when he found himself unable to escape he gave a cry of despair so loud that all the forest rang. The mouse knew the voice and ran to see what was the matter. When he found how the Lion was entangled he exclaimed, "Your Majesty

need have no fear ; I will soon set you free." He then went to work, gnawed through the strings, and let the Lion go ; thus fulfilling the old rule that one good turn deserves another.

II.

Or write out the following in ten minutes.

CHINESE GAMBLING.

While my old teacher and interpreter went to make some purchases we anchored our boats at an island in the canal, on which there was a pretty summer house used as a refreshment room. A party of gamblers were assembled in it evidently enjoying themselves. One man held up his fingers while the others shouted out the number they thought would be held up. Those who guessed right were the winners, but how they were singled out in the awful confusion they made I am unable to tell. The old teacher had been told to buy something as a memento of the place, and we anxiously waited his return. When nearly dusk he made his appearance bringing only a basket of green plums, perfectly unripe which, had I eaten them, would no doubt have given me reason to remember the place. Perhaps he was afraid I might keep something that would afterwards betray our visit and get him into trouble : for in those days the Chinese were very unwilling to have Europeans travelling throughout their country.

B. NEAT WRITING.

I.

Write the following letter in ten minutes in a style fit for despatching.

FROM
THE TEHSILDAR, SITAPUR,
To
THE COLLECTOR, ZILA RAMPUR.

DATED SITAPUR, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1898.
SIR,

I am very sorry to report that fever has been very prevalent in this tehsil for upwards of a month and that many are dying.

At present there is neither a dispensary nor a regular doctor in the tehsil. I therefore beg that a doctor may be sent for a month or two at least and I hope a good man may soon be appointed permanently. There would always be plenty of work for him though he is specially required at present.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

JANKI PRASAD,

Tehsil-dar.

II.

Or this letter in ten minutes.

FROM

THE HEAD MASTER, HIGH SCHOOL, MUNSHIGUNJ.

TO

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, 10TH CIRCLE,
N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

DATED MUNSHIGUNJ, THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that Mirza Baqir Husen, proprietor of the Daulatpur estate, visited this School yesterday and examined some of the classes. The Mirza Sahib takes a great interest in science and has presented us with two hundred and fifty rupees (Rupees 250-0-0) to buy apparatus for teaching Physics and Chemistry to the School Final Classes. I enclose a list of the articles we need and beg you to get them for us of good quality. I will send you the money when required.

I have the honour to be,

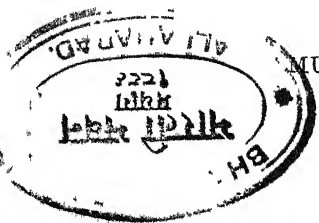
SIR,

Your obedient servant,

MUHAMMAD AKBAR, B.A.,

Head Master, High School,

MUNSHIGUNJ.



INTERMEDIATE EXAMN. IN ARTS, 1898.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

M. J. WHITE, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner.*

1 I have oft heard
 My Mother Circe with the Sirens three,
 Amidst the flowery-kirtled Naiades,
 Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
 Who, as they sung would take the prisoned soul,
 And lap it in Elysium ! Scylla wept,
 And chid her barking waves into attention,
 And fell Charybdis murmured soft applause—
 Yet they in pleasing slumber lulled the sense,
 And in sweet madness robbed it of itself,
 But such a sacred and home-felt delight
 Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
 I never heard till now.

Point out the contrast here represented between the song of Circe and the song of the Lady in Comus ; and in doing so, show how the several expressions used describe the different effects produced by the song. *

Flowery-kirtled. Give a few of the most expressive examples of similar compounds.

In what respect were the herbs **potent** and the drugs **baleful** ?

2. And Wisdom's self
 Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
 Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
 That in the various bustle of resort,
 Were all to-ruffled, and sometimes impaired.

How is Contemplation the best nurse to Wisdom ? What is 'the various bustle of resort' and how is it unfavourable to Wisdom ?

How was this truth about Contemplation illustrated in the case of Milton himself at the time when he wrote this poem?

She plumes her feathers, &c. Trace the connection between the literal and the figurative meaning.

What is the force of *to in to-ruffled*.

3. (a) Say, should the philosophic mind disdain,
That good which makes each humbler bosom vain!
Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can,
These little things are great to little man.

What is '*school-taught pride*,' and how does it dissemble?

How is the last line a rebuke to those who thus dissemble?

- (b) And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.

What is the connection between the two?

- (c) And e'en his failings leaned to Virtue's side.

Give a few illustrations.

4. (a) 'Oft hast thou said: 'If still misspent.
Thine hours to poetry are lent,
Go, and to tame thy wandering course,
Quaff from the fountain at the source.'

What does the speaker mean, with regard to Scott's poetry, by *misspent*? What is the nature of the advice here given to the poet? Why does his friend think it necessary? What reasons does Scott give for not following the advice?

- (b) And still I thought that shattered tower
The mightiest work of human power.

Why did it seem so to him?

- (c) Whose doom discording neighbours sought
Content with equity unbought.

Describe the character here represented. What is '*equity unbought*' opposed to?

5. His crook, his scrip, his oaten reed,
And all Arcadia's golden creed.

What does Arcadia represent in poetry, and why? What do the **crook, scrip, and reed** typify? Why is the creed called **golden**? Why does the poet not believe in it?

- 3 Give the precise meaning, in connection with the context of the words in thick type :—

And force him to return his **purchase** back.
And the **brute** earth would lend her nerves, and
shake.
The nodding **horror** of whose shady brows
For most do taste through **fond** intemperate thirst.
This fav'rite good beget's **peculiar** pain.
Their **level** life is but a smouldering fire.
And **passing** rich on forty pounds a year.
And makes **one** blot of all the air.

Be not **over-exquisite**
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
And yet more **med'cinal** is it than that Moly.
List mortals if your ears be **true**.

- 7 (a) Dew-drops are the gems of morning
But the tears of mournful eve !
Where no hope is, life's a warning
That only serves to make us grieve
When we are old ;—
That only serves to make us grieve
With oft and tedious taking-leave,
Like some poor nigh-related guest,
That may not rudely be dismiss,
Yet hath out-stayed his welcome while,
And tells the jest without the smile.

What are the ideas suggested by **gems and tears**?

Where no hope is.....old. Paraphrase these lines so as to bring out the meaning.

Trace each point in the analogy between 'old age' and 'the poor nigh-related guest.'

(b) And as the captains of industry have, at last, begun to be aware that the condition of success in that warfare, under the form of peace, which is known as industrial competition, lies in the discipline of the troops and the use of arms of precision, just as much as it does in the warfare which is called war, their demand for that discipline, which is technical education, is reacting upon science in a manner which will, assuredly, stimulate its future growth to an incalculable extent.

Explain the analogy, in all its details, between industrial competition and warfare.

What is meant by re-action? What is the nature of the re-action here referred to?

SECOND PAPER.

T. C. JONES, Esq., M.A.

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Examiner.

1. I imagine him to be such a man as may often be met with, who from his narrowness of mind and distinctness of prejudice, is supposed to be high principled and direct in his dealings; and whose untried reputation has great favour with many people: until placed in power some day, he shows that to rule well requires other things than one-sidedness in the ruling person; and is fortunate if he does not acquire that part of renown, which consists in notoriety, by committing some colossal blunder, henceforth historical from its largeness.

- (a) Explain clearly the meaning of the phrases in thick type in the above passage.
- (b) Distinguish the meanings of 'reputation,' 'renown' 'notoriety.'
- (c) Give briefly the general sense of the passage.

2. Explain the portions of the following in thick type :—

- (a) He was accordingly thought **deficient in distributive justice.**
- (b) **The facts stand out in bold relief** dry and unattractive.
- (c) The Arabs of that district were **the middle men** in this affair.
- (d) Columbus was one of those men of divining minds, **who must have general theories on which to thread their observations.**
- (e) All who are **conversant with that period** must wish that her proclamation could be proved to have gone **to the root of the matter.**
- (f) "**The stones rose up against him and his brothers**" says the historian Herrera emphatically.
- (g) **The circulating medium became so depreciated** that provisions were scarcely procurable.

3. Explain the following passages carefully, and point out their relation to the context.

- (a) His incurable weakness was that he never threw off the Machiavelian or Medicean "prince," and never understood the nature of Englishmen.
- (b) Towards the close of his life that Biblical language was already the external shibboleth of a sect. He had not the sense of poetic harmony, which prevented Milton from using it.
- (c) For years before the Civil War the future Protector of the Commonwealth had become known far and wide as 'the village Hampden with the dauntless breast.'

4. (a) What was the real point at issue between Charles I, and the Parliament ?

- (b) Assuming that Cromwell was mainly responsible for the execution of Charles I what can you urge in his defence ?

- (c) "The regicides killed Charles I, only to make Charles II, king."

Criticize this statement, setting forth clearly the chief results of the execution of Charles I.

5. Harrison writes that—

"Cromwell was a Puritan of the Puritans."

Characterize the Puritanism of Cromwell's time, and show how it affected Cromwell's own character and conduct.

6. (a) What do you understand by the "Socratic method of Cross-examination"? Give an example of it from the dialogue between Socrates and Euthyphron.

- (b) What was Socrates' real object in Cross-examining?

7. What is meant by the "Platonic doctrine of Reminiscence?" In what connection does it occur in the Phædo? Do you notice any difference between the Socrates of the "Apology" and the Socrates of the "Phædo."

THIRD PAPER.

(Translation—Urdu.)

DR. G. THIBAUT, Ph.D.

..

.. Examiner.

Translate into English :—

A.

انگلستان میں ہرون نام ایک شخص تھا - اوسکا باپ جو
 برا دولت مند تھا چاہتا تھا کہ اپنا سب مال و متاع اپنے بڑے بیٹے
 کو دے - لیکن اوسکا بڑا بیٹا بد کردار نکلا اور آگے اوسکے سدھریکا
 کچھ سامان نظر نہیں آیا - اس سبب سے اوسنے اپنی سب دولت
 اپنے چھوٹے بیٹے ہرون کو دیدیا - باپ جیتے جی بڑے بیٹے کو ہنسی
 سمجھایا کرتا تھا کہ دیکھ رے اگر تو سیدھے راستہ پر نہیں چلیگا

تو میرے دولت میں سے تجھے ایک کوزی بھی نہیں ملیگی۔ انا سمجھا نے پر بھی اوسکے دل میں ایک بات نہ دھنسی۔ اوسنے جانا کہ میرے دل میں دُر بیٹھانے کے لیئے باپ ہنسی کی راہ سے مجھ سے ایسا کھڑا ہی۔ لیکن اوسکے باپ کے مرنے کے بعد وہ سب باتیں سچی دکھائی دیں۔ یعنی اوسے ایک کوزی بھی نہ ملی۔ تب تو بہت رنجیدہ ہوا اور ترے بچناوے میں پڑا۔ بالآخر وہ اوسیدہ سے اپنی حرکات نا شایسہ چھوڑ کر اچھا راسنہ اختیار کیا۔ برون کو اپنے ترے بھائی کی شایسگی دیکھ کر بڑی خوشی ہوئی۔ اوسے ایک دن اپنے دوستوں کو نیوتا دیا۔ اور اشیائے خوردی سے رکابیان بھر کر آگے لا رکھا اور ایک موادی ہوئی رکابی اپنے بھائی کے آگے رکھ کر بولا کہ بھائی جی بہہ تھال آپ کھولیں۔ بھائی کے کھلے کے موافق اوسنے اوس رکابی کو کھولا تو کیا دیکھا ہی کہ اوسمیں کھانے پینے کی کوئی چیز نہیں لیکن ساری رکابی کا غذات سے بھری ہی اونہیں دیکھ کر متعجب ہوا۔ برون نے اپنے بھائی سے کہا آپ دیکھنے کیا ہیں جو کچھ دولت باپ نے میرے تعلق کی تھی اوسکے حساب کے بہہ کاغذات ہیں۔ آپکی چال اب صحیح سدھری سے معلوم ہوتی ہی۔ اسلئے ان کاغذات کے ساتھ تمام دولت آنکو سپرد کرنا ہوں۔ میں نے اوسمیں سے ایک کوزی بھی نہیں اوتھائی*

B.

اس عالم میں آدمی کی جدی جدی خصلتیں ہوں۔ کسیکی ایسی خصلت ہوتی ہی کہ وہ بغیر اپنے فائدہ دیکھے ہوئے یعنی اولکو مدفعت ہو یا بھو اولکی بنے یا بگڑے جس سے دوسرے کو فائدہ پہونچے اوس کام میں دل و جان سے محنت کرتے ہیں اسے آدمی اعلیٰ درجہ میں گنے جاتے ہیں۔ کچھ لوگ ایسے ہوتے ہیں کہ وہ جس میں ایذا کچھ نقصان ہو

یا دوسرے کا فائدہ اپنے ہاتھ سے ہوسکے یا دوسرے کے فائدہ میں
 ایسا بھی کچھ فائدہ دیکھیں تو اس کام کے کرنے میں لگ جاتے
 ہیں۔ لیکن جسمیں دوسرے کا فائدہ ہو اور ایسا کچھ فائدہ نہ ہو
 ایسے کام میں جو شامل نہیں ہوتے ایسی خصلت کے لوگ درجہ
 دوم میں گئے جاتے ہیں۔ ہر کچھ لوگ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو
 دوسرے کے کام نگرتے نہ بھی ایسا فائدہ حاصل کر لیتے ہیں یا
 جان بوجھ کر دوسرے کا داس کر کے ایسا مطلب پورا کرتے ہیں۔
 ایسے لوگ درجہ سفلے میں گئے جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن ایک سوا
 کوئی کوئی لوگ ایسے نہ خصلت ہوتے ہیں کہ انکا مطلب
 کچھ حاصل ہو یا نہ ہو پر دوسرے کا نقصان کرنے میں نہیں چوکتے۔
 یہاں تک کہ اگر اوسمیں انکا کچھ نقصان بھی ہو تو سہہ لیتے ہیں *

(Translation—Hindi.)

✓ Translate into English —

A.

इङ्गलिस्तान में ब्रौन नाम एक मनुष्य था। उसका पिता
 जो बड़ा धनवान था चाहता था कि अपनी सब सम्पत्ति
 जेठे बेटे को देजं। पर जेठा बेटा दुगुणी निकला और
 आगे उसके सुधरने का कुछ लक्षण भी न देखे इस हेतु
 उसने सब धन अपने छोटे बेटे ब्रौन को दे दिया। बाप
 जीते जी बड़े बेटे को बड़तेरा समझाया करता था कि
 देख रे यदि तू सीधे मार्ग से न चलेगा तो मेरे धन में से
 तुझे एक कौड़ी भी न मिलेगी। इतना समझाने पर भी

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उसके मन में एक भी बात न धसी। उसने जाना कि मेरे मन में डर पैटाने के लिये बाप हंसी की राह से मुझे ऐसा कहता है। पर उस के बाप के मरने के पीछे वे सब बातें सच्ची दिखाई दिई। अर्थात् उसे एक कौड़ी भी न मिली। तब तो बल्लत खिन्न हुआ और बड़े पछतावे में पड़ा। निदान वह उसी दिन से अपने दुर्वसन छोड़ कर सुमार्ग में चलने लगा ॥

ब्रौन को अपने बड़े भाई की सुचाल देख बड़ा आनन्द हुआ। उसने एक दिन अपने मित्रों की नेवता दिया। फिर भोजन के पदार्थों से भरे हुए थार सब के आगे ला रक्खे और एक सुहा हुआ थार अपने भाई के आगे रख कर बोला कि भाईजी यह थार आप खोलिये। भाई के कहने के अनुसार उसने वह थार उघारा जो दिखता क्या है कि उस में खाने पीने का पदार्थ तो कोई नहीं परंतु सारा थार कागज़ पत्तों से भरा है। उल्टे देख चकित हुआ।

ब्रौन ने अपने भाई से कहा कि आप देखते क्या हैं पिताजी ने जो कुछ धन मेरे स्वाधीन किया था उसके हिसाब के ये कागज़ पत्र हैं। तुमहारा चाल सुझे सुधरौसा जान पड़ती है। इससे इस कागज़ पत्र समेत सम्पूर्ण धन तुम को समर्पण करता हूँ। मैंने इस में से एक कौड़ी भी नहीं उठाई ॥

B.

इस संसार में मनुष्य के जुदे जुदे स्वभाव हैं। किसी का ऐसा स्वभाव होता है कि वे अपने स्वार्थ की ओर दृष्टि न देकर अर्थात् उस में उन का स्वार्थ हो या न हो किम्बा बने व बिगड़े जिससे दूसरे का हित हो उस काम में मन से परिश्रम करते हैं। ऐसे मनुष्य उत्तम गिने जाते हैं।

कुछ मनुष्य ऐसे होते हैं कि वे जिस में अपनी कुछ भी हानि न हो ऐसे काम में यदि दूसरे का हित अपने हाथ से होता किम्बा दूसरे के हित में अपने को कुछ लाभ देखते तो उसके करने में लगते हैं। परंतु जिस में दूसरे का हित हो अपने को कुछ लाभ न हो ऐसे कर्म में जो प्रवृत्त नहीं होते ऐसे स्वभाव के मनुष्य मध्यम कहे जाते हैं।

परंतु कितने मनुष्य ऐसे होते हैं कि दूसरे का कार्य विगड़ने से भी अपनी स्वार्थ साध लेते हैं। वा जान बभ कर दूसरे का नाश करके अपना मतलब गांठते हैं। ऐसे मनुष्य अधम हैं। परन्तु इनके सिवाय कोई कोई मनुष्य ऐसी दुष्ट प्रकृति के होते हैं कि अपनी कुछ इष्टसिद्धि चाहे न होतौ हो पर दूसरे का अपकार करने में नहीं चूकते यहां तक कि उस में उनका कुछ नुकसान भी हो तो सह लेते हैं ॥

(Translation—Bengali.)

Translate into English :—

A.

ইঙ্গলগে ত্রোণ নামক এক ব্যক্তি ছিলেন। তাঁহার পিতা বেশ একজন ধনী লোক ছিলেন। তাঁহার এইরূপ অভিলাষ ছিল যে, তাঁহার সর্ব্বশ্ব জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্রকে দেন। কিন্তু তাঁহার জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্র কুপথে পতিত হইয়াছিল এবং তাঁহার সংশোধনের কোন লক্ষণ না দেখিয়া তাঁহার সমস্ত সম্পত্তি কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র ত্রোণকে প্রদান করিলেন। পিতা জীবন্ত কালে জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্রকে অনেক বুঝাইয়াছিলেন যে, “দেখ হে, যদি তুমি সংপথে না চলিবে, তাহা হইলে আমার সম্পত্তির এক কড়াও পাইবে না।” এত বুঝান হইল, তথাপি তাঁহার হৃদয়ে পিতার একটা কথাও প্রবেশ করিল না। সে ভাবিয়াছিল যে, তাহার পিতা তাহাকে ভয় দেখাইবার জন্য পরিহাস করিয়া এই সকল কথা কহিলেন। কিন্তু তাঁহার মৃত্যুর পরে তাঁহার বাক্য সকল বার্থ হইয়া দাঁড়াইল। অর্থাৎ তাঁহার জ্যেষ্ঠ পুত্র এক কড়াও পাইল না। তখন সে অতি বেদ ও অনুতাপ করিতে লাগিল। অবশেষে সে সেই দিন হইতে ঐ সকল বাসন পরিত্যাগ করিয়া সংপথে চলিতে আরম্ভ করিল।

ত্রোণ জ্যেষ্ঠ ভ্রাতার সংপথানুসরণ দেখিয়া অতি হর্ষিত হইলেন। তিনি এক দিন নিজ বন্ধুবর্গকে নিমন্ত্রণ করিলেন। এবং খাদ্য দ্রব্য পরিপূর্ণ খাল সকলের সম্মুখে রাখিলেন। এবং একটা আবৃত খাল জ্যেষ্ঠ ভ্রাতার সম্মুখে রাখিয়া কহিলেন, “আপনি খালটা খুলুন” ভ্রাতার বাক্যানুসারে সে খাল খুলিল এবং দেখিল যে তাহাতে খাদ্য দ্রব্য কিছুই নাই, কেবল কাগজ পত্রে খাল পরিপূর্ণ। ইহা দেখিয়া বিস্মিত হইল। তখন ত্রোণ ভাইকে কহিলেন, “আপনি কি আর দেখিতেছেন, পিতা যে সমস্ত ধন আমাকে দিয়া গিয়াছেন, ইহা তাহারই হিসাবের কাগজ পত্র। আপনার চরিত্র সংশোধিত হইয়াছে বুঝিতে পারিয়া কাগজ পত্রের সহিত সমস্ত সম্পত্তি আপনাকে দিলান। আমি ইহার এক কড়াও ব্যয় করি নাই।”

B.

এই সংসারে মনুষ্যের ভিন্ন ভিন্ন স্বভাব দৃষ্ট হয়। কাহারও স্বভাব, এই রূপ যে, তাহা বা স্বার্থের প্রতি দৃষ্টি না করিয়া অর্থাৎ তাহাদিগের স্বার্থসিদ্ধি হউক, বা না হউক, নিজের ভাল হউক, বা মন্দ হউক, বাহাতে পবের উপকার হয়, এইরূপ কার্যে হৃদয়ের সহিত পরিশ্রম করিয়া থাকে। এপ্রকার মনুষ্য উত্তম শ্রেণীর মধ্যে পরিগণিত হইয়া থাকে।

কতকগুলি লোক এপ্রকার স্বভাবের হইয়া থাকে যে, তাহারা নিজের ক্ষতি না হয় এবং পবের উপকার হয় অথবা যদি পবের উপকার করিতে গিয়া নিজের কিছু লাভ দেখে, এরূপ কার্যে যত্নবান হইয়া থাকে। কিন্তু যদি অস্ত্রের উপকার

કવિતે ગિયા નિજેના નાત નાં દેખે, કૈદ્દશ કાર્યો તાંહાં પ્રવૃત્ત હવ નાં । એપ્રકાર સ્થાવેવ લોક મધ્યમ શ્રેણીતે પવિગણિત હૈયા થાંકે । કતકગુલિ આવાં એકપ આછે ચે, અછેવ કાર્યોવ ક્ષતિ સદેવ નિજેવ કાર્ય નાંધન કવે । અથવા જાનિયા કુનિયા અછેવ સર્વનાંશ કવિયા થાંકે । એકપ મનુષ્ય અધમ શ્રેણીતે પવિગણિત હવ ।

ઉર્ણ વાંતિવિલ્લ આવાં એકપ મન પ્રકૃતિવ લોક દેખિતે પાંડ્યાં વાંચ વે, નિજેવ અઝોઈ સિદ્ધ હઉંક, વા નાં હઉંક, કિન્તુ તાંહાં પાવેવ અપકાર કવિતે ક્ષતિ કવે નાં । એમન કિ, વદિ તાંહાંપેવ તાંહાંતે કિહુ ક્ષતિ ઓ હવ, તાંહાં શોકાર કવે ।

(Translation from Gujarati)

Translate into English —

(a) 'ઈન્દ્રમાં મી. બ્રાહ્મણ નામનો એક ગૃહસ્થ રહતો હતો, તેનો પિતા જે તવંગર હતો તેનો વિચાર પોતાની સઘળી પુત્ર પોતાના સર્વથી વડા પુત્રને વારસામાં આપવાનો હતો. પરંતુ તે છોકરો દુષ્ટ નવહયો અને તેનામાં સુધરવાનાં કાંઈ પણ ચિન્હ નહિ માલમ પડવાથી તેના પિતા એ પોતાની સઘળી દોલત પોતાના ઉપર જણાવેલા નાના પુત્ર બ્રાહ્મણને આપી. પિતા પોતાની હયાતીમાં વારંવાસ પોતાના વડા પુત્રને શિખામણ આપતો કે “આમ જો, જોતું નીતથી ચલીસ નહિ તો મારી પુત્રમાંથી એક પાઈ પણ મળશે નહિ” આ સઘળી ચેતવણી આપ્યા છતાં પણ તે વાત તેના લક્ષમાં બીલકલ ઊતરી નહિ. તેણે વિચાર્યું કે મારો પિતા મને આ ખરા ભાવથી કહેતો નથી પણ માત્ર ભડકાવવા કહેછે. પણ પિતાના મૃત્યુ બાદ તેનું બોલતું ખરૂં પડ્યું એટલે કે વડીલ પુત્રને એક પાઈ પણ મળી નહિ, ત્યાર બાદ તે ધણો દુઃખી થયો અને પશ્ચાત્તાપ કરવા લાગ્યો અને તેજ દિવસથી પોતાની દુષ્ટ વૃત્તિ છોડી દીધી અને પોતાના દુરાચરણ ત્યાગ કરી સદાચારથી વત્તરવા માંડ્યું.

મી. બ્રાહ્મણ પોતાના વડીલ બંધુને સુધરેલો જોઈ અત્યંત ખુશી થયો. એક દિવસ તેણે પોતાના સઘળા મિત્રાને આમંત્રણ કયું અને પકવાનથી ભરેલી થાલીઓ અગલ સુકી. વડીલે તેણે પોતાના ભાઈ પાસે પણ ઢાકેલી

થાલી મુઝીને કહ્યું “બંધુ, કૃપા કરી તમારી થાલી ઉપરથી ઢાંકણ કાઢી નાખો.” વિનતી કરવામાં આવ્યા પ્રમાણે તેણે તરતજ તે થાલી બધાડી અને નજર કરતાં તેમાં કાંઈ ખાવાનું નહોતું પરંતુ તે થાલી દસ્તાવેજોથી ભરેલી હતી. તે આ જોઈ આશ્ચર્ય પામ્યો. ત્યાર પછી બ્રહ્મને પોતાના ભાઈને કહ્યું કે તમે અહિંશું જાઓ ? આપણા પિતાએ જે મિલકત મને વારસામાં આપી છે તેના હિસાબના આ કાગલ છે. હવે મારા સમજવામાં આવ્યું છે કે તમે તમારી રીત ભાત સુધારી છે તેથી હું હમણાં તેને હિસાબ અને દસ્તાવેજો સહિત સઘલી મિલકત અર્પણ કરૂં છું. મેં તેમાંથી એક પાઈ પણ ખર્ચી નથી.”

(b) સંસારમાં જુદા સ્વભાવના માણસો હોય છે. કેટલાકનો સ્વભાવ એવો હોય છે કે પોતાના સ્વાર્થની દરકાર નહિ કરતાં બીજાના ભલા માટે રાજ ખુશીથી મરે છે. એટલે કે પોતાનું ભલું થશે કે નહિ અથવા પોતાનું સાફ અગર ખરાબ થશે તેની તેઓ દરકાર કરતા નથી. એવાં મનુષ્ય શ્રેષ્ઠ પંક્તિમાં મુકાય છે. બીજા કેટલાક પુરૂષો એવા છે કે જેઓ બીજાના સારા કામમાં ત્યારેજ રોકાય છે કે જ્યારે પોતાને કાંઈ ગેરલાભ થાતો નથી અથવા પોતાને કાંઈ લાભ થાય છે. પણ જે પોતાને હાનિ થાતી હોય અથવા પોતાને કાંઈ પણ લાભ ન થાય તો બીજાના હિતને માટે શ્રેમ કરતા નથી. આવા સ્વભાવના મનુષ્ય બીજા પંક્તિના લેખાય છે. પરંતુ કેટલાક એવાં પણ આદર્શી છે કે જેઓ પોતાનો સ્વાર્થ શોધે છે જે કે તેમ કરતાં બીજાને નુકસાન થાય અથવા જાણી બુઝીને બીજાને પાયમાલ કરી પોતાની મતલબ પાર પાડે છે. આવા સખસો હલકામાં હળકી પંક્તિમાં લેખાય છે પણ એ સઘલાને એક બજાએ મુકે તેવા પણ દુષ્ટ પ્રકૃતિના પુરૂષો હોય છે કે અગરજો પોતાને તેમાંથી કાંઈ પણ લાભ થાય નહિ તો પણ બીજાઓની કાંઈ પણ હરકત ખોંચાડવાને ચુકતા નથી અને બીજાને દુઃખ દેવા ખાતર પોતાને નકસાન પહોંચે તેટલી હદ સૂધી જાય છે.

(Translation from Marathi)

Translate into English —

(a) इंग्लंडांत ब्राज्जन नांवाचा एक गृहस्थ राहत असे त्याचा बाप मातबर होता व त्याच्या मनांतून आपली सर्व संपत्ति वडील मुलास द्यावी असे होते परंतु त्याचा वडील मुलगा वाईट निघाला होता व त्याची सुधारण्याची काहीच चिह्ने न दिसल्यामुळे बापाने आपली सर्व संपत्ति लहान मुलगा ब्राज्जन यास देऊन टाकली. बाप जिवंत असता त्याने वडील मुलास वारंवार सूचना द्यावी की "पहा, जर तू बरोबर चालला नाहीस तर माझ्या मालमत्ते पैकीं तुला एक कवडीही मिळणार नाही."

परंतु ह्या सर्व सूचना त्याला मिळत असताही त्याने एक शब्दही कानामनावर घेतला नाही त्याला असे वाटे की बाप जे हें सर्व बोलतो ते खरोखर मनापासून नसून फक्त आपल्याला भिवविण्याकरिता आहे. परंतु बाप नेह्यानंतर त्याने सर्व छोटलेले खरे असे अनुभवास आले ह्यापळे वडील मुलास एक कवडीही प्राप्त झाली नाही मग तो फार खिद व पश्चात्तापाने पावला आणि त्या दिवसापासून आपल्या वाईट सबयी सोडून देऊन सन्मागिने चालू लागला

आपला वडील भाऊ सुधारला असे ब्राज्जन साहेबाने पाहून त्याला फार आनंद झाला. एके दिवशी त्याने

आपल्या सर्व स्नेही मंडलीस बोलावून आणून त्यांच्या पुढ्यांत अन्नाचे भरलेलीं ताटे ठेविलीं. व आपल्या भावाच्या पुढ्यांत भांकलेले ताट ठेवून त्यांस ह्मणाला “दादा, कृपा करून तुझ्या ताटावरचे भांकण काढ ” त्याच्या विनंती-प्रमाणे भावाने भांकण काढिले तों पाहता काय ! त्यांत खावयाचे कांहीं नसून ताट कागदाने भरलेले होते. हे पाहून त्यास आश्चर्य वाटले ब्राह्मण नंतर आपल्या भावास ह्मणाला “तू येथे काय पहातोस ? ह्या कागदांत जी मालमत्ता दापाने मला मृत्युपत्रांत दिली तिचा हिशेब आहे. मला आतां तुम्ही चालचालणूक सुधारली असे दिसून येते ह्यासून हिशेब व कागदासहित ती सर्व मालमत्ता मी आतां तुझ्या खाघीन करतो मी त्यांतून एक कवडीही खर्च केली नाही.

(b) ह्या जगांतील मनुष्यांचे स्वभाव निरनिराळे आहेत- कोणाचा स्वभाव असा असतो कीं आपल्या स्वार्थाकडे दृष्टि न देतां ह्मणजे स्वार्थ साधो अथवा न साधो, कल्याण होवो अगर अकल्याण न होवो, दुसऱ्याचे हित व्हावे अथवा हेतूने ते काम करतात असे जे ते उत्तम पदवीचे मनुष्य मानिले जातत कित्थेच असे आहेत कीं आपले यत्किंचित् नुकसान न होतां जर दुसऱ्याचे हित आपल्या हातून व्हावयाचे असले तर त्या कामास झटतात किंवा आपसास कांहीं लाभ होत असला तर झटतात. परंतु जे काम केल्याने त्यांचे नुकसान होते किंवा जगपासून त्यांला कांहीं लाभ

होत नाहीं असें काम दुसऱ्याच्या हिताकरितां करण्यास ते म्हात नाहींत. अशा स्वभावाचे ते मध्यम पदवीचे मनुष्य होत परंतु कोणी असे आहेत कीं दुसऱ्याचा स्वार्थ बुद्धत असतांही आपला स्वार्थ साधितात किंवा बुद्ध्या दुसऱ्याचा नाश करून आपले हित करून घेतात. ते कनिष्ठ पदवीचे मनुष्य होत परंतु ज्यांहून निराले अशा दुष्ट स्वभावाचे मनुष्य आहेत कीं आपला स्वार्थ कांहीं नसतां ते दुसऱ्याचे कांहीं नसतां ते दुसऱ्याचे कांहीं नुकसान केल्यावांचून राहत नाहींत व ते आपले कांहीं नुकसानही सोसून दुसऱ्याचा नाश करितात.

(English Composition.)

(For Candidates whose mother-tongue is English.)

Write an Essay on the following subject.—

‘The Choice of Books.’

MATHEMATICS.

(Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry)

BABU S. C. MUKARJI, M.A. Examiner.

1. (a) Prove the test of divisibility of a number by 9.
- (b) State the principles upon which the ordinary method of finding the G. C. M. of two numbers is based.
- (c) Shew that 220 and 284 are amicable numbers.
2. (a) Transform 1007 375 from the scale of eight to that of ten.

- (b) It is desired to put a cubical case, whose content is 4019·679 cubic feet, through a square hatchway whose area is 37791 36 square inches : shew whether this can be done.
- 3 A reservoir with slanting sides whose base is 50 feet by 40 feet and top 75 feet by 60 is 15 feet in perpendicular depth. Find the number of gallons it will hold.
4. (a) Solve $xy + \frac{1}{xy} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = 13$
 $xy - \frac{1}{xy} - \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} = 12$
- (b) Find the greatest and least real values of x and y which satisfy the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 6x - 8y$.
- 5 (a) Find the sum of an *infinite number* of terms of a Geometrical progression, the common ratio being a proper fraction.
- (b) The sums of n terms of two arithmetic series are as $3n + 31$. $5n - 3$; shew that their ninth terms are the same.
- 6 (a) Assuming the number of permutations of n things r together, find the corresponding number of combinations.
- (b) Determine the sum of all the numbers that can be formed with all the digits 4, 7, 8, 9.
7. (a) In a Binomial expansion, prove that the coefficient of the r th term from the beginning is equal to the coefficient of the r th term from the end.
- (b) Find the term independent of x in the expansion of

$$\left(3x^2 - \frac{a}{3x^3}\right)^{10}.$$

8. (a) Define *Homologous terms*, *Duplicate ratio*, and a *solid angle*.
 (b) Describe an equilateral triangle equal to a given pentagon.
9. If a straight line is perpendicular to a plane, then every plane which passes through the straight line is also perpendicular to the given plane.
10. Divide a triangle into two equal parts by a straight line at right angles to one of the sides.

(Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.)

BABU M. N. DATTA, M.A.

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.. Examiner.

1. Define the **circular measure** of an angle.

The three angles of a triangle have the same measure when one is measured in degrees, another in grades, and the third in circular measure : find the number of *degrees* in the third angle. [Take $\pi=3\frac{1}{2}$.]

2. Trace the changes in the sign and value of the expression $\cos x - \sin x$, as x varies from 0° to 180° .

Find the angle in the second quadrant whose **sine** is the same as that of 1234° , and find all the positive values of x less than 180° which satisfy the condition

$$\sin 7x - \sin x = \sin 3x.$$

3. (a) Prove geometrically that $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$.

(b) Establish the following relations :—

$$(i) \tan 50^\circ + \tan 40^\circ = 2 \sec 10^\circ.$$

$$(ii) \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} + \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} + \tan \frac{C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{when } A + B + C = 180^\circ.$$

$$(iii) \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} \text{ when } \sin(A-B), \sin A, \text{ and}$$

$\sin(A+B)$ are in Harmonical Progression.

4. Prove that in any plane triangle —

$$(i) \frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

$$(ii) \tan \frac{B-C}{2} \tan \frac{A}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c}.$$

5. Two sides of a triangle are 45 inches and 25 inches respectively, and the angle subtended by the greater is 120° ; find the other angles. Is this an "ambiguous case"?

$$\text{Given } L \sin 28^\circ 45' = 9.6821349$$

$$\text{diff. for } 1' = .0002302$$

$$\log 2 = 3010300; \log 3 = 4771213.$$

6. Two observers, one mile apart, observe a balloon, in the vertical plane passing through them both, at elevations of $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and $67\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ respectively. If $\tan 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ = \frac{2}{5}$, find the height of the balloon above the ground in yards. Show that there are two solutions.

7. Prove that the locus of the middle points of any system of parallel chords of a Parabola is a straight line parallel to the axis.

A Parabola is traced on paper; show how you will find its focus and directrix.

8. If the tangent at any point Q of an ellipse meets any diameter CP produced in T , and if QT be the ordinate to that diameter, prove that $CV \cdot CT = CP^2$. State the results when the diameter coincides with either axis.

9. What are Conjugate Diameters?

Show that the sum of the squares on any two conjugate semi-diameters is constant

10. What is an Asymptote to a curve?

If through any point on a Hyperbola a straight line parallel to either axis be drawn meeting the asymptotes, the rectangle under its segments is equal to the square on the semi-axis to which it is parallel.

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

BABU HARI KESHAV SANYAL, B.A.

.. Examiner.

1. Define **Logic** clearly bringing out its nature as a Science. How far is it correct to say that Logic is concerned with Language?

2. What is meant by the **distribution** of a term in a proposition? If it be known concerning a proposition that (a) one and only one term is distributed, and (b) neither term is distributed, determine the subject and the predicate of such a proposition.

3. How many propositional forms are ordinarily recognised by Logic? What additions to the ordinary scheme were proposed by Hamilton and on what grounds? Justify or controvert the Hamiltonian scheme.

4. What is meant by **Logical opposition**? Carefully distinguish **contrary** and **contradictory** opposition. Why is it desirable in controversy to refute a statement by its contradictory rather than its contrary?

Give the contradictory of each of the following propositions :—

- (a) Few distinguished men have had distinguished sons.
- (b) Two-thirds of the candidates passed.
- (c) None but traitors would do so base a deed.
- (d) Macaulay is always clear.

5. Define **inference** and carefully distinguish **mediate** and **immediate** inference.

From the assertion "the virtuous alone are happy," what can we learn, if anything, about (1) the happy, (2) the unhappy, (3) the virtuous, and (4) the vicious? Describe in each case the nature of the process you employ in determining your answer.

6. By reference to fundamental principles of thought alone in how many ways can you establish the truth of the proposition "No triangle has one side equal to the sum of the other two" ?

7. Define **Reduction**. Why is Reduction at all necessary ? Frame a Syllogism in **Bramantip** and reduce it indirectly.

8. Examine the following arguments, stating them in syllogistic form where possible, and pointing out fallacies, if any .--

- (a) If truthfulness is never found save with scrupulousness, and if truthfulness is incompatible with stupidity, it follows that stupidity and scrupulousness can never be associated.
- (b) Some who are truly wise are not learned ; but the virtuous alone are truly wise ; the learned, therefore, are not always virtuous.
- (c) That many persons who commit errors are blameworthy is proved by numerous instances in which the commission of errors arises from gross carelessness.
- (d) Plato lived after Socrates, and Aristotle after Plato, and so Aristotle lived after Socrates.

ARABIC.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA M. SAIYID AMJAD ALI, M.A. . . *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English :—

كنت ايدا مدير الجوائب من لدرة بتاريخ ٢٨ آب الماضي
ما نصح الاحوال السيامية الحاضرة في اوربا لم نزل تنتقل من حال
الى حال حتى صار يخشى من تطاير شرارها لبراكم اخطارها فان
العلاقة بين الروسية و المانيا ليست كما بدبغي فكانت تحدث بينهما
القييل والقال والقلق والاختلال اولا ان زمام امورهما في ايدي
دهاة الرجال فقد ذكر في تلغراف من برلين كما تراه في غير هذا

المحل ان دولة الروسية صارت اليوم تخرج على البحر مائتين
القاطدين في بلادها لخصوص تذاكر السفر وللمجتهدين الى الشكومة
كما يشكون من الخطر كما ان العلاقة بين اروسيا و الامانيا تزيد
في كل يوم احكاما و الدنا واما فان ملك الصرب المقيم اليوم
في وادع انها قدم اليها للمدكرة في امور سياسية ذات اهمية تتعلق
سياسة الروسية في البلقان و مقصدها في نزوح بنت امير الجبل
الاسود نامير من عائلة قرية جورجوفتش الذي هو عدو مبين للصرب
و قد حصل له قي وادع علبة المراجعة و الالفات *

2. Translate and explain allusions referred to in the following:—

- (a) ومن يسوي نصف الناقه الذببا *
(b) اجئت محمدا عظما وميما * لكذبك وانت نه جهول
(c) في كل معترك نظير سيوبنا * فده الجماجم عن قراخ الهام
(d) ونحن ولدنا من قريش عظيمها * ولدنا بي الحير من آل هاشم
(e) ودع السؤال عن الامور وسمها * فلرب حافر حفرة هو يصرع

3. Translate and analyse in the Arabic manner the following—

ااد هند فلا تعجل عليا * واظونا لنخبرك اليقيدا
لانا نورد الرانات ايضا * ونصدرهن حمرا قد روبا

4. Name the pre-Islamic Arab gods and state what you know about each of them.

5. Translate into Arabic and supply diacritical marks to your translation.—

Siraj-ud-daula sent for Mir Jafar, and placing his turban at his feet, begged that for the sake of his grandfather, he would stand by him in this his hour of need. Jafar promised to be faithful, and advised the Nawab to recall his troops, as the day was far advanced! "To-morrow," said he, "with the blessing of God we will prepare for the battle." The Nawab suspecting treachery, mounted a camel, and, marching all night with two

thousand horse, reached Murshidabad at eight the next morning. He then summoned his officers and ministers to attend him, but not one obeyed his call, and even his own father-in-law forsook him. Finding himself almost alone and deserted, he then took a desperate resolution.

6. Write out the different plurals of the following forms and give a few examples of each with their meanings :—

إفعليل and أفعال, فَعْلٌ, فَعْلٌ, فَعْلٌ.

7. Summarise the *Colloquy* between the old man and the young man in *سلوة الحریف*.

PERSIAN.

MUNSHI RAM KISHEN

..

.. Examiner.

1. Translate into English with explanatory notes on places underlined

حالیکه من این حکایت نگفتم دامن گل ریخت و در
دامم آویخت که الکریم اذا وعد و فی - فصلی دو همان روز اتفاق
بیاض افتاد در حسن معشرت و آداب مجادبت در لباسی که
منکلمان را نکار آید و مدرسلان را بلاعب افزایش فی الجمله هدوز
از گلستان بقیدی مانده بود که کتاب گلستان تمام شد *

2. In the above extract —

(a) What sorts of ی is in حالیکه and فصلی and what kind of اصامت is in کتاب ?

(b) In what senses is بیاض used; what is the sense here, and what is its primary meaning ?

3. درینولا جهت ناکید مراسم و داد و تشدید مبانی انحداد
سیادیه مآب فضائی اکتساب-صادق العقیدیه الا خلاص سید مظفر
را که نمیزد التفات و عنایت سرافراز و مخصوص بوده فهمیدیم سجد
چند بالمشافهه خواهد گفت اعتماد نماید *

4. In question 3

- (a) Derive the words underlined.
 (b) Is مباني singular or plural Write the singular form if it is plural, and *vice versa*.
 (c) Explain the construction of فضائل اکتساب and give as many examples of Compound Adjectives, differently formed, as you can

5. Explain clearly the following in English —

- (a) حاشا که خار هزل در دامن حال من آویخته باشد *
 چون بدم اهتنام بر اندان نگردند و بنظر اعتبار در پندها
 نگردد باعیان را که در تربیت شان خون جگر خورده است بدعائیه
 باد کننده *
 (c) هم وحدت از اثر تجریدش چامه سار تعلق قبا *
 (d) گفت چنان کردم و هیچ مجاهدت معب تر ازان
 نکشیدم *
 (e) بیست و اوقات گریان بود واکثر لیالی را بعبادت
 احیایم نمود *
 (f) و عقل روشن رای و خرد دور بین مرا در حجاب تیره
 جهالت و دلدادی باز داشت *

6. Give the substance of the letter addressed to Alexander by Darius ; and show with your reasons who was the aggressive party in the war between the two Answer in Persian.

7. Translate the following couplets into English, explaining allusions and beauties that may strike you.

- (a) ناظر روی تو صاحب نظر - وانده ولی
 سرگیسوی تو در هیچ سرے نیست که نیست

- (b) نس آسان مي نمود اول عم دريا ببری سود
علط گفتم که هر موجش صد گوهر نهي اززد
- (c) ای محمد گر قیامت را براري سر ز خاک
سر بر آوردن قیامت در میان خلایق بین
- (d) اگر نعبان مومنی در کف بیضا بدیدستی
بدین اندر کف بیضای او چون کلک نعباش
- (e) زاري کز شد از شش جهت آعاز که مستجاب
کین فصل و سه فصل دگوم بر اثر آید
- (f) کشمیر بر او واله و او واله کشمیر
امانچیان کش بدل از دیده در آید

8. Distinguish between فرد and بیت ; ردیف and قافیه ; and حاصل مصدر and مصدر , and give an example of each.

9. Explain the following in Persian, naming the figures of speech if any :—

- (a) چون خورن گرفته طلبدم مهلت از اجل
آن را که من بچان من ناتوان دهم
- (b) از سرگذشته سیل و مرا در سوان که لب
زن سرگذشت داد سخن در بیان دهم
- (c) مشکین سر رلف عذیر افسانست
تسکین ملال خاطر مسکین
- (d) شاهان ز خصم خویش ستانند ملک داد
نخستند بخصم خویش همی ملک خوشتن

10 In question 9 :—

- (a) Name the hero of the poem from which the last couplet is taken. What was the object of the poet in composing it ?

- (b) Analyze the couplet (d) according to Persian Grammar.

11. Translate into idiomatic Persian —

Among his (Jehangir's) earliest measures was one for affording easy access to complaints, on which he valued himself at least as highly as the efficacy of the invention deserved a chain was hung from a part of the wall of the citadel, accessible without difficulty, to all description of people ; it communicated with a cluster of golden bells within the emperor's own apartment, and he was immediately apprised by the sound of the appearance of a suitor, and thus rendered independent of any officers inclined to keep back information.

SANSKRIT

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT A R BHATTACHARYA, M.A., Examiner.

- 1 Reproduce in simple prose the following —

(a) कलत्रवन्तमात्मानवरीधे महत्यपि ।

तया मेने मनस्विन्या लक्ष्म्या च वसुधाधिपः ॥

(b) लोकान्तरसुखं पुण्यं तपोदानसमुद्भवम् ।

सन्ततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्वेह च शर्मणे ॥

(c) श्याम वृष्ट्यापि विना द्वाग्निरासीद् विशेषा फल-
पुष्पवृद्धिः ।

जनं न सत्त्वध्वधिकी बद्धाधे तस्मिन् दनं गोप्तरि
गाहमाने ॥

2. (a) Conjugate the roots of मेने and श्याम and बद्धाधे throughout the tense in which they are here used

- (b) Give their past passive participles.

3. Translate into English :—

- (a) सन्तप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामाऽपि न ज्ञायते
मुक्ताकारतया तदेव नलिनौपचस्थितं राजते ॥
स्वात्या सागरशुक्तिमध्यपतितं तन्मौक्तिकं जायते ।
प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते ॥
- (b) वङ्गिस्तस्य जलायते जलनिधिः कुल्यायते तत्क्षणात् ।
मेरुः स्वल्पशिलायते मृगपतिः सद्यः कुरङ्गायते ॥
व्याली माख्यगुणायते विप्ररसः पीयषवर्षायते ।
यस्याङ्गेऽखिललोकवृक्षभतमं शैलं समुन्मीलति ॥

4 Pick out the nominal verbs from the stanza given above and note their formation.

5 Quote stanzas from the *Niti-Satak*. Where the moralist speaks, on the one hand, in praise of *Karma*; and, on the other hand, has a word to say in favour of the power of Fate.

6 Translate into English :—

- (a) क्रमेण सुप्तमनुसंविद्य
सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातरनुदतिष्टत् ॥
- (b) वाताय कपिला विद्युदातपायातिलोहिनी ।
पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् ॥
- (c) अहं हि सम्मतो राज्ञो य एवं मन्यते कुधीः ।
बलीवद्ः स विज्ञेयो विषाणपरिवर्जितः ॥
- (d) साहित्यसङ्गीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात् पशुः पुच्छवि-
प्राणहीनः ।
दृष्टं न खादन्नपि जीवमानस्तद्भागधेयं परमं पशु-
नाम् ॥

- (e) आपादि येनोपकृतं येन च चर्चितं दशासु विषमासु ।
उपकृतदपकृतदपि च तयोयंस्तं पुष्पं परं मन्ये ॥
- (f) संप्राप्य राक्षससभां चक्रन्द क्रोधविह्वला ।
नामग्राहमरोदीत् सा भूतरी रावणान्तिके ॥

7. Note rules from the Guide to Sanskrit Composition that are illustrated in the Extracts given above.

8. Translate into Sanskrit :—

- (a) Obedience, truthfulness, want of pride, and assiduity in doing his work—these are the merits of a servant.
- (b) Fie upon those who wish to afflict others without any advantage to themselves.
- (c) I do not long for wealth but for immortal glory.
- (d) Do you know that various kinds of miseries result from treading in the footsteps of the wicked.
- (e) What difference is there between men and beasts if the former imitate the latter in their actions.
- (f) If a king did not punish offenders, the stronger would prey upon the weaker.

LATIN.

MISS F. HOLLAND, M.A.

..

.. Examiner

1. (a) Translate :—

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Laetitia, moriture Delli,
Seu maestus omni tempore vixeris,
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum bearis
Interiore nota Falerni.

Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
 Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
 Ramis ? Quid obliquo laborat
 Lympha fugax trepidare rivo ?

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
 Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae,
 Dum res et aetas et sororum
 Fila trium patiuntur atra.

(*Hor. Lib. II. Car. III.*)

(b) What metre is the above Ode in ? Scan the last verse.

2. (a) Translate :—

Sunt igitur firmi et stabiles et constantes eligendi, cujus generis est magna penuria ; et judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum ; experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia ; ita *praecurrat* amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem. Est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum, sic impetum benevolentiae quo *utamur*, quasi equis temptatis, sic amicitia ex aliqua parte periclitatis moribus amicorum.

(*De Amicitia. c. XVII.*)

(b) Vento mixtus imber quum ferretur in ipsa ora, primo, quia aut arma omittenda erant, aut contra *enitentes* vertice intorti affligebantur, constiteret ; dein quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam *sineret*, aversi a vento parumper consedere. Tum vero ingenti sono coelum strepere et inter horrendos fragores micare ignes ; capti auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere ; tandem *effuso* imbre, quum eo magis accensa vis venti esset, ipso illo, quo deprensi erant, loco castra ponere necessarium visum est.

(*Liv. XXI. c. 58*)

(c) Write out the 2nd pers. sing. of the Future Simple and the Perfect Indicative of the italicised verbs.

3. (a) What are the principal rules for changing the *Oratio Recta* into the *Oratio Obliqua*? Turn the following speech into the Indirect Narration :—"Hic erit locus" Magoni fratri ait. "quem teneas. Delige centenos viros ex omni pedite atque equite, cum quibus ad me vigilia prima venias; nunc corpora curare tempus est"

(b) How do you express, with the impersonals *interest* and *refert*: (1) the person to whom it is of importance, (2) the thing that is of importance, and (3) the degree of importance. Illustrate the rules by examples.

(c) Translate the following sentences showing why the subjunctive is used and how the meaning would be changed if the indicative were substituted for it :—

(i) Socrates accusatus est, quod corrumperet juventutem.

(ii) Non is sum, qui haec faciam.

(iii) Salvus erit, dum Caesar vivat.

4. Summarize briefly the "De Amicitia" and give a short account of the interlocutors in the dialogue.

5. Put into Latin :—

I cannot but believe that it was through your instrumentality that my father was condemned to death during Sulla's dictatorship. I shall never forget how cruel you were then, although it is many years ago. Not a single person thought that you were right or that there was need of such severe measures, which were discreditable both to yourself and to the state. You ought to have spared him not only because he had ever considered you his friend, but also because he had, as a young man, served honorably in so many campaigns. It would have been the part of a good man to have saved a friend, of a wise man to have saved a hero, but you proved yourself both treacherous and foolish.

FRENCH.

Mrs. JENNINGS Examiner.

1. Translate into English :—

- (a) Prenons l'occasion tandis qu'elle est propice .
 Demains *au Capitole* il fait un sacrifice ;
 Qu'il en soit la victime, et faisons en ces lieux
 Justice à tout le monde, à la face des dieux :
 Là, presque pour sa suite il n'a que notre troupe ;
 C'est de ma main qu'il prend et l'encens et la coupe ;
 Et je veux pour signal que cette même main
 Lui donne, au lieu d'encens, d'un poignard dans le sein.
 Ainsi d'un coup mortel la victime grappée,
 Fera voir si *je suis du sang du grand Pompée* ;
 Faites voir, après moi, si vous vous souvenez
Des illustres aïeux de qui vous êtes nés.

(b) Vous n'avez jamais vu Paris comme il est. Tout le monde pleure, on craint de pleurer. L'esprit tourne à *la pauvre madame de Nogent*. Madame de Longueville fait fendre le cœur, à ce qu'on dit : je ne l'ai point vue, mais voici ce que je sais. Mademoiselle de Vertus était retournée depuis deux jours au Port-Royal, où elle est presque toujours. On est allé la quérir avec M. Arnauld, pour dire cette terrible nouvelle. Mademoiselle de Vertus n'avait qu'à se montrer : ce retour si précipité marquait bien quelque chose de funeste. En effet, dès qu'elle parut : 'Ah, Mademoiselle ! comment se porte *Monsieur mon frère* ?' Sa pensée n'osa aller plus loin. 'Madame, il se porte bien de sa blessure.' 'Il y a en un combat. *Et mon fils* ?' On ne lui répondit rien.

- (c) Votre sévérité, sans produire aucun fruit
 Seigneur, jusqu'à présent a fait beaucoup de bruit.
 Par les peines d'un autre aucun ne s'intimide :
Salvidien à bas a soulevé Lépide ;
Murène a succédé, cession l'a suivi ;
 Le jour à tous les deux dans les tourments ravi
 N'a point mêlé de crainte à *la fureur d'Égnace*,
 Dont Cinna maintenant ose prendre la place ;
 Et dans les plus bas rangs les noms les plus abjets
 Ont voulu s'ennoblir par de si hauts projets.

2. Describe the events referred to in the preceding passages commenting especially on the italicised words and phrases.

3 Translate into French :—

A certain miser said to his friend . " I have now a thousand pounds, which I am going to bury and I will not confide this secret to anyone but you." They went together and buried the money under a tree. Some days later the miser went alone to look at his money but found that it had been stolen. He said to himself No one but that friend in whom I confided can have taken my gold, but if I question him he will deny the deed He sent for his friend and said . " I have received a great deal more money which I want to bury with the rest , you must come with me to-morrow." The friend thinking that later on he would be able to steal both sums together, hurried to the tree and replaced the money he had taken. The miser went alone early the next day and removed it all.

4 Translate into English :—

Un des recoins de la terre où je me suis toujours trouvé bien c'est ici, sur un certain banc vert où jadis, dans le bon temps heureux, je venais faire mes devoirs à l'ombre et apprendre mes leçons,—les jambes en l'air toujours, dans les poses nullement classiques, élève peu studieux, rêvant de voyages et d'aventures. A présent que j'ai tout vu, au lieu de rêves, ce sont des souvenirs. Cela se ressemble et cela se mêle. Et, quand je me retrouve sur ce banc, je ne sais plus trop distinguer les uns des autres. Parmi ces souvenirs que le hasard ramène, il y en a de tristes et d'adorés qui passent à leur tour, et qui tout à coup me font me redresser et tordre mes mains d'angoisse. Ils s'en vont comme les autres, et le temps peu à peu rend ces retours moins déchirants.

5. Analyse carefully the character of Cinna as portrayed in Corneille's drama.

6 Shew by allusions to her letters how far Madame de Sévigné gives us an insight into the life of Louis XIV's court

7 What is the gender and number of *gens*, and what is the rule for the agreement of adjectives preceding it. Give examples.

8. Parse fully in French —Dieu nous a donné la raison afin que nous discernions le bien d'avec le mal.

HISTORY.

(Students must answer only two of the following Sections, either A and B, or A and C.)

A.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

(Only three questions of this section to be attempted.)

MRS. JENNINGS Examiner.

1. Give a brief sketch of the life of Sir Thomas More, shewing his connexion with the chief events of his time.

2 Explain the various difficulties, home and foreign, which Elizabeth had to face at her accession.

3 Sketch in outline the history of the Long Parliament enumerating its chief measures and mentioning the vicissitudes through which it passed.

4. Say very briefly what you know of —

(a) The secret Treaty of Dover.

(b) The Popish Plot.

(c) The Habeas Corpus Act.

(d) The Exclusion Bill.

B.

GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY.

(Only four questions of this section to be attempted.)

1. Write a brief account of the expedition of the Greeks into Asia under Cyrus the Younger, and describe the retreat of the Ten Thousand. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.
2. Describe concisely the abolition of the democracy in Athens (a) by the Four Hundred; (b) by the Thirty Tyrants, in each case giving an account of the overthrow of the oligarchs.
3. Write a short history of the first Macedonian War, explaining its connexion with the second Punic War.
4. Sketch the career of Cicero, shewing his relation to the chief events of the time.
5. Describe the constitution and powers of the Roman Senate and Popular Assemblies during the later period of the Republic.

C.

INDIAN HISTORY.

(Only four questions of this section to be attempted.)

1. Describe the relations of Chandragupta with Alexander the Great, and give some account of his subsequent reign, sketching his administrative system as described by Megasthenes.
2. Give a brief account of Akbar's conquest of Bengal and Behar, describing the events which led up to the campaign.
3. Sketch the career of Abulfazl and shew his influence on Akbar's policy.
4. Give some account of the origin and progress of the war against Tipu Sultan during the government of Lord Cornwallis.
5. Explain briefly the changes made by Lord Cornwallis in his Settlement of the Land Revenue, and criticise the results of those changes.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

(Credit will be given for good diagrams).

MECHANICS.

M. B. CAMERON, ESQ., M.A., B.SC. . . . Examiner.

(Not more than three questions to be attempted.)

1. State precisely what is meant by the letter 'g' in Dynamics. What is its connection with the weight of a body? Describe some method of obtaining its numerical value, indicating any imperfections in the method.

2. How could a straight iron bar balanced on a knife edge be put into stable equilibrium? The bar is 3ft. long and weighs 20lbs. Weights of 1, 2, 3 and 4lbs. are placed upon it in order at intervals of 1ft. Where must the knife edge be placed so that the bar will still be balanced upon it?

3. State what is meant by centripetal force. A pound weight is whirled with constant velocity in a vertical plane at one end of a string 2ft. long, the other end being fixed. Show how the strain on the string varies at different points in the course of the weight. What must be the velocity so that the string may just keep stretched at the point where the strain is least?

4. Define Specific Gravity. Show how to find the Specific Gravity in the case of (a) Cork, (b) Alcohol.

PHYSICS.

(Not more than four questions to be attempted.)

1. What is meant by the 'latent heat' of a vapour? Describe an experiment to determine it quantitatively. Show how the principle has been variously applied to mitigate the discomforts of the 'Hot weather.'

2. State the circumstances which determine (1) the Pitch of a sound, (2) its intensity, (3) its quality. A catgut string is stretched by a given weight. How would the sound it gives be

altered by making separately the following changes—the other conditions in each case remaining as they were at first (1) substituting a string of double thickness, (2) supporting the string at its middle point by a wooden bridge, (3) doubling the weight suspended?

3. Describe an experiment to determine the speed of sound in air. What precautions would need to be taken in order to secure an accurate result? One man shouts to another at a distance. What circumstances would help to make him the more distinctly heard?

4. Explain by a diagram the small but distinct image seen on looking at an object through a double concave lens.

Given a candle flame placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind a double convex lens of focal length 1 inch: Show by diagram the nature, position and size of the image formed.

5. What is meant by 'Refraction,' 'Index of Refraction,' 'Total Reflection'? Explain the multiple images in thick plate-glass mirrors when viewed obliquely.

6. A piece of Copper and a piece of Zinc dip separately into a vessel containing dilute Sulphuric Acid. What change is visible when their outside ends are joined by a wire? How could you prove the existence of a current? What are the defects of this simple apparatus for producing a current and how are they remedied in a Daniell's cell?

CHEMISTRY.

(Not more than three questions to be attempted.)

Cu, 63. Zn, 65. S, 32. O, 16. Na, 23.

1. State what you know of the occurrence of Sulphuretted Hydrogen in Nature. Describe the method of its preparation in the laboratory and its properties.

2. What is Allotropy? Describe the Allotropic forms of Carbon, Phosphorus and Oxygen.

3. What is a '*reducing agent*'? Describe an experiment to illustrate its action. What weight of Sulphuric Acid and Zinc would theoretically be required for the reduction of 10 grns. of Copper Oxide.

4. Describe the properties of Nitric Acid. State in full the information given by each part and the whole of the Chemical Equation that represents the mode of its formation.

B A EXAMINATION, 1898.

ENGLISH POETRY.

FIRST PAPER.

M MACMILLAN, ESQ., M.A.

..

.. *Examiner.*

1. How does Byron describe (1) the Apollo Belvidere, (2) the fall of the Velino, (3) the ball at Brussels and the subsequent advance of the British army?

2. How does Iago contrive to make Othello jealous? What general principles in the art of deceit may be derived from his practice?

3. By what means does Rosalind undertake to cure Orlando's "quotidian of love"? Give an account of the scene in which she applies her remedy. Explain "quotidian of love."

4. By what comparisons does Milton try to give his readers an idea of the numbers and power of Satan's army and of the grandeur of Pandemonium?

5. Paraphrase the following passage :—

Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers—
If these magnific titles yet remain
Not merely titular, since by decree
Another now hath to himself engrossed
All power, and us eclipsed under the name
Of King Anointed; for whom all this haste
Of midnight march and hurried meeting here,

This only to consult, how we may best,
 With what may be devised of honours new,
 Receive him coming to receive from us
 Knee tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile !
 Too much to one ! but doubled how endured—
 To one and to his image now proclaimed ?

6. Explain the following passages with reference to the context and add any grammatical or other notes that seem to be required :—

- (a) Bell, book and candle shall not drive me back,
 When gold and silver becks me to come on
- (b) Unkind remembrance ! thou and eyeless night
 Have done me shame · brave soldier pardon me,
 That any accent breaking from thy tongue
 Should scape the true acquaintance of mine ear.
- (c) If I do prove her haggard,
 Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings
 I'd whistle her off and let her down the wind
 To prey at fortune.
- (d) Young Ferdinand whom they suppose is drowned.
- (e) You are three men of sin, whom Destiny.
 (That hath to instrument this lower world
 And what is in t) the never-surfeited sea
 Hath caused to belch up you, and on this island
 Where man doth not inhabit.
- (f) Our torments also may, in length of time
 Become our elements.
- (g) For then he was inspired and from him came,
 As from the Pythian's mystic cave of yore,
 Those oracles which set the world in flame.
- (h) Parting day dies like the dolphin.

- (i) She upon her wedding day
 Carried home my tenderest lay :
 From her lap I now have heard
 Gleeful, chirping, Rose the third.

7 (1) Relate in your own words the story of Susan told in the following poem, and particularly explain the meaning of "note of enchantment":—

At the corner of Wood Street, when daylight appears,
 Hangs a thrush that sings loud, it has sung for three years .
 Poor Susan has passed by the spot and has heard
 In the silence of morning the song of the bird.
 'Tis a note of enchantment ; what ails her ? She sees
 A mountain ascending, a vision of trees ;
 Bright volumes of vapour through Lothbury glide,
 And a river flows on through the vale of Cheapside.
 Green pastures she views in the midst of the dale,
 Down which she so often has tripp'd with her pail ;
 And a single small cottage, a nest like a dove's,
 The one only dwelling on earth that she loves.
 She looks and her heart is in heaven ; but they fade
 The mist and the river, the hill and the shade :
 The stream will not flow, and the hill will not rise,
 And the colours have all passed away from her eyes !

(2) Give in your own words the thoughts expressed in the following stanzas :—

Yet did I love thee to the last,
 As fervently as thou,
 Who didst not change through all the past
 And canst not alter now.
 The love where Death has set his seal
 Nor age can chill nor rival steal,
 Nor falsehood disavow :
 And, what were worst, thou canst not see
 Or wrong or change or fault in me.

I know not if I could have borne
 To see thy beauties fade ;
 The night that followed such a morn
 Had worn a deeper shade :
 Thy day without a cloud hath past,
 And thou wert lovely to the last
 Extinguished not decayed ;
 As stars that shoot along the sky
 Shine brightest as they fall from high.

Why would the night following such a morn have worn a deeper shade ? Quote from your reading or your personal experience examples illustrating the principle implied.

SECOND PAPER.

A. H. PIRIE, Esq.

..

.. *Examiner.*

1. (a) How does Canon Browne propose to satisfy the desire of University Extension students for a degree ?
- (b) Give the substance of Mr. Morley's answer to the question "What is Literature ?"
- (c) What lesson regarding Bimetallism does Max Müller derive from the study of antiquity ?

2. "University teaching is characteristically structural, catholic, equalising, chastening, historical, personal, spiritual"

Explain the meaning of each of the above epithets as applied to University teaching.

3. (a) Bring out the full meaning of the following antithesis in plain language :—

"With the great rulers upon earth, head and crown drop together and are overlooked. It is true, we read of them in history ; but we also read in history of crocodiles and hyænas.

With great writers, whether in poetry or prose, what falls away is scarcely more or other than a vesture. The features of the man are imprinted on his works ; and more lamps burn over them, and more religiously, than are lighted in temples or churches."

(b) Describe, the character of Peter the Great of Russia as revealed in Landon's dialogue.

(c) Justify Forster's opinion that—

"Landon ranks with the class of writers who are too wise for the foolish and too difficult for the idle."

4. (a) Mark Pattison says :—

"Milton's attitude towards Nature is not that of a **descriptive poet**, if indeed the phrase be not a self-contradiction."

(1) What was Milton's attitude towards Nature ?

(2) In what sense is the phrase **descriptive poet** a self-contradiction ?

(b) "Language only as an instrument, not as an end in itself ; many living languages instead of the one dead language of the old school ; a knowledge of things, not of words ; the free use of our eyes and ears upon the nature that surrounds us ; intelligent apprehension, instead of leading the memory—all these doctrines, afterwards inherited by the party of rational reform, were first promulgated in Europe by the numerous pamphlets of Comenius."

Explain and illustrate the educational doctrines mentioned in the above sentence.

5. (a) Show that the subject of the Fall of Man was not so much Milton's choice as his necessity.

(b) Account for the fact that *Paradise Lost* is more admired than read.

6. (a) Explain and *illustrate* the meaning of :—

(1) Imagination, if it be subject to reason, is its " slave of the lamp."

(2) Our prejudices imprison us : and, like madmen,
we take our jailors for a guard of honour.

(b) Give the substance of Helps' advice as to the treatment of suitors.

7. Explain the system of Verse Tests by which the Chronological order of Shakespeare's Plays has been determined.

8. Show, by writing the substance of the following extracts in plain language, that you understand their meaning :—

(a) My friends let me very strongly recommend you to give up the hope of finding the principle of life in dead bodies ; but to take all pains to keep the life pure and holy in the living bodies you have got ; and farther, not to seek your national amusement in the destruction of animals, nor your national safety in the destruction of men ; but to look for all your joy in kindness, and for all your strength to domestic faith, and law of ancestral honour.

Ruskin.

(b) For people who are of that eager spirit that they must contend with something, or somebody, there are always the great men of former days to contend with, and, if possible, to surpass : and also, there is nature to be wrestled with, who will not yield her "open secrets" without much compulsion, and who is an antagonist always at hand, offering full scope for our utmost energy and mettle.

Helps.

(c) Manners have been somewhat cynically defined to be a contrivance of wise men to keep fools at a distance. Fashion is shrewd to detect those who do not belong to her train, and seldom wastes her attentions. Society is very swift in its instincts, and, if you do not belong to it, resists and sneers at you, or quietly drops you. The first weapon enrages the party attacked ; the second is still more effective, but is not to be resisted, as the date of the transaction is not easily found. People grow up and grow old under this infliction, and never suspect

the truth, ascribing the solitude which acts on them very injuriously to any cause but the right one

Emerson.

(d) The Age of Romance has not ceased ; it never ceases ; it does not, if we will think of it, so much as very sensibly decline "The passions are repressed by social forms ; great passions no longer show themselves." Why, there are passions still great enough to replenish Bedlam, for it never wants tenants, to suspend men from bed-posts, from improved drops at the west-end of Newgate. A passion that explosively shivers asunder the Life it took rise in, ought to be regarded as considerable ; more, no passion, in the highest hey-day of Romance, yet did. The passions by grace of the Supernal and also of the Infernal Powers (for both have a hand in it), can never fail us.

Carlyle.

THIRD PAPER.

(*Essay.*)

J G. JENNINGS, ESQ., M.A.

..

.. *Examiner.*

"When I hear of the distinction between the poet and the thinker, I really see no difference at all, for the poet is really such by dint of superior vision—by dint of a more deep, serene vision,—and he is a poet solely in virtue of that."

Write an essay, according to the outline given below, on —

The Poet as Thinker.

1. The processes of thought common to prose and poetry, and those, if any, peculiar to the latter.
2. Poetic insight ; the nature of poetic inspiration.
3. The contributions of poetry to knowledge.
4. Poetry and ethics ; ideals.

N.B.—Illustrate each section of your essay as far as you can by references to the poems of the Course.

(To be answered by those Candidates only who now appear for the B.A. for the first time.)

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

(*Mental Philosophy.*)

DR. G. THIBAUT, PH D. Examiner.

1. Define Consciousness and Self-consciousness. Indicate the principal respects in which *fields of consciousness* differ among themselves. Describe the influence of Attention on intellectual operations, feelings and volitions.

2. Distinguish between Sensation and Perception. Characterize the special position held, among perceptions, by the perceptions of Touch and Sight. Describe the development of the perceptions of Touch.

3. Distinguish the task of Logic as conceived by Bosanquet from that of Psychology. According to Ladd 'the primitive form of Judgment is the conscious affirming of relations of resemblance and difference between the contents of consciousness' Fully explain this definition and review it in the light of Bosanquet's theory as to the nature of Judgment.

4. Discuss the question whether the ordinary logical scheme of the types of Judgment adequately represents the principal kinds of our experience.

5. We read in Ladd's Primer 'Sensations do not ordinarily arise unless some of the organs of sense are excited by certain of those manifold forces of nature which are adapted to excite them.' Fully consider the position maintained here, from the Berkeleian point of view. What criticism is passed by Bosanquet on systems of subjective Idealism, and how far does such criticism apply to Berkeley's doctrine?

6. (a) Show in what way Berkeley disposes of the distinction made between sensible and absolute extension and motion.

(b) What is Berkeley's meaning in maintaining that we have not ideas but notions of other finite spirits and the infinite divine spirit?

7. Give an account of the historical antecedents of Berkeley's system. Point out to what extent the doctrines of Berkeley and Malebranche agree and wherein they differ.

8. Clearly expound the divergence of Hume's view of the idea of Causation from the Common Sense view

Attempt a criticism of Hume's theory.

(To be answered by those candidates only who now appear for the B.A. for the first time)

SECOND PAPER.

(*Ethics and History of Ethics.*)

P. K. ROY, Esq., D.Sc. Examiner.

1. Describe the nature of Ethics as a science and distinguish it from Psychology.

2. What are the objects of our moral judgments? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples.

3. Explain the doctrine that self-realization is the supreme end of life.

4. Explain and criticise Mill's theory of the origin and development of the idea of Justice.

5. Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the constitution of human nature.

6. Explain :—

(a) Plato's classification of virtues.

(b) Aristotle's doctrine of the ultimate end of human action.

(c) The Stoic formula of "living according to nature."

7. Give a systematic account of the Ethico-political system of Hobbes.

8. Trace the rise and development of Intuitionism in English Ethics and distinguish the forms it assumes at different stages.

Or

(Ethics and Natural Theology.)

1. Describe the nature of Ethics as a science and distinguish it from Psychology.

2. What are the objects of our moral judgments? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples.

3. Explain the doctrine that self-realization is the ultimate end of life.

4. Explain and criticise Mill's theory of the origin and development of the idea of Justice.

5. Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the Constitution of human nature.

6. What is meant by Conscience? Explain how Conscience bears testimony to the existence of a Moral Governor.

7. What is meant by the Principle of Causality? Explain the Causal argument for the existence and attributes of God.

8. Explain the doctrine of Theism and distinguish it from Deism and Pantheism. What is Agnosticism? Examine the Agnostic objection to Theism.

(To be answered by those Candidates only who failed in 1897. Any Candidates other than those who failed in 1897, answering these questions, will receive no marks.)

FIRST PAPER.

(*Mental Philosophy.*)

DR. G. THIBAUT, Ph D.

..

.. *Examiner.*

1. Distinguish between Sensation and Perception. Characterize the special position held, among perceptions, by the perceptions of Touch and Sight. Explain how we learn to perceive the distance and true magnitude of bodies by means of the eye.

2. Fully explain and analyse the meaning of the two following assertions made by Reid—(1) colour is a quality of bodies not a sensation of the mind ; and (2) the sensation of colour is not a resemblance of the quality of the body.

3. The ordinary psychological account of the origin of Sensations is that Sensations arise in the mind when some of the organs of sense are excited by certain of those manifold forces of nature which are adapted to excite them. Fully consider the position herein assumed, from the Berkeleian point of view.

4. Reid says that ' the belief in a material world is older and of more authority than any principles of Philosophy.' State and review, with special reference to this quotation, the theory held by the Common Sense school as to the functions of Philosophy.

5. (a) Show in what way Berkeley disposes of the distinction made between sensible an absolute extension and motion.

(b) What is Berkeley's meaning in maintaining that we have not ideas but notions of other finite spirits and the infinite divine spirit?

6. Give an account of the historical antecedents of Berkeley's system. Point out to what extent the doctrines of Berkeley and Malebranche agree and wherein they differ.

7. Clearly expound the divergence of Hume's view of the idea of Causation from the Common Sense view.

Attempt a criticism of Hume's theory.

8. Show how Hume applies his theory of the nature of Causation to the settlement of the question as to the freedom or necessity of human actions. Review the legitimacy of this application.

(N.B.—These questions are for those Candidates only who failed in 1897, and who again appear in 1898, taking up the Philosophy Course of 1897. Any Candidates other than those who failed in 1897, answering these questions, will receive no marks.)

SECOND PAPER.

(*Ethics and History of Ethics.*)

P. K. RAY, D.Sc. Examiner.

1. Distinguish our Desires from our Appetites and state the nature of our Desire of Knowledge.

2. What are the objects of our moral perceptions? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples.

3. Explain the origin and nature of the duty of Veracity.

4. Explain and criticise Hume's theory of the origin and nature of Justice.

5. Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the Constitution of human nature.

6. Explain (a) Plato's classification of virtues ; (b) Aristotle's doctrine of the ultimate end of human action , and (c) the Stoic formula of "living according to nature "

7 Give a systematic account of the Ethico-political system of Hobbes.

8 Trace the rise and development of Intuitionism in English Ethics and distinguish the forms it assumes at different stages

Or

(Ethics and Natural Theology.)

1. Distinguish our Desires from our Appetites and state the nature of our Desire of Knowledge.

2 What are the objects of our moral perceptions ? Discuss the question and illustrate your answer by concrete examples.

3. Explain the origin and nature of the duty of Veracity

4 Explain and criticise Hume's theory of the origin and nature of Justice.

5 Explain and criticise Butler's conception of the Constitution of human nature.

6 What is meant by Conscience ? Explain how Conscience bears testimony to the existence of a Moral Governor.

7. What is meant by the Principle of Causality ? Explain the Causal argument for the existence and attributes of God

8 Explain the doctrine of Theism and distinguish it from Deism and Pantheism. What is Agnosticism ? Examine the Agnostic objection to Theism.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER

MAULVI MOHAMMAD YUSUF JAFRI .. Examiner.

(N.B.—Supply vowel marks to every Arabic word you write)

1. Translate into English —

- (a) يا لائمى كف الملام عن الذى
اضلا طول سقامه وشقائه
عذل العواذل خول قلدى الدائه
وهوى-الحبفه منه في سوائه
يشكر الملام الى اللوائم حرة
وبصد حين يلن عن برهائه
ومهجني يا عاذلي! الملك الذى
استخط كل الناس في ارضائه
ان كان قد ملك القلوب فانه
منك الزمان يارضة و سائه

- (b) رضىنا على رعم اللبالي بحكمه
وهل دفع امرا وذوالعرش قائله
لقد خان من بهدي سويداء قلبه
لحد سدان في يدالمه عامله
وكم ناكث بالعهده قد نكت به
امانيه واستخذى لحقك ياطله

2. Name the authors of the above extracts and the occasions of their writing the above verses, and give a brief sketch of the life of one of them in Arabic.

3. Give the syntactical construction, according to Arabic Grammar, of the last two couplets of the extract (a) above.

4. Explain in Arabic :—

اني لا ستغني عما بطراهمسي
 واعرض ميسوري مبعض فرضي
 واعسراحيانا قدشده عسرتي
 وادرك ميسرالفذي ومعني عرضي
 وما نالهاحتي تجلت واسفرت
 واخوثةمني بقرن ، ولافرض
 واذل معروفني وتصفوا خليقتي
 اذا كدرت اخلاق كل فني محص

5. How are comparative and superlative degrees of masculine and feminine adjectives formed in Arabic? Give examples.

6. Translate into English :—

- (a) هذا الذي تعرف البطحاء وطائه
 والبيت يعرفه والحل والحرم
 هذا ابن خير عبادالله كلهم
 هذا التقى النقي الطاهر العلم
 اذا رائه قريش قال قائلهم
 الى مكارم هذا يثني الكرم
 يدعى الى ذروة العز الذي قصرت
 عن بيله عرب الاسلام والمعجم
- (b) الازمعت دسباسة اليوم الذي
 كبرت وان لا يشهد اللهو امثالي
 بلى رب يوم قد لهوت ولبلة
 باسمة كانهما خط تمثال

يُضْنَى الْفَرَّاشُ وَجْهَهَا لِفُجْجِعِهَا
 كَمَصْبَاحٍ زَيْتٍ فِي قَنَادِيلِ ذِبَالٍ
 كَانَ عَلَى لِبَاتِهَا جَمْرٌ مَصْطَلٌ
 أَصَابَ غَضًّا جَزَلًا وَكَفَّ بِأَجْزَالٍ

7. Name the authors of the above extracts and the person referred to by هذا in the extract (a).

8. Comment briefly, in Arabic, upon the styles of *ابو تمام* and *امرؤ القيس*.

9. Translate into Arabic :—

No attempt was made to meet the rebels on the streets. By order of the invading Captain the portion of the town inhabited by British subjects was not entered. Until Sunday evening things remained about the same. Within the town all was orderly and quiet, unarmed people were allowed to pass to and fro, and guards were stationed in the bazar to prevent plunder. Reinforcements were expected by both parties. On Monday morning, one thousand men arrived from the Coast towns to aid the Sultan. They encamped beneath the fort under the orders of the Sultan, and at about 8 A.M., made an attack on the invaders, which became so serious a danger to British subjects, that the Political Agent ordered a cessation of hostilities from 1 P.M. until 8 P.M., giving British subjects an opportunity to go to the sheltered village of Malaka.

SECOND PAPER.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI, M.A.

.. Examiner.

1. Translate into English :—

ولما حتى الفراق بنا قوسه او كاد دخل على شاب في زي
 ملأ العين ولحبة تشكر دم الاخوين و طرف قد اشرب ماء الراعي

و لقيني من البرما زدتة في النذل فقال اعطنا تريد قلت اى والله
فقال اخصب رائدك ولا ضل فائدك ففتي عزمت - قلت
فعداة غد -

فقال شعر

صباح الله لأصبح انطلق * وطير الوصل لا طير الفراق
فاين تريد قلت الوطن - فقال بلغت الوطن - وقضيت الوطرممني
العود - قلت القابل - فقال طوبت الريط وثبتت الخيط فاين انت
من الكرم - فقلت بحيث اردت - فقال اذا رجعت الله سالما من
هذا الطريق - فاستصحت لي عدوا في برد صديق من بخار الصفر -
ندعو الى الكفر و برقص على الظفر - كذارة العين يحط ثقل الدين *
ويذ فق بوجهين - قال عيسى اين هشام فعلمت انه يلتمس دينارا -
فقلت لك ذلك نقدا وسئله وعدا *

2. Comment upon

اخصت رائدك - الراءدين - عدوا في برد صديق
in the above extract.

3. Translate into English :—

فاجمعنا في يوم سما دجته و نما حسنه و حكم بالاصطياح
مؤنه على ان يلقهي بالخروج الى بعض المروج لاسترح النواظر
فى الرياض النواضر - و بصقل الخواطر بشيم المولطر مبرزنا ونعن
كالشهور عدة و كدد ماى جذيمه مودة الى حديقة اخذت زخرفها
وازيذت وتذوعت ازاهيرها و تلونت و معدا الكميذ الشموس
والسقاة الشموس و الشادي الذي بطرب السامع و يلية و يقري
كل سمع ما يشتهيه *

4. Comment upon جذيمه جذيمه,

5. Compare the writings of بديعي and حزري.

6. Write out in Arabic the purport, the occasion, and the success of the letter *الباغة الدياني* wrote to *عمر بن الحارث*.

7. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks. The numbers in this extract must be expressed in words and not in figures. The latter will carry no marks.

In spite of these obstacles, the last ten years have seen some progress in female education. Remarkable instances have not been wanting in which native ladies have attained literary and academic distinction: several have passed the University Entrance Examination, and two or three have obtained degrees. The instruction offered has been chiefly of an elementary character. The progress has been especially marked in Southern and Western India, where women are less secluded than in the North. While in 1871 there were about 10,000 girls receiving school instruction in Madras, the number rose to 59,000 in 1886. In Bombay, the number similarly increased from about 9,000 to 49,000. In Bengal, the number of girls at school was 5,900 in 1871 and 80,000 in 1886.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

MAULVI MOHAMMAD YUSUF JAFRI

.. Examiner.

1. Translate into English, explaining allusions and figures of speech :—

(a) کواکب خشت ایوانش فلک اجزای خور خواش
 بزیر خط فرمانش چه جا بلقا چه چالسا
 رخس پیرایه هستی دلش سرمایہ هستی
 وجودش دایه هستی چه در مقطع چه در مبداء
 ملک را روے دل سوزش فلک را قبله ابرویش
 بگ—رد کعبه کوبش طواف مسجد—د اقصی

جهان را آلود امرچه در ناطقن چه در ظاهر
نام و آو شود صادر ز دیوان قضا طغرا
کده از یک شکر خنده هزاران مرده رانده
چندان کن چه رور خشنده جهان پیدر انرا
ردای قدس نوشیده بهضم نفس کشیده
بدون نش نوشیده مئی وحدت زجام لا
می خودره و خوبی کرده بها بر سر جنگ است (b)
مسکین دل ما نادل آو نشیسه و سنگ است
داخله است قدس کن مژه انروی ورخ و رلف
ناکش همه گرز و سپرو تیغ و خدک است
آن چشم عقاب که ترش سوده مدقار
وان رلف عراق که دلش خسته چنگ است
پهلوی نهفتن ندرد چون بر سراب
آن عهده که خون ریز نواز تیر بسنگ است
خط است که صف بسده نه پیرامن رخسار
بالشک روزنگ از پئی نسج و قرنگ است
دندان بکشم ران لب و ستروهم ازان خط
گوهر طلد هم گر همه در کام بهدگ است

2 Scan a couplet from each of the above extracts, and name the بحر

3. Explain in Persian, and comment on difficult words and passages in :-

(a) هر صبح سرز گلشن سودا بر آورم
وز صبور آو بر فلک آوا بر آورم
چون طیلان چرخ مطرا شود نصیب
من رخ نآب دیده مطرا بر آورم

بر کوه چون لعاب گوزن افتد صبح
 هـوے گـوزن وار بصـحرا بر آورم
 از اشک خون بیا د و از دم کدم سوار
 عوعا بهفت قلعه میدا بر آورم
 خود بپیام از حشر اشک و فوج آه
 کان آتشم که یک نده عوعا بر آورم

(b) خورده است آب ز سر چشمه نطق نو مگر
 این وگ که که کلک گهر افشان منسب

دم نحریر ندای نو بخاروت گه وگر
 بال عدقای نظر مروه جدمال منسب
 سخن از مدح تو را دم شرف افزود مرا
 عقل فعال بدین مدح ندا خوان منست

نکته سدجان سلف را ز نو در معرض مدح
 رشک بر فخری و فونی دوران منست
 از زبان تو اگر مدح تو گویم بپذیر
 کین ادا بر شرف ذات تو برهان منست

4 What was the object of فروسی in writing the شاهنامه ?
 Write what you know of him in Persian.

5. Analyse the following lines according to Persian Grammar, and name the author. —

سکيات اند آن روز رسانيد مرا * خط آزادگي از حسن ما تم دادند
 عاشکي ايدم به بدام سر زلف تو فناد * گفت کز ياد عم وعصه بچانم دادند

6 Translate literally into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a) ای دیده فرور شب بشیدان اندیشه ز دای پیش بیدان
 هر ذره ز جوعه نو گل خیز هر قطره ز باره تولد ریز

دو هو خم تار ار توسارے کہ هودل مور از تورارے
 هران بهزار جوش و علعل ار شیشہ دست بیم قلقل
 آب و گل تن سرششہ بو لوح دل و جان بونشہ تو
 عقلم نره بومعل و اکلیل کنهت بحیال سنگ و قدیدل
 ایـزد چو کار گلا ملک را نگار کرد (b)
 ار کائنات دات ترا احتیـار کرد
 ے نے هدور کاف کی از بون خبر بداشت
 کایـزد رسوم دولت نو آشنکار کرد
 اول ترنا یـگانہ و یـمدل آہـرید
 و آنگہ سپہر هفت و عداصر چہار کرد
 طـمع رمان کہ حاصل امر تو خواست شد
 همچـون عدان فرج تو بے قرار کرد
 جرم زمین کہ موکڑ ملـک تو خواست شد
 همچـون ریکال عالی تو پایدار کرد
 هر جا کہ در محیط ملک رخدشہ فـدا
 آسرا عدل شامل تو استوار کرد

7. Give the different uses of کہ and چہ with examples

8. Translate into Persian —

Prominent among these was Mahomed Shaffi, of Umballa, who had grown rich as meat contractor for the troops before Delhi, to whom war meant more money, and who heartily entered into the conspiracy. The plot thickened, almost every Mussulman of importance had been sounded, and the time was nearly ripe for a general rising, to be aided on this occasion by the armies of the faithful enrolled under the banners of the Syuds of Malka and Sittana. To a Mussulman Inspector of Police belongs the honour of exposing the whole plot and nipping rebellion in the bud. At the risk of his reputation, his

position, his pension, and by the all but certain sacrifice of his only son, a boy of sixteen, Mahomed Hyat Khan, after securing copies of the correspondence, he exposed the whole conspiracy. Mahomed Shaffi and the Patna Wahabis were seized. The former tried and sentenced to death, escaped martyrdom by a legal flaw, and all were transported. This ended the hopes of rebellion in India, and the Punjab Government decided by a bold stroke to destroy the Wahabi colony at Mulla, root and branch.

SECOND PAPER

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI, M A Examiner.

1 Translate into English —

عس انسانی را سه قوت است متدائن که باعتدال آن قوی
 آثار محلیه ابرو صادر شود برفق ارادات - و چون بیک ازان قوی
 و دیگر غالب شود آن دیگر مقهر یا معقود شود - بیک قوت ناطقه
 که آرا نفس ملکی و عس مطمئنه گویند و آن مددأ فکرو تمیز
 است و سوقی بطور در حقائق امور - دوم قوت عصنی که آرا نفس
 سعدی و عس لوامه گویند و آن مددأ عصب و دلیری و اقدام
 و احوال است و سوقی نه تسلط و ترفع و جاه - سوم قوت شهوی
 که آرا عس بیمی و نفس امارة خوانند و آن مددأ شهوت
 و طلب غذا و سوقی نالتدانی نمأکل و مشارب و مناکح است -
 دس عدد اصائل نفس بعدد این قوی باشد چه هرگاه که حرکت
 نفس اطقه باعتدال باشد و سوقی او ناکتسای معارف یقیدیه بود
 دار حرکت علم حاصل شود و نه تدعیت حکمت - و چون حرکت
 نفس سعدی باعتدال باشد و مقدار نفس ملکی شده قناعت کند
 آنچه عاقله قسأ او بسود نفس را ازان حرکت فصیلت حلم حاصل

شود و نه تبعیت شجاعت - و چون حرکت نفس بهیمی ناعندال باشد
و مطیع عاقله گشته اقتضای کند بر آنچه بحسب حکم عقل بصیب او
باشد ازان حرکت فضیلت عفت حاصل شود و نه تبعیت سخاوت -

2. Explain, in Persian, pointing out figures of speech and other beauties. —

از اینجا که عواطف خسروانه و مراحم نادرشاهانه شامل حال
دور و نزدیک است اهل عراق و خراسان را از ذوق این محروم
نخواست و خواست که این نسخه را سیر عجم اتفاق افتد تا بدری
معنیش هر روزه نوروزی کنند فرمان واجب الاذعان عز صدور یافت
که اسدالگان بایگ سریر خلافت مصیر عرش نظیر نقد قانلیب
و استعداد خود را پائے محک امتحان آورده شرحی بلعظ مجمل
و معنی مفصل بردانند - و بعضی قیود آن مبدی بر مصطلحات
مرفوم سارند *

3. Write in Persian what you know of سیه در ناهوری

4. Translate into English: —

لله الحمد که آنحضرت اگرچه بمقتضای بشریت در اول حال (a)
قدری مغلوب احزان و هموم شده لیکن برهدمونی عقل کامل بطریقی
که بالغ نظران خداشناس در گلستان رفا و تسلیم گلهسته نده و میوه
چین نداشتند بسواهی کوی خورسند گسته بهبود را در تقدیر انزوی
دانستند و بدیده حقائق بین تماساگر شقائق ابن حقایق شدند -
بعد از پنج شش روز ازین ماسحه عبرت بخش یادگار ناصر میرزا
از آب عبود نموده سعادت ملازمت حضرت جهانبای دریافت -
آنحضرت او را بروابط مهربانی پیوند روحانی دادند *

شادم که نگارش نه فرخی انجام پذیرفت و خامه از جایش (b)
آرام یافت - نه نه به فرخی انگاه نارم و شادی ویژه اندران

هنگام روا باشد که روان در شبگیر اندیشه روشناسی روشنائی
خود که فروغ قره ایزدی است گریه دسوار گزار بندار پیدائی را
از میانه ترکانه ره سپرد و سوارین شاهراه بدالدوی بر در میخانه
نیستی فرود آورد - نوکه از می مرد افکن آن خمستان باره نسالم
یزید دانه سیه مستی آن ناده روشن اندوهی - نمائش از و آرزو
از هم پاشد - و نمودهای ۷ بود از پیش نگاه ترخیزد - نه از فوخی
رنج باید و نه از شادی بوئے - نه از مستی دانه ماند و نه از
هستی نشانه *

5 Point out the chief distinction that lies between the styles of extracts from *سہ نثر ظہوری* and *اکبرنامه اخلاق جلالی* on the one hand and of those from *انتخاب کلیات غالب* and *انتخاب کلیات یغما* on the other. Discuss, in Persian, whether it adds to the beauty of, or spoils the style, supporting your position with arguments.

6. Give some instances of words and idioms borrowed by Persian from Arabic.

7. Translate into Persian :—

That the British infantry soldier is more robust than the soldier of any other nation, can scarcely be doubted by those who, in 1815, observed his powerful frame distinguished amidst the united armies of Europe; and notwithstanding his habitual excess in drinking, he sustains fatigue and wet, and the extremes of cold and heat, with incredible vigour. When completely disciplined, and three years are required to accomplish this, his port is lofty and his movements free, the whole world cannot produce a nobler specimen of military bearing, nor is the mind unworthy of the outward man. He does not indeed possess that presumptuous vivacity which would lead him to dictate to his commanders, or even to censure real errors although he may perceive them; but he is observant

and quick to comprehend his orders, full of resources under difficulties, calm and resolute in danger, and more than usually obedient and careful of his officers in moments of imminent peril

The result of a hundred battles, and the united testimony of impartial writers of different nations, have given the first place amongst the European infantry to the British

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

A VENIS, ESQ, M A " Examiner

I Translate into English.—

- (a) चलापाङ्गां दृष्टिं स्रग्मि बहुशी वेपथुमतौ
रहस्याख्यायैव स्वनसि सदु कर्णान्तिकचरः ।
 करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिवसि रतिसयस्त्रमधरं
 वयं तत्त्वान् धाम्नुकर हताक्ष खलु कृती ॥ .

Explain the *Samāsas* of the underlined words Parse व्याधुन्वत्या

- (b) गाह्वतां महिषा निपानसलिर्ल शङ्कैर्मुहुसाङ्घित
कायबद्धकदम्बक मृगकुलं रोमन्यमभ्यस्यतु ।
 विषयं क्रियतां वराहप तमिसुं साचतिः पन्वले
 वियाम लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबन्धमस्यद्भुतः ॥

Parse गाह्वतां and अभ्यस्यतु. Write out the Present Tense, 3rd pers. of both these roots

Remark on any peculiarities in the construction of the third and fourth lines

- (c) सिध्यन्ति कर्मेसु महत्सुपि यन्नियोज्या
सम्भावनायुग्मवैहि तनीश्वराणाम् ।
 किं वा भविष्यदरुणसमसां विभेता
 तं चैव हस्तकिरणी धुरि नाकरिष्यत् ॥

Who is here the speaker and who the person addressed ?
 Parse कर्मसु महसु अवेहि. Explain निहंता as a *pāthāntara* for
 विभेत्ता. What precisely did the सम्भावना consist in ?

(d) चदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं घनीदयः प्राक् तदनन्तरं पय ।

निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमस्तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु सम्पद ॥

Supply the context of this passage so as to make your translation of the last line clear. Explain the *Samāsa* of the underlined word. Give the genitive षष्ठौ in all numbers of सम्पद Name and describe the metre of extract (d).

2 Explain in Sanskrit, in the form of a *ṭīkā* :—

(a) रम्यान्तर. कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभि-

न्कायाद्गुप्तैर्निर्मिताकर्मयूखतापः ।

भूयात्कुशेश्वरजीसुदुरेश्वरस्याः

शान्ताशुक्लपवनस्य शिवस्य पन्थाः ॥

(b) महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरहो

न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते ।

तथापीदं शस्त्रत्वरितिविविक्ते न मनसा

जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरौतं गृह्णिव ।

कसौ is a *pāthāntara* for अहो in the first line.

(c) सूत्रा चिराय चतुरन्तमहसपत्नी

दौष्यन्तिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य ।

नर्चा तदपितकुटुम्बभरणे साङ्गे

शान्ते करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्थिन् ॥

3 Translate into English the following extracts from 'Apte's Guide'

(a) विसृज्यथाशं स वरं प्रनष्टो यदीर्ष्यशीर्षं दृष्यवद्विशुक्कः ।

अथे दुरापे किसुत प्रवासे न शासनेऽवास्थित यो गुरुणाम् ॥

- (b) सन्तः सन्तु निरन्तरं सुकृतिनो विध्वंसं आपदयाम्
राजानं परिपालयन्तु वसन्धो धर्मे स्थिताः सर्वदा ।
काले सन्ततवर्षिणी जलमचः सन्तु स्थिरं पश्यती
मोदन्तां घनवद्भवान्बसुहृद्दीप्तप्रसीदा प्रजा ॥
- (c) स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतरांयौगविपर्ययौ यदा ।
विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद्दद वाह्यैर्विपयैर्विपश्चितम् ॥
- (d) सखीनिव प्रीतियुजाऽनुजीविनः समानमानान् सुहृदश्च बन्धुभिः
स सन्ततं दर्शयते गतस्त्रयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बन्धुताम् ॥
- (e) यथा पुद्गलं ज्वलनं पतङ्गा विशन्ति नाशाय सम्बद्धवेगाः ।
तथैव नाशाय विशन्ति लोकास्त्रयापि वज्राणि सम्बद्धवेगाः ॥

SECOND PAPER.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA M. C. NAYAYARATNA, C I E, Examiner.

1 Name the different classes of Prose that there are in Sanskrit literature. Quote passages from the *Uttara-rām-charita* to illustrate as many of them as you can.

2. अस्मि तत्रभवान्.....भवभूतिनाम

यं ब्रह्माणमियं देवी वाग्वशेवानुवर्तते ।

उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते ॥

- (a) Point out the antecedent, if any, of यं.
- (b) Some read ब्रह्माणम्, and अनुवर्तते for ब्रह्माणम् and अनुवर्तते respectively. Which of the readings do you prefer and why?
- (c) Give the etymological meanings of the words ब्रह्माणम् and ब्रह्मन्.
- (d) What are the meanings of इयं and बक् in the above *sloka*? In what sense are they generally used? Can अस्मी be substituted for इयं in the above without altering the meaning?

- (e) In the above is वाक् adjective to देवी or the reverse ?
Give reasons for your answer, and quote other passages from the *Uttara-rām-charit* in which the words are used in a similar way.
- (f) Decline the base of वृज् in the masculine gender in all numbers and cases
- (g) In the above, is वग्ना used as an adjective or as a noun ?
- (h) Explain the simile contained in the above *sloka*.
- (i) Support or impugn the conversion of the dental nasal न into the lingual ण in प्रणीतम्, by quoting the rule given in any of your Grammatical text-books, or by stating the rule in your own words. Account for the dental nasal न in भवन्तिनाम्, as also in the words सुषुम्ना and पुनष्ट, not following the rule. Why is न in प्रणाश् converted into ण while it is not so converted in पुनष्ट ?
- (j) Derive प्रयुज्यते and conjugate its root in the third person, singular number, in the active voice, in all the forms of the Past tense.
- (k) *Bhavabhūti* being the author of *Uttara-rām-charit* and not of *Rām-charit*, is the phrase उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतम् correct ? Give reasons for your answer.
- (l) Was the metre used in the above *sloka* ever used before *Bālmīkī's-Rāmāyan* ? If it was, how was *Bhavabhūti* justified in saying in Canto II “नूतनीदृश्यं हृन्दसामवतारं”

3 Write in Sanskrit a few simple sentences of your own composition, conveying the full import of the following stanzas .—

आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः
श्रीरेव वा किमुपमानपदेन सैषा ।

कष्टं वतान्यदिव देववशीन जाता,
 दुःखात्मकं किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः ॥
 एतद्धि परिभूतानां प्रायश्चित्तं मनस्विनाम् ।
 राजन्नपत्यं रामस्ते पाळ्याथ कृपणाः पूजाः ॥
 परिणतकठोरपुष्करगर्भच्छेदपीनमसृणसुकुमारः ।
 नन्दयति चन्द्रचन्दनसिन्दजङ्गस्तव स्पर्शः

4. Translate the following extracts into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary.

(a) सीता । आँ अलि एदं । समन्युगददम् । अज्जउत्त असरिसं क्खु एद वअणं इमस्मं वुत्तन्तस्म । सास्सम् । अह वा किं ति वज्जमई जम्भतरि सम्भाविददुल्लहदंसणस्सं एव्व मन्दभाइणिं उट्ठिसिअ वच्छलस्म एवंवादिणो अज्जउत्तस्म उवरि णिरणुक्कीसा भविसमं अहं एदसम हिअथं आणामि मम एसी ति ! भअवदि तमसे तहा णिक्कारण-परिञ्चाइणो वि एदसम एवंविहिण दंसणेण केरिसो विअ मे हिअआणवन्तो ति ण आणामि ।

(b) रामः । कष्टमतिदुःखीयं हृदयमर्चोद्भातः, हा देवि एवं किल तदासीत् अहो निरन्वय वपथ्यासविरसहृत्तयो विप्रलम्भपथ्येवसायिनसतापयति संसारहृत्ताः । भो कष्टम्,

प्रियागुणसहस्राणामेकीन्मौलनपेशलः ।

य एव दुःसमरः कालसतमेव समारिता वयम् ।

(c) उचितमेव दाक्षिण्यं स्नेहस्य, सञ्जीवनोपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याय सन्निहितः ।

(d) जनकः । आर्यं गृष्टे अपि कुशलमस्याः पूजापालमातुः ।

कञ्चकौ । स्वगतम् । निरवशेषम् अतिनिष्ठुरसुपालब्धाः समः । पूका-
 शम् । राजर्षे अनेनैव मन्युना चिरपरित्यक्तारामभद्रमुखचन्द्रदर्शनं
 नाहंसि त्वं दुःखमितुमतिदुःखितां देवीम् ।

5. Translate into Sanskrit the following :—

“ This large company of hermits, principally Brāhmins, being oppressed by the Rākshasas, has resorted to thee for defence. Come, Rāma, and behold numerous bodies of the meditative *munis* lying slain by the Rākshasas, in many parts of the forest, a great slaughter is being perpetrated of the dwellers of the Pampā, and the Mandākinī and the residents in Chitrakuta.

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

C. A. ANDREWS, ESQ., M A Examiner.

1. Explain the origin and significance of the term “ Holy ” when applied to the Roman Empire. Trace the origin and development of the mediæval belief in an Ideal State consisting of a World-Monarchy and a World-Religion ; and explain the theoretical and historical basis on which this belief rested.

2. In the conflict between the Emperor and the Pope, define the Pope's position, and describe the various advantages and sources of strength which he possessed. Show that both theoretically and practically the strife for power between them was irreconcilable.

3. How did the early Renaissance contribute to the partial restoration of the Imperial authority, and diminish the influence of the Papacy. What was the precise effect of (1) the Revival of Learning, and (2) the Reformation,—on the theory of the Empire.

4. Institute a contrast between the Eastern and Western Empires in the time of Charlemagne, and point out the resemblance and inter-relation between the two Empires and the two Caliphates. What beneficial effects had the Crusades upon European civilization ?

5 Give some account of the different ways in which the Protestant Reformation affected the various countries in which it was adopted. What effect did it have on the Roman Catholic Church? Give some account of the origin of the Thirty Years War. What were the effects of that war as regards France and Sweden?

6 Compare the condition of Germany with that of Italy after the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte. What events helped to bring about the unity of Italy and the unity of Germany in the nineteenth century?

7 It is stated that England owes the final establishment of her judicature and her legislation to Edward the First's scheme of national administration. Show to what extent this statement is correct by briefly reviewing the judicial, legislative, and parliamentary reforms in his reign.

8. Explain the causes which led to the rise of the Farmer-class and the Free Labourer in the fourteenth century. How were these classes affected by the Black Death? What connection is there between the Black Death and the Peasant Revolt in the reign of Richard II?

9 Describe the influence which the New-Learning produced at first on Education and Literature in England, and notice briefly the part taken in its advancement by Colet, Erasmus, Wareham, and Sir Thomas More.

10. Explain clearly the various means by which Thomas Cromwell succeeded in establishing the absolute authority of Henry the Eighth in Church and State.

SECOND PAPER.

M PROTHERO, ESQ, M A.

..

.. Examiner

1. What were the terms of the Treaty of Benares? In what respect do they run contrary to Clive's agreement of 1765 with Shah Alam?

What appear to have been the motives of the policy of Hastings, and how was it affected by financial considerations?

2. Notice the principal inaccuracies and misrepresentations of Burke, Mill and Macaulay with reference to the Rohilla War. Why was Colonel Champion dissatisfied with his position, and what is the nature of his evidence as to the conduct of the Nawab of Oudh?

3. Compare the position of a Zemindar before and after the Perpetual Settlement. What powers for coercion of defaulting tenants were given to the Zemindars? How does Act X of 1859 amend the Perpetual Settlement?

4. Describe the reforms of Cornwallis in the administration and the judicial system of Bengal.

5. To what extent did Cornwallis in his second Governor-Generalship reverse the policy of Wellesley, and why?

6. "The conception of capital involves two fundamental attributes that of 'productiveness' and that of 'prospectiveness.'" Explain this. Distinguish Consumption Capital from Auxiliary Capital.

7. What are the elements of the Cost of Production, and of what sort of commodities does it regulate the value?

Point out the ambiguity of Mill's use of the term Cost of Production. What terms does Marshall propose to substitute?

8. What analogies can be drawn between industrial organisation on the one side, and the physical organisation of the higher animals on the other?

9. Examine the relation between the price of agricultural produce and the rent of land.

Show that the rent of a mine should be calculated on different principles from that of a farm. What do you understand by Quasi Rent?

10 What is the National Dividend of England and how is it made up? To what extent is it increased by Foreign Trade and why is the increase now less than it formerly was?

How has the cheapening of transport changed the character of English Imports?

B A. & B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS, 1898.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(*Analytical Geometry and Differential Calculus*)

REV. A. CROSTHWAITE, M.A. Examiner.

1 Find the equations of the lines which bisect the angles between two given straight lines and show how to discriminate between the bisectors.

Prove that the bisectors of the angles of a triangle meet in a point

2 Define and find the centres of similitude of two circles whose equations are given

If $P, p; Q, q$ are the centres of similitude of a given circle with respect to two equal circles, shew that the lines PQ, pq are both parallel to the line joining the centres of the equal circles, and that Pq, pQ intersect in a centre of similitude of the equal circles.

3 Find the equation of the polar of the point $(x' y')$ with respect to the parabola $y^2 - 4ax = 0$.

If S be the focus and TP, TQ the tangents from $T(x' y')$ prove

that
$$\frac{TP \cdot TQ}{ST} = \frac{y'^2 - 4ax'}{a}$$

4. Find the equation of a pair of tangents from the point $(x' y')$ to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Hence obtain the equation of the Director Circle of the Ellipse.

Deduce that the Director Circle of the Hyperbola is imaginary.

Is there any exception to this?

5. Find the general equation of a Conic which has contact of the second order with the conic $S=0$ at the point $(x' y')$.

Find the equation of a rectangular hyperbola passing through four consecutive points at $(x' y')$ on the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$.

6. Define a limit and a differential coefficient. From the latter definition deduce the differential coefficient of $\frac{u}{v^n}$ with respect to x ; u, v , being functions of x and n a positive integer.

Differentiate

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{7x-3x^3}{1-3x^2}, \quad \sin^{-1} (\log. \tan x)$$

$$\text{and } (\log. \sin^{-1} x)^{\tan x}.$$

7. State and prove Leibnitz's Theorem for obtaining the n^{th} differential coefficient of a product.

Shew that the m^{th} differential coefficient with respect to x of $e^{ax} \cdot a^n \{ (ax+n)^2 - n \}$ may be found by changing n into $n+m$.

8. Prove Taylor's Theorem finding limits for the remainder after three terms.

Find the first six terms in the expansion of $e^{\tan x}$.

9. If $u=f(xy)$ and $y=F(x)$, find the difference between the 2nd total differential coefficient of u with respect to x , and its 2nd partial differential coefficient with respect to x .

(a) If $f(x + \sqrt{-1} \cdot y) = u + \sqrt{-1} \cdot v$

prove that

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

(b) If $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$

$y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$

find the value of $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$.

10. Define a minimum value of $\phi(x)$ and shew that if $\phi'(a) = 0$ and $\phi''(a)$ is positive, $\phi(a)$ is a minimum value of $\phi(x)$.

Find whether there are maximum or minimum values of

$$3x^4 + 4x^3 - 3x^2 + 36x - 13$$

and if there are determine them.

SECOND PAPER.

(*Dynamics and Integral Calculus*)

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, Esq., B.A. *Examiner.*

1. Enunciate and prove the proposition known as the Triangle of Forces. Construct geometrically the directions of two forces 2P and 3P which equilibrate with a force 4P whose direction and point of application are given.

2. Show that any system of forces acting on a rigid body in one plane may be reduced to a single force and a single couple. A rod is placed in *any* given position with one end on a smooth floor and the other end against a smooth wall. Find a single force and a single couple which together will keep it at rest in that position.

3. If a right cone be cut by a plane perpendicular to its axis, find the distance of the centre of gravity of the frustum thus cut off from the vertex of the cone.

4. Two equal weights are attached to a string that is laid over the top of two inclined planes having the same altitude

and placed back to back, the angles of inclination of the planes being 30° and 60° respectively ; and the weights are on the point of moving ; show that the coefficient of friction between each plane and weight is $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$.

5. A body is projected horizontally with a given velocity ; prove that it will describe a parabola and find the position of the focus.

Two bodies are projected from the same point, one later than the other by t seconds, so as to describe the same parabola. If V be the initial velocity and α the angle of projection, show that the particles are nearest to each other when in the same horizontal line, and that this occurs at an interval of time $\frac{V \sin \alpha}{g} - \frac{t}{2}$ after the projection of the second body.

6. A heavy ball of elasticity e falls from a height of n ft. upon a plane inclined at an angle α to the horizon, rebounds and strikes the plane again. Show that the distance between the two points of impact is $4ne(1+e) \sin \alpha$.

7. Find the moment of inertia of a sphere about any diameter.

8. Find the value of the following integrals—

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^4-x} \quad \int \sin 3x \cos^4 x dx.$$

9. Show that the expression $x^{m-1}(a+bx)^p$ admits of integration immediately or by simple substitution, (1) when p is a positive integer, (2) when $\frac{m}{n}$ is an integer, (3) when $\frac{m}{n}+p$ is an integer.

Integrate $x^{\frac{1}{2}}(a+bx^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ with respect to x .

10 Find the length of the curve $(y-b)^3=27ax^2$ between the points whose abscissæ are 0 and a .

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

J. ELIOT, ESQ., M.A.

..

.. Examiner.

(N.B.—*Not more than three questions are to be attempted in any of the Sections A, B, and C Full marks will be given for eight questions neatly and fully answered.*)

A.

1. State the law of gravitation in words and Mathematical symbols, and if any constant is involved in its expression, find its value in terms of the units of measurement you adopt.

Assuming that the earth is a perfect sphere of uniform density, establish that its action at any external point is exactly equal in all respects to that of an equal mass concentrated at its centre.

2. Define potential and equipotential surfaces. What are lines and tubes of force?

Prove that in a tube of force which does not cut through attracting matter the product of a cross section into the component force perpendicular to the section is constant throughout the tube.

An infinite cylindrical conductor of radius a is placed inside an infinite hollow cylindrical conductor of internal radius b so as to have their axes coincident. The inner cylinder is charged to potential V , and the outer to potential v . Deduce the lines of force, and the force at any point between the two cylinders and find the charge on a length l of the inner conductor.

3. Define a simple pendulum. Prove that its oscillations are isochronous and find an expression for the period of a complete oscillation.

Show that a pendulum 1 mile long would oscillate in $\frac{1}{y}\sqrt{22}$ minutes.

4. Define elasticity. State how the elasticity due to change of length or of volume is measured.

Prove that the work done in producing extension is equal to the product of the average resistance overcome into the space through which it is overcome.

B.

1. What is meant by the interference of sounds? Give two examples and explain them fully.

2. Explain fully any methods by which you could determine exactly the wave length in air and vibrational number of a given sound, as for example, that produced by a standard tuning fork.

3. State and establish Doppler's principle.

A train passing through a station at the rate of 36 miles per hour is sounding a whistle which emits a sound the vibrational number of which is 1200 when the train is at rest. Find the apparent change in the pitch of the sound to an auditor in the station.

4. What is meant by a free vibration and what by a forced vibration? Explain fully the nature of the vibratory motion in a string fastened at both ends, and oscillating freely and show that it may be explained as due to two waves of equal period and amplitude moving in opposite directions.

5. Give in brief the evidence that sounds are usually complex and can be resolved into simple harmonic elements.

Work out the simple harmonic component sounds that may be present in the sound produced by a closed or stopped pipe.

C.

1. Explain fully what is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat. How did Joule determine its value?

Find the heat equivalent of a cannon ball weighing 96lbs. moving with a velocity of 1250 feet per second.

2 What is meant by ebullition? Give reasons for the statement that water boils under different pressures at different temperatures.

Explain briefly the method of measuring the elevation of high stations above the sea by the use of this principle

3 Explain how there is a variety of meanings to the term "specific heat of a body." What two important cases are usually considered?

Describe Bunsen's ice calorimeter for the determination of the specific heat of a body.

4. What is meant by the spheroidal state? How do you explain it? Mention experiments which support your explanation.

SECOND PAPER.

BABU HARI DAS GARGARI, M A Examiner.

(Not more than four questions to be attempted in Section A and not more than six in Section B. Full marks will be given for eight questions completely answered.)

A.

1. What is the measure of deviation of a ray refracted through a prism? When is the deviation a minimum? Give a proof of your statement.

2. Trace the position of the images of a bright point by a lens consisting of a sphere of glass of radius 2 inches and refractive index 1.5 when the point moves from an infinite distance up to the sphere.

3. Find the focal length of a single lens that is optically equivalent to two thin lenses in contact and focal lengths f and f' respectively.

When a luminous point is placed on the principal axis of a convex lens (A) and at a distance x from it, an image is formed at a distance 12 inches from it on the other side. If a second lens (B) is placed close to A the image is 18 inches off. Determine the focal length of the lens B and state whether it is concave or convex.

4. Explain how the primary rainbow is produced and point out how the angle between the incident and emergent rays in the case of one of the rain drops may be calculated. Would the phenomena of the primary bow be as they are if the refractive index of water were as great as 2.5?

5. Explain the theory of Rowland's concave diffraction grating. What are the advantages of this form of grating?

6. Enumerate the different kinds of polarized light. Explain how they may be produced and distinguished from each other and from common light.

B.

1. Define magnetic dip and describe the method of determining it.

Assuming that the earth's magnetism is due to a very small magnet at the centre of the earth, shew that $\tan D = 2 \tan I$, where D is the magnetic dip at a place whose magnetic latitude is I .

2. Describe a method of determining the magnetic moment of a magnet in absolute measure.

3. A given electric charge is to be divided between two or more Leyden jars of the same or different capacities. Prove that the work spent in charging the jars is least when they are all charged to the same potential.

4. Define *electrical potential*. Trace any analogy you can between electrical potential and temperature.

A sphere of 10 centimetres radius is charged with 100 units of electricity. It is surrounded by an insulated spherical conductor of 15 centimetres radius charged with 90 units of electricity. Determine the potentials of the spherical surfaces.

5. Distinguish between the conduction of electricity in a metal and in an electrolyte. Describe fully the phenomena attending electrolytic conduction.

6. State Faraday's law of the induction of currents produced by changes in the magnetic field. What is the coefficient of self-induction of a circuit?

Show that the coefficient of self-induction per unit length of a long, straight solenoid is $4\pi^2 n^2 a^2$ where a is the radius of the solenoid and n the number of turns per unit length.

7. A circular coil of 30 centimetres diameter composed of 25 turns of insulated copper wire is made to revolve about a vertical diameter at the rate of 900 revolutions per minute. Assuming the horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetic force at the place of observation to be 18 find the electromotive force developed in the coil at the moment when it coincides with, and also when it is at right angles to, the magnetic meridian.

8. Define the absolute unit of electrical potential in the electrostatic and electromagnetic measure.

The Volt is defined as equal to 10^8 absolute electromagnetic C. G. S. Units. What would be the number of foot-grain-second units contained in one Volt? $1 \text{ ft} = 30.5 \text{ c.m.}$ $1 \text{ gram} = 14.5 \text{ grains.}$

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

J. MURRAY, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner.*

1. What is meant by the C. G. S. system of units? Define the unit magnetic pole on this system. What number denotes on the "foot-lb-second" system a pole which has strength 5 on the C. G. S. system?

2. Give full experimental details of an accurate method of determining G .
3. How would you find the focal length of a double concave lens?
4. Explain how you would compare (a) the strengths of two magnetic fields, (b) the magnetic moments of two magnets.
5. Describe in detail any method of determining (in Ergs) the difference of potential between two points in a conductor carrying a current.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

A. PEDLER, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. *Examiner.*

1. Explain clearly what is meant by the terms atom, molecule, atomic weight, and molecular weight. Describe briefly what experiments could be made to ascertain whether the formulæ CO & SO_2 correctly represent the molecular composition of carbonic oxide and sulphurous anhydride.
2. Indicate as fully as you can the differences between .—
 - (a) Mechanical mixtures and chemical compounds.
 - (b) Solution and chemical action.
 - (c) Chemical change and physical change, and
 - (d) Chemical decomposition and dissociation.Give examples.
3. State precisely the reasons which may be assigned for including in the same family of elements (a) phosphorus and arsenic, (b) chlorine and fluorine, and (c) oxygen and chromium.
4. Describe carefully the preparation of pure nitrogen. Indicate its properties as fully as possible.

5. Describe the preparation of a strong solution of hydroxyl. Give the reactions, if any, of this substance with ozone, argentic oxide, plumbic sulphide, manganese dioxide, lime water and charcoal.
6. Each of the following substances is treated with water ; explain what action, if any, takes place :—anhydrous sodic sulphate, phosphoric chloride, silicic chloride, sodic chloride, anhydrous cupric sulphate, silicic fluoride, ammonia gas, boric fluoride, sulphur trioxide, boric sulphate and nitrogen tetroxide.
7. Describe the methods by which iodic and periodic acids are best prepared. Discuss the atomicity of Iodine, specially with reference to these bodies.
8. State briefly, with equations when possible, the action of dilute (a) sulphuric, (b) hydrochloric and (c) nitric acids on each of the following substances :—marble, zinc, platinum, silver, quartz, sodic carbonate, iron, charcoal, lead and magnesium.
9. Discuss the methods by which oxygen can be produced on a large scale as required for manufacturing purposes.

SECOND PAPER.

BABU ABHAYA CHARAN SANYAL, M.A.

.. Examiner.

(N.B.—Ten questions are to be attempted. One from Section A, one from Section B, one from Section C, and seven from Section D.)

A.

1. Show by a comparison of their compounds in what respects the elements carbon, silicon, tin and lead may be said to constitute a natural group.
2. A relation is found to exist between many of the elements and their atomic weights. State the nature of this relation, and mention not less than three of such properties. Show by taking any series of elements, that this relation does exist.

B.

3. Describe the process of extracting silver from argentiferous galena.
4. Describe the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.

C.

5. 0.325 gram of zinc yield 127.3 c.c. of hydrogen measured over water at 25°C . and under a pressure of 750 *m.m.* Calculate the equivalent weight of zinc from these data. (Pressure of aqueous vapour at 25°C . = 23.5 *m.m.*).

6. The chloride of the metal has the following percentage composition :—

Metal	..	..	47.79
Chlorine	..	..	52.21
Total	..	..	<u>100.00</u>

and 6.8 grams of the chloride require 17 grms of silver nitrate to precipitate the chlorine. The specific heat of the metal is 0.0956. Find its atomic weight and identify it. (*Ag*=108).

D.

7. What is an alum? Give the outlines of any process for the manufacture of common alum, and express the chemical changes involved therein by equations. Alum is used as a mordant. What do you understand by this?
8. Point out the resemblance between the corresponding compounds of magnesium, calcium and zinc. By what characteristic tests are the salts of magnesium distinguished from those of calcium and of zinc?
9. Describe the changes which occur when the following substances are heated in contact with air :—(a) lead nitrate, (b) ferrous sulphate, (c) microcosmic salt, (d) lead sulphide, (e) a mixture of mercuric sulphide and iron, and (f) silver sulphide.

10. Describe the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on the following solutions :—(a) arsenic acid, (b) alum, (c) potassium dichromate, (d) silver nitrate, (e) magnesium sulphate and (f) ferric chloride.

11. Describe the preparation of white lead and of nitre.

12. Describe the preparation of potassium permanganate from manganese dioxide. State what takes place when the salt is (a) heated strongly, (b) boiled with a strong solution of caustic potash, and (c) added to a sulphuric acid solution of ferrous sulphate.

13. Mention the special properties which platinum possesses. What substances should not be fused in platinum crucibles and why? How is platonic chloride prepared? What double salts does it form with alkaline chlorides?

14. You are given a sample of barium sulphate. Describe in detail how you would prepare sulphuretted hydrogen from it.

15. You are given a British sovereign. How would you prepare gold chloride from it? Express by equations the reactions which take place when the following substances are added to an acid solution of auric chloride : (a) oxalic acid, (b) sulphurous acid, and (c) acid solution of antimonious chloride.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1898.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

M. MACMILLAN, ESQ., M.A. . . . Examiner.

(Candidates should not attempt more than eight questions.)

I. What opinions are expressed or implied in *Paradise Regained* on (a) true kingliness,—(b) the value of popular opinion,—(c) glory,—(d) riches,—(e) Hebrew Poetry,—(f) Greek Poetry and Philosophy?

Are any indications of the author's approaching old age discernible in the poem?

II. Illustrate from *Samson Agonistes*, *Paradise Regained*, and the *Sonnets* the prevalence of the autobiographic element in Milton's poetry.

III. What are the principal points in which *Samson Agonistes* differs from the dramas of Shakespeare?

IV. What are the chief thoughts expressed in the *Sonnets* on Fairfax, Cromwell, and the Massacre in Piedmont? Explain the historical allusions in these poems.

V. Comment upon the following passages:—

- (a) The way he came not having marked return
Was difficult by human steps untrod.

How should this passage be punctuated?

- (b) Where the shadow both way falls
Meroe, Nilotic isle.

- (c) Means I must use, thou say'st, prediction else
Will unpredict and fail me of the throne.

(d) A kingdom they portend thee, but what kingdom,
Real or allegoric, I discern not,
Nor when ; eternal sure, as without end,
Without beginning ; for no date prefixed
Directs me in the starry rubric set.

(e) And as an evening dragon came
Assailant on the perched roosts
And nests in order ranged
Of tame villatic fowl, but as an eagle
His cloudless thunder bolted on their heads.

(f) For evil news rides post while good news baits.

VI. Draw a comparison between Cleopatra and Juliet.

VII. What practical lessons to guide us in our daily life may be derived from *The Tempest*, *Coriolanus*, and *Romeo and Juliet* ? Why did Shakespeare introduce such a repulsive character as Caliban into *The Tempest* ?

VIII. How does Shakespeare represent the mental conflict that raged in the breasts of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth ?

IX. What was the position of political affairs at Rome in the days of Coriolanus ? How far does the play of *Coriolanus* reveal Shakespeare's political sentiments ?

X. (1) Briefly explain the following passages with reference to the context :—

(a) If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly.

(b) Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill
With sorrowful water ? Now I see, I see,
In Fulvia's death, how mine received shall be.

(c) Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.

- ## SECOND PAPER.

(Candidates should not attempt more than eight questions.)

II Explain the following passages with reference to the context and mention the poem from which each passage is extracted :—

- (a) O Lady ! we receive but what we give
And in our life alone does nature live.

- (b) Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter.
- (c) If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars ;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And but for you possess the field.
- (d) Who counsels peace at this momentous hour,
When God hath given deliverance to the oppressed,
And to the injured power ?
- (e) His wine and beasts supplied our feasts,
And his overthrow, our chorus.
- (f) Sophocles long ago
Heard it on the Aegæan, and it brought
Into his mind the turbid ebb and flow
Of human misery ; we
Find also in the sound a thought,
Hearing it by the distant northern sea.

III. Discuss the truth of the statement that—

“In his comprehension of the varied aspects of human nature, in his power of dramatically presenting them, Browning stands alone among the poets of a great poetic age.”

What poems of other nineteenth century poets manifest this power ?

IV. What is Tennyson's attitude towards modern science in *In Memoriam* ? In what context and in what terms does he refer to the theory of evolution and the teachings of geology ?

V. What do you consider to have been the main purpose with which *In Memoriam* was composed ? By what means and to what extent is this purpose accomplished ?

Explain—

- (a) The tide flows down, the wave again
Is vocal in its wooded walls,
My deeper anguish also falls
And I can speak a little then.
- (b) So rounds he to a separate mind
From whence clear memory may begin,
As thro' the frame that binds him in
His isolation grows defined.

VI. Compare the social condition of England in the fourteenth century as described in Chaucer's Prologue with the social condition of modern and ancient India.

VII. Translate the following passages into nineteenth century English :—

- (a) Al ful of chirkyng was that sory place.
 The sleer of himself yet saugh I there,
 His herte-blood hath bathed all his here ;
 The nayl v-dryven in the shode a-nyght ;
 The colde deth, with mouth gapyng upright.
 Amyddes of the tempul set meschaunce,
 With sory comfort and evel contynaunce.
 Yet saugh I woodnes laughyng in his rage ;
 Armed compleint, outehees, and fiers outrage.
 The caraigne in the busche, with throte i-korve ;
 A thousand slayn, and not of qualme i-storve ;
 The tiraunt, with the pray bi force i-raft ;
 The toun distroied, there was no thing i-laft.
 Yet saugh I brent the schippis hoppesteres ;
 The hunte strangled with the wilde beeres :
 The sowe freten the child right in the cradel ;
 The cook i-skalded, for all his longe ladel,
- (b) His purchace was bettur than his rente.
- (c) Seynt Julian he was in his countre.
 His breed, his ale, was alway after oon ;
 A better envyned man was nowher noon,
- (d) The goute lette hir nothing for to daunce,
 Ne poplexie schente not hir heed ;
 No wyn ne drank sche, nother whit nor reed,
 Hir bord was servyd most with whit and blak,
 Milk and broun bred, in which sche fond no lak,
 Slaynd bacoun, and som tyme an ey or tweye,
 For sche was as it were a maner deye.

Give the meaning and etymology of *anoon*,—*bihight*,—*blive*,—*daunger*,—*foyne*,—*luce-wake*.—*schrewe*,—*thirle*,—*ywont*,—*forpyned*.

VIII. Give an account of the flexional suffixes used by Chaucer which have since his time become rare, disappeared, or undergone transformation.

IX. On what grounds may a very high position be claimed for Spenser among the English poets? Give an account of the contents, language and metre of his great work,

THIRD PAPER.

M. J. WHITE, ESQ., M.A.

.. .. Examiner.

I. Mention and describe a few of the customs of Utopia that may be considered Utopian in the ordinary sense of the word.

Give a summary of several passages in Utopia that prove Sir Thomas More to have been a statesman in advance of his age.

II. Give the precise meaning of the words and phrases in thick type. Trace the origin of this meaning in each case.

Had I forethought so much, or doubted any such sequele. A curious desire to see newes. He can awaye with no myrthe nor sporte As concernyng my kynsfolke I passe not greatly for them. Thei shoulde be counted for verye **deserdes**. I chaunced upon leude **overthwarte** judgments. He was of a **meane** stature. The rude and **uplandish** plowmen of the countrys. Which plucked downe fermes and **townes** of husbandry. Better be called happie or **welthy** then notable or famous. No sooner **taken with the maner** they should be punished. Were so fallen into povertie and become so impotent and **unweldie**. Beynge thus touched on the **quicke** and hit on the **gaulle**. Three **storyes** one over another. Sturdy and **valiaunte** beggers. Riche men, in whose debte and **daunger**

they be not. Such nigeshe penny-fathers. The grosser that any interpretation of the lawes is. If they by coveyne be wiped beside their goodes.

III. (a) Trace the influence of Bacon's political experiences on his moral standard. Illustrate from the Essays.

(b) Bacon's remarkable talent for discovering analogies seems to have inspired him with too much regard to them as arguments. Give a few examples.

(c) Compare Bacon's Essays with those of Addison as regards subject-matter and style.

IV. (a) Reduce things to the first institution and observe wherein and how they have degenerated, but yet ask counsel of both times ; of the ancient time what is best ; and of the latter time what is fittest.

Explain the nature of the advantage we derive from following the first of these precepts. In the second, why do we learn what is *best* in the one case and what is *fittest* in the other ?

(b) In choice of Committees for ripening business for the Council it is better to choose indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides.

Why is the former plan preferable ?

(c) Crafty men contemn studies ; simple men admire them ; and wise men use them. For they teach not their own use ; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation.

Explain the connection between the character of the men and their treatment of studies in each case. What is the force of *without* and *above* ? Give an illustration of studies not being able to teach their own use, and another of the use being won by observation.

V. What is the general characteristic of the Elizabethan Prose writers from Ascham to Hooker? What was the origin of it? In connection with this explain Bacon's remark:

"These modern languages will at one time or other play the bankrupt with books."

VI. How may the high literary excellence of the Authorized version of the Bible be accounted for?

VII. Clarendon is a striking example of the remark that in some cases men's merits are their own and their faults those of their time.

Show that this is true as to Clarendon's style in the History of the Rebellion.

VIII. (a) Compare Thackeray, as an historical novelist, with Scott.

(b) What is the type of character intended to be represented by Esmond? Show how this character is exhibited in its different phases in the course of the development of the story.

(c) What is meant by *unity* in a work of fiction? Illustrate from Esmond.

FOURTH PAPER.

M. J. WHITE, ESQ., M.A.

..

.. Examiner.

I. What is Carlyle's conception of the Hero? Show how he maintains that the Hero is always intrinsically the same, with differences which depend on the time and the environment he finds himself in.

II. Explain the nature of his doctrine of Hero-Worship, and point out the tendencies and theories of his age to which it was more directly opposed.

III. What were the truths he meant to enforce in the following passages, and what connection have they with the rest of his teaching ?

- (a) Men of Letters are a perpetual priesthood.
- (b) Understanding is a hand that can handle any tool.
- (c) The Eighteenth was a sceptical century ; in which little word there is a whole Pandora's box of miseries.
- (d) Destruction of old forms is not destruction of everlasting substances.
- (e) Quackery gives birth to nothing: gives death to all things.
- (f) Let us honour the great empire of Silence

IV. Translate the following passages into simple language :—

(a) Most lives, though their stream is loaded with sand and turbid with alluvial waste, drop a few golden grains of wisdom as they flow along. Often times a single cradling gets them all, and after that the poor man's labour is only rewarded by mud and worn pebbles.

(b) Every man's heart has a regular mode of action ; but I know a great many men whose *brains*, and all their voluntary existence flowing from their brains, have a *systole* and *diastole* as regular as that of the heart itself. Habit is the approximation of the animal system to the organic. It is a confession of failure in the highest function of being, which involves a perpetual self-determination, in full view of all existing circumstances. But habit, you see, is an action in present circumstances from past motives. It is substituting a *vis a tergo* for the evolution of living force.

(c) What do you think opens the souls of poets most fully ? Why, there must be the internal force and the

external stimulus. Neither is enough by itself. A rose will not flower in the dark, and a fern will not flower anywhere. I don't think that there are many poets in the sense of creators ; but of those sensitive natures which reflect themselves naturally in soft and melodious words, pleading for sympathy with their joys and sorrows, every literature is full. Nature carves with her own hand the brain which holds the creative imagination, but she casts the over sensitive creatures in scores from the same mould.

(d) These parenthetical passages, unless your audience is of superior intelligence, will confuse them. Many people can ride on horseback who find it hard to get on and get off without assistance. One has to dismount from an idea, and get into the saddle again at every parenthesis.

V. (a) From a modern platform speech one would infer that before the present generation the schoolmaster had never been thought of, and that the English of past ages had been left to wander in darkness. The problem was understood in Old England better probably than the platform orator understands it, and received a more practical solution than any which on our new principles has yet been arrived at.

What is the problem ? Why should the platform orator be spoken of contemptuously ? What was the practical solution of Old England, and why are the new principles no solution at all ? What do you consider the outcome of all Froude's speculations on this subject ?

(b) So far, perhaps, the finest result of scientific activity lies in the personal character which devotion of a life to science seems to produce.

Describe the type of character to which Froude here refers.

(c) The same mass of iron may be in the condition of a heap of dust, each particle separate from the rest, or it

may be in the condition of solid metal, in tenacious and indestructible cohesion. It is with a man as it is with the iron atom. It is only in permanent combination that human beings develop their finest qualities.

What is the social and political truth here symbolized? and what is the theory it is intended to refute?

(d) In the primitive anarchy there is no law, but that of strength and courage. In the modern anarchy the superiority is with cleverness and energy. Of morality there is equally little in both.

What is the evil of which Froude complains? and what is the origin of it?

VI. (a) What is the origin of ellipsis and tautology in speech

(b) Point out a discrepancy that sometimes occurs between the grammatical and psychological predicate. Give an example. What form of expression was introduced to avoid this discrepancy?

(c) Explain the force of the following case-forms:—

She is daughter **to** this duke.

The curse **of** curses is our curse to love.

A prince **of** power.

A very little thief **of** occasion.

He that kills **me** six or seven dozen of Scots at a breakfast.

Their tempered youth with aged **fathers** awe.

VII. Give a few illustrations of the difference between Old English Syntax and Middle English Syntax.

FIFTH PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, Esq., M.A. *Examiner.*

- I. Man is all symmetry,
 Full of proportions, one limb to another,
 And all to all the world besides.
 Each part may call the farthest, brother,
 For head with foot hath private amity,
 And both with moons and tides.
- Nothing hath got so far
 But man hath caught and kept it as his prey ;
 His eyes dismount the highest star ;
 He is in little all the sphere.
 Herbs gladly cure our flesh, because that they
 Find their acquaintance there.

Put these stanzas into your own words, carefully following the thought in the original, and omitting no idea expressed there. Briefly explain the central idea.

- II. From harmony, from heavenly harmony
 This universal frame began ;
 When Nature underneath a heap
 Of jarring atoms lay,
 And could not heave her head,
 The tuneful voice was heard from high,
 Arise, ye more than dead.
- Then cold and hot and moist and dry
 In order to their stations leap
 And Music's power obey.
 From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
 This universal frame began ;
 From harmony to harmony
 Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
 The diapason closing full in Man.

Express briefly in your own words the meaning of these stanzas. Carefully explain the three lines in **thick type** and examine in detail the figure used in them.

- III. First, what is true ambition ? The pursuit
Of glory nothing less than man can share.

.....
The Visible and Present are for brutes,
A slender portion and a narrow bound !
These Reason, with an energy divine
O'erleaps and claims the Future and Unseen ;
The vast Unseen, the Future fathomless !
When the great soul buoys up to this high point,
Leaving gross Nature's sediments below,
Then, and then only, Adam's offspring quits,
The sage and hero of the fields and woods,
Asserts his rank, and rises into man.

Put this passage into your own words, carefully following the
thought in the original. Briefly explain the general meaning.

- IV. What is done wisely is done well. Be bold
As thou art just. 'Tis like a truant child
To fear that others know what thou hast done,
Even from thine own strong consciousness ; and thus
Write on unsteady eyes and altered cheeks
All thou wouldst hide. Be faithful to thyself,
And fear no other witness but thy fear.
For, if, as cannot be, some circumstance
Should rise in accusation, we can blind
Suspicion with such cheap astonishment
Or overbear it with such guiltless pride,
As murderers cannot feign. The deed is done,
And what may follow now regards not me.

Express the several ideas of this passage in your own words.

- V. Men of nice honour, without one grain of common
honesty (for such there are), are wonderfully combustible. The
honourable is to support and protect the dishonest part of their
• character. The consciousness of their guilt makes them both
sore and jealous.

Explain this passage. Express the phrase in **thick type** in your own words, and comment on the paradox which it contains.

VI. Man is a being of high aspirations, "looking both before and after," whose "thoughts wander through eternity," disclaiming alliance with transience and decay; incapable of imagining to himself annihilation; existing but in the future and the past; being, not what he is, but what he has been and shall be. Whatever may be his true and final destination, there is a spirit within him at enmity with nothingness and dissolution. This is the character of all life and being. **Each is at once the centre and the circumference**; the point to which all things are referred, and the line in which all things are contained.

Explain this passage, carefully following the thought of the original. Express the general meaning briefly in your own words. Examine in detail the figure in the words in **thick type**.

VII. As soon as there is faith, as soon as there is society, comforts and cushions will be left to slaves. **Expense will be inventive and heroic**. We shall eat hard and lie hard; we shall dwell like the ancient Romans in narrow tenements, whilst our public edifices, like theirs, will be worthy for their proportion of the landscape in which we set them, for conversation, for art, for music, for worship. **We shall be rich to great purposes; poor only for selfish ones.**

Put the several ideas of this passage into your own words. Explain with particular care the sentences in **thick type**.

VIII. (a) Enveloped in a common mist, we seem to walk in clearness ourselves, and behold only the mist that enshrouds others.

(b) Sympathetic people are often incommunicative about themselves; they give back reflected images which hide their own depths.

Express the meaning of these passages simply and as far as possible without figure. Examine in detail the figures used.

ENGLISH.

SIXTH PAPER.

*Essay.*J. G. JENNINGS ESQ, M.A. *Examiner.*

Write an essay, according to the outline given below, on—

THE AGE OF SHAKESPEARE

- I. The varied characteristics of the Elizabethan age.
- II. The circumstances attending the great literary revival of the time.
- III. The political and religious conditions of the ages of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, compared ; the influence of the age upon the poet.
- IV. A contrast between the genius of Shakespeare and that of Chaucer on the one hand, and that of Milton on the other.
- V. The position of Shakespeare among the writers contemporary with him ; the reception accorded to him by his contemporaries.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER : POETRY.

SURGN.-LT.-COL. G. RANKING, M.D. .. *Examiner.*

- I. Translate into English :—

چو نورزجهر ابن سخدي نغز * شديد و ددانش بيلراست مغز
 چدين گفت گاي شاه خورشيد چهر * بكام نو نادا درختشان سپهر
 چنان دان كه هر كس كه دارد خرد + ددانش روان را همي برورد
 ز نادان بداله دل سدگ و كوه * از ايرا ندارد بر كس شكوه

نداند ز آغاز انجـام را * نه از نذک داند همـی نام را
 نکـوهداده در کار نذ گروہ * نکوهداده تر نذ دانش پڑوہ
 یکہ آنکہ داور ہوں پر دروغ * نگیرد بر مرد دانا فروغ
 سپہبد کہ باشد نگہبان گنج * سپاہی ازو سر بہ پیشد زرنج

- (a) Analyse and comment upon the words overlined in the above passage, giving derivations as far as possible.
- (b) Write, *in English*, a brief account of the author of the poem from which this extract is taken.

2. Translate into English :—

خوش است عمر دریغا کہ جاودانی نیست
 بسی اعتماد برین پنجروز قانی نیست
 درخت قد صنوبر خرام انسان را
 مدام رونق نو باوہ جوانی نیست
 گلی است خرم و خندان و تازہ و خوشبوی
 ولی امید ثباتش چنانکہ دانی نیست
 دوام پرورش اندر کنار صادر دہر
 طمع مکن کہ درو بوی مہربانی نیست
 مہاش غرہ و غافل جو میش سردریش
 کہ در طبیعت این گرگ گلہ بانی نیست
 چہ حاجتست عیان را باستماع و بیان
 کہ بیوفائی دور قلک نہانی نیست

- (a) Comment upon the expression overlined in the first couplet, and mention some other common expressions into which the number *five* enters, with their meaning.

(b) Refer the Arabic words overlined, to the triliteral roots giving the exact shade of meaning conveyed by each derivative form, and giving in all cases the English meaning of the primitive root-form.

(c) Scan the last couplet of the above extract and refer it to its metre.

3. Translate into English :—

شب گذشتند که آفاق را ظلم گرفت
 ز تاب مهر زمین رنگ سیم خام گرفت
 شب سیاه چو دزدان زتاب ماه کمند
 بکف نهاد و همی راه کوی و بام گرفت
 * بسام روز مگر نوح دهر نفرین کرد
 که بے جنایت معهود رنگ حام گرفت
 چو بام گشت جدی غرقه چون طلیعه صبح
 نمود جوئی و کشتی برو مقام گرفت
 طناب فکر تم آتش چنان در از کشید
 که رفت و دامن این نیلگون خیام گرفت
 خیال خلق پیمبر گذشت در دل من
 ز بوی مشک مرا عطسه در مشام گرفت
 بواق مدح چنان گرم برفلک راندم
 که تو صدم را روح القدس لجام گرفت
 سمند کلک من انسوترک زعرش چمید
 چو در میان مه انگشت من خرام گرفت

(a) Give the singular or plural as may be of the words overlined in the above extract : and give the Etymology of the last word of those overlined.

(b) Explain (in English) the couplets inclosed between asterisks. What is the primary meaning of the word *حلم* ? and how does the meaning arise ?

4. Give (in English) the meanings of the following prosodical terms :—

تقطع-انلم - طى - حذف - تسبيغ مزاحف - سبب خفيف

with an example of each.

5. Give a short account of the رباعي.

6. What is the standard of the following metres, and what *زحان* are permissible in each !

(a) بحر طويل

(b) بحر مجتث

(c) بحر سريع

7. Translate into Persian :—

When I consider the difficulties of our task, the imperfection of the instruments through which we must necessarily work, the multiplicity of the interests with which we have to deal, the liability of our most careful calculations to be upset by material accidents over which we have no command, the complexity and centrifugal might of the forces we are called upon to harmonize and co-ordinate, the extraordinary tendency in the East for two and two to make five, and the imperfection which stamps the conduct of all human affairs, my wonder is that our miscarriages should not have been infinitely multiplied.

SECOND PAPER : POETRY.

Surgn.-Lt.-Col. G. RANKIN, M.D.

.. Examiner.

1. Translate into English :—

ای چرخ ناد گشته نواضع کنان چو خاک
با فک—ر چو آتش و طبع—چو آب نو

اسباب خیر و شر شده در پرده قضا
 سوقوف حکم نافذ و رای صواب تو
 گردون که پیش همت تو ذره ایست نیست
 جز سائبان طلعت چون آفتاب تو
 دل از تو می برم من رنجه و خاکار
 خو کرده ام بخدمت خاکی جناب تو
 آن تخت باشدم که نه بدم درین سفر
 خود را چون تخت گشته روان در رکاب تو

(a) From whose works is this extract taken? Give in English a short account of him with the date of his death.

(b) Refer the above to its metre, and scan the second couplet.

2. Translate into English :—

حسن این نظم از بیان مسنعیست
 نافروغ خور کسی چوید دلیل
 آفرین بر کلک نقاشی که داد
 نکر معنی را چندی حسن جمیل
 عقل در حسدش نمی یابد بدل
 طبع در لطفش نمی بیند بدل
 * معجزست این نظم یا سحر حال
 هنف آورد این سخن یا جبـرئیل
 کس ندارد گفت رمزی زین نمط
 کس نداند سفت دري زین قبیل

(a) Explain fully in English the meaning of the couplet marked with an asterisk.

(b) Comment upon the expressions overlined.

3. Translate into English :—

ای شخصه شش جهات عالم * در چار دري وهفت طارم
ای جفت انس را نو کوئو * وی کعبه قدس را تو زمزم
نیوروده تست ناف خر چنگ * عشرت گه تودهان ضیغم
همخانه شوی بمهد عیسی * رجعت کنی از اشارت خم
در بونه خاک سازي اکسیر * آتش زائیر و آسمان دم
گه پاره کنی زماه و گه تاج * گه رنگ دهی بخاک گه شم
از رفتن تست برتن دهر * بر نقطه زر سیاه ملحم
وز آمدن تو دست گیتـی * افراخته آستین معلم

(a) What was the name of the author of the above? Write a short account of him and of his works in English.

(b) Explain in English all the allusions in the above extract.

4. Write in English a short biography of Sa'di, including a list of his works as far as you know them.

5. Give in English a brief account of the structure of the various kinds of poem met with in Persian.

6. Give in English an analysis of the metres known as Mutaqārib and Mutadārik with a figure shewing the *daira* to which each belongs.

7. Translate into idiomatic Persian :—

“He was dressed in a long dark robe of purple silk, with, I think, some gold embroidery work on it; his head was uncovered save by his own curly, but now somewhat grizzled, hair, which he wore rather longer than was usual with Abyssinians, and not plaited in rows according to the general custom. His complexion was darker than that of most men of the Tigre mountains, being of a rich chocolate colour; but whatever the

colour, the owner of that powerful, cruel, and intelligent face would be bound to make his name known in any country either as a leader or as a destroyer of men. Attention was riveted to one striking peculiarity—a pair of gleaming tawny eyes of a much lighter colour than the skin of the face. To these flashing yellow orbs, whose effect was aided by a brilliant row of white regular teeth, was no doubt due much of the terror with which Ras Alula was generally regarded. I had seen such eyes in the head of a tiger and of a leopard, but never in that of a human being." Another writer more prosaically describes him as "5ft. 9in. in height, well built, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, muscular, and an athlete." He was copper-coloured, more like some of the races of the Sudan than of Abyssinia, and one thing peculiar about him was that he was a monogamist.

THIRD PAPER : PROSE.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI, M.A. Examiner.

1. Describe the various فضائل and show that عدالت is the highest of them.

2. Translate into English :—

حیات خان جون آب رجعة القهفري کرده بفحواى الم تر كيف
 فعل ربك باصحاب الفيل رطب اللسان گردید بعرض اقدس و اعلى
 رسانیده که گذشتن آب خيله آب میبرد کسی عصای موس ندارد که
 بر آب زده راهی واکند یا سفینه نوح که ازین لجه خونخوار بگذرد -
 الغرض سرداران جلالت دستک با فوج و سپاه تمام روز چشم برآه بودند
 که هرگاه آب کم شود از اینجا گذشته صفحه میدان را از نقوش هستي
 آن نقش نشستگان بشویند اما ثلثه از شب گذشته و شدت آب و
 صولت سيل ثورت مآب را تفاوت مائی نشد و آن خیال بطلان
 انتساب که نقش بود بر آب کسرآب بقیعة بحسبه الظمان ماء و قوعی

پیدا نکرد و قریب به اصف شب که بحکم خالق عناصر و املاک
 ندایه یا ارض البلی مایع عالم خاک رسیده راه عبور و مرور ازان
 وادی پر شور و هیول و فار المهور هویدا گردید ازين راه که در ظلمت
 لیلة الغمام معمومان ناکام حوک لعو را دور از کار و به هنگام دیدند
 مضمون العود احمد ترران شده از روی حسن ندیور و اصایت راه
 دایش بدیور معاودت نموده نجاتهای خویش رسیدند *

3. In the above passage explain the idiomatic phrases, metaphorical expressions, and allusions referred to.

4. Translate the following into English:—

اعالی و ادانی نیز بنقلید هم در ارتفاع و استحکام عمارات
 رفعت را سوزی و متانت را سنگینی دیگر داده اند و در بالا بردن
 کاغ و ایوان و قصر و منظر زمینها از برداشتن مصالح بقدر نه افشاده
 که بشت گاو زمین از سنگینی و گرانی بست و بلند گردیده از
 کثرت بنا و وسعت فضا در هر خانه محله و در هر محله شهره -
 در هیچ کوچه بنا نه بدهد که از موج رطوبت زرد سرود نرائه سراپان
 در بحصول بغل بشنا بدهد - هر چیز بمقتضای طبیعت خود
 کامران و کامیاب است - حسن در آن شوخی و خود نمائی - عشق
 در عین بی ناکي و سرائی - شوق را نگریبان دری بپخته در کار -
 صبر را بر قوکاری عقد بر نار - صومعه را رونق میدکده شیخان در
 مریدی رندان - دکان سود هر بازار تجار نه بشو و نما - سیر کیل زر
 لشکریان صرف مراعات احوال رعایا *

5. Describe, in Persian, the aim and object of the composition of *سده نظر* and its place in Persian literature.

6. Name the author of *توقیعات کسرویة*, describe the nature of the work, and mention the time of its production, the cause or causes leading to it and the original work or works from which it is taken.

7. Translate into English :—

مرفوع دریدولا جمعی از اکابر بدرگاه والا آمده سپاس عدايت
 حضرت ناري تعالی در ضمن حصول امن وامان و آرامش زمين
 و زمان بمیامن عدل و احسان شهر بار در سد رخنه سرحدها و ربع
 وانه و فساد مفسدان و کسر صولت دشمنان و دفع جور ستمگران
 بچا می آرند - تو فیع هما نا همگدان میدادند که آنکه بر رمیدیان
 سلوک سبیل اطاعت ملوک داد گر نیکوکار لارم ندوده بر ملوک نیز
 صرف بمسامی مساعی خود در حراست ایشان واجب فرموده
 دل در ناب توجه سائر دواعی خود از جمیع وجوه و جهات بجهت
 حمایت و رعایت سپاه و رعیت بر مراتب وجوب افزوده اکنون
 باید که دامهای ایشان در دقائر ثبت نمایند تا بر موجب جزای
 احسان ناحسان مکافات اظهار امتنان همگدان بر وجه احسن
 ظهور رسد *

8. In the above passage,

- (a) Describe the terms مرفوع and ترفیع, and give their plurals.
 (b) Separate Arabic, Persian, and hybrid words, and give their roots as well as singulars or plurals as the case may be.

9. Translate into idiomatic Persian —

Chivalry, or knight-errantry, have ever been so intimately connected with enchantment, that before we leave this subject, it may not be improper to make a few remarks on such traces of it as may be discovered in the East. The peculiar ideas and habits of a people, as I have often had occasion to observe, may be seen in their poems and romances, with a precision not inferior to their more serious and moral writings; as a poet of true genius, though he may ascribe to his heroes more virtues and fewer faults than are to be found in the imperfect nature of man, will, at the same time, ever copy the living manners of

the present or former times. Single combats in the *Shah Nama*, and other Eastern works of fancy, are innumerable. Asfandiyar was one of the most famous warriors in ancient Persia : he challenges, fights, and kills Arjasp, the son of Afrasiab, king of Turan ; but being sent by his father against the famous Rustam, after a single combat, which last two days, he is killed by the blow of a mace ; Rustam having discovered that he had a charm which rendered him invulnerable to spear, sword, or arrow. Rustam has several duels with his own son Sohrab, whom he did not know : in the last of which he unfortunately kills him.

FOURTH PAPER : PROSE.

MAULVI ASHRAF ALI, M.A. Examiner.

1. Distinguish between علم یدع and علم بیان and prove that علم یدع is included in the latter. Give some instances of the last and explain them.
2. Mention the different kinds of تشبیه or simile, and give an example of the تشبیه of two things to two things.
3. How do کنایه and استعاره, تشبیه differ from one another ? Illustrate your answer with examples.
4. Mention the various kinds of صائغ, and give an example of each.
5. Narrate, in Persian, what you know of the author of اعجاز خسروی, give the division of the work and the general view of its contents, and point out the new figures of speech added by the author. In what sense is this book supposed to be without a parallel in the whole range of Persian literature ?
6. Translate into English :—

در چنین فصل خوش و روزگار آسوده و دلش که دماغ عالمیان
از روایح معدلت خسروانه معطر و مشام جهانیان از فوایح عدالت

بادشاهانه معنبر است و اسباب خرمي آماده و ابواب بيغمه ي بري
روي دولت كشاده زمانه هودم مرده فتح بگوش بشارت نبوش ميرساند
و مهر از روي مهر ساعت نويد نصرت بمسامع مختام جهايان
مي افكند ايلچي سلطنت پناه عبدالله خان بدرگاه آسمان جاه
رسيد و اقسام نقائس هدايا و صندل تحف بنظر اشرف گذرانيد و
ارسال انواع كبوتران ديوان بيجي و نسل و نژاد كبوتران سلطان حسين
مرزائي را نعيمه اسباب يگانگي و بجهتي ساخت و الحق كه
مشاهده كبوتران بري پرواز و آمدن جوانان عشقباز باعث مسرت
خاطر اشرف شد *

7. In the above passage point out the various figures of speech employed and comment upon the expression *بري پرواز*.

8. Mention, in Persian, some of the Indian customs mentioned in *آئين اكبري*.

9. Translate the following into Persian, in rhyming words and phrases :—

That mode, which prevailed in Europe, of the knights of hostile armies challenging one another to single combat, during a truce, was very common in the East. I shall give one remarkable instance. The gallant Sultan Jalaluddin, whose father Mohammad, king of Kharazm, was driven from his dominions by Changiz Khan, having afterwards recovered part of his kingdom, marched about the year 1223 against the Georgians : when a truce having been agreed upon, in order to adjust, if possible, terms of accommodation, the great men of both armies sent mutual defiance, and many combats were fought. Jalaluddin disguising himself like a private knight, entered the lists when a well-mounted Georgian appeared against him, but, at the first career, he unhorsed him, and successively three of his sons who wished to retrieve the family honour. A champion of uncommon size then approached. He was surnamed Pil-afgan

his blows fell with such force and rapidity, that Jalaluddin, apprehensive lest his horse should fly off, or sink under him, sprang to the ground, and aimed his lance with such address, that he pierced the Georgian's forehead, and extended him lifeless on the ground.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

MAHAMANOPADHYAYA PT. MAHESH CHANDRA

NYAYARATNA, C.I.E. Examiner.

1. (a) Why are the *Rig-Veda* and *Chhândogya Upanishad* respectively so called? What are the characteristics of the *rich*?

(b) The function of the *Upanishads* being अहै तात्मज्ञान how is their object served by the introduction of numerous आख्यायिका or stories?

2. Professor Muller divides the Vedic literature, properly so called, into four periods, which in the inverse order of their antiquity, are the *Sûtra* period, the *Brâhmana* period, the *Mantra* period, and the *Chhandus* period.

Give the reasons adduced in support of the above. What is meant by *Sûtra*, *Brâhmana*, *Mantra*, and *Chhandus*.

3. विश्वेभिः सोम्यं मध्वन् इन्द्रेण वायुना। पिवामित्रस्य घामभिः ॥

तं होता मनुर्हितोन्ने यज्ञेषु सीदसि। मेमं नो अध्वरं यज ॥

युद्धा ह्यरुषी रथे हरितो देव रोहितः। तामिर्दवां द्रहावहं ॥

Give the *padapāṭha* of the above *richs* and render them into English.

4. (a) Give in Sanskrit the purport of the 1 and 2 *Khandas* of the 5th *Adhyāya* of the *Chhāndogya* Upanishad, beginning with

ते ह प्राणाः प्रजापतिं पितरमेत्यो चः भगवान् को नः
अष्ट इति ।

(b) Is there any indication in the above passage, which is opposed to the doctrine that the *Vedas* have no origin, or that they are co-eval with the creation of the Universe?

5. तस्य तावदेव चिरं यावन् विमोक्ष्ये अथ सम्पत्स्ये ।

(a) What are the meanings of तस्य, विमोक्ष्ये and सम्पत्स्ये ?

What is the difference between the imports of विमोक्ष्ये and सम्पत्स्ये.

(b) In what case is चिरं here ? Quote any other passage in which चिरं is used in the same case.

Give the meanings of चिरं, अथ and एव.

(c) What is the force of एव.

(d) Quote rules from your text-book on Grammar to justify or impugn the use of the suffix स्ये in विमोक्ष्ये and सम्पत्स्ये.

(e) Can you give any reason why सम्पत्ति does not take place until विमुक्ति is attained.

6. (a) तस्मादप्ययं हादहानमश्वधानमयजमानमाहु-
रासुरो वतेत्यसुराणां ह्येषोपनिषद् । प्रेतस्य शरीरं भिक्षया
वसनेनालङ्कारेणैति संस्कृव्वन्त्ये तेन ह्यसुं लोकं जेष्यन्तो
मन्यन्ते ॥

(b) लं बलस्य गोमतीपावरद्विवो विलं लां ।

देवा अविभ्यु प्रस्तुज्यमानास आविष्टः ॥

(i) Explain the above passages, giving *padapāthas*.

(ii) What meaning is attributed to असुर by the Hindus in extract (a)? What different meaning has been deduced from the above passages by Professor Muir?

(iii) Explain the allusion contained in extract (b). Who is बल?

7. "Sanskrit is not an immutable form of speech of divine origin, but is very different now, from what it was when the Hindus first came to India."

Support or impugn the above proposition, giving reasons and illustrations.

SECOND PAPER.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. MAHESH CHANDRA

NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.

.. .. Examiner.

1. (a) Which amongst your dramatic text-books is a *nāṭaka* and which *prakarana*? Support your answer by the application of the characteristics of a *nāṭaka* and those of a *prakarana* to them.

(b) What is the principle रस in *Mudrā-rākṣasa*? With what रस has it विरोध and what sort of विरोध? What are the means, as stated in the *Kāvya-prakāśa*, for reconciling विरोध?

(c) Who is the hero of the *Mṛichchakatika* and what kind of hero is he

Briefly give in Sanskrit an account of his life as given in the *Mṛichchakatika*.

(d) Why are the dramas *Mālatī Mādhava*, *Mricchakatika* and *Mudrā-rākshasa* respectively so named? Account for the neuter gender of the names of the dramas.

2. (a) Prove by internal evidence which of your three drama text-books were composed before the *Kāvya-prakāśa* of *Mammata Bhatta* and which after it?

(b) What internal evidence besides the *Sutrādhāras* speech is there that the *Uttara-rāma-charittra* and *Mālatī Mādhava* are both works of the same Author?

3. शब्दवृत्ताभिधेयांश्च प्रत्यक्षेणात्र पश्यति ।

श्रोतुंश्च प्रतिपन्नत्वमनुमानेन चेष्टया ॥

अन्यथानुपपन्नं तु बोधेच्छक्तिं दयात्मिकाम् ।

अर्थापत्तप्रावबुध्येत सम्बन्धन्निप्रमाणकम् ॥

इति प्रतिपादितदिशा.....अन्वयव्यतिरे-
काभ्याम् प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तिकारि वाक्यमेव प्रयोगयोगप्रमिति
वाक्यस्थितानामेव पदानामन्वितैः पदार्थैरन्वितानामेव
सङ्गेतो गृह्यते इति विशिष्ट एव पदार्थः, नतु पदार्थानाम्
वैशिष्ट्यम् ।

What theory has *Mammata Bhatta* attempted to establish by the above passage and by what argument?

4. भागुरायणः । अहो विचित्रता आर्थ्यचरणक्यनीतिः । कुतः

सुहृलं च्योद्भेदा सुहृरधिगमा भावगहना

सुहृः सम्पूर्णाहो सुहृरतिक्रुशा कार्यवशतः ।

सुहृभ्रं श्यहौजा सुहृरपि बह्वप्रापितफले-

त्यहो चित्राकारा नियतिरिव नीतिर्नयविदः ॥

(b) लं बलस्य गोमतीषावरद्विवो विलं लां ।
देवा अविभ्युषस्तुज्यमानास आविष्टः ॥

- (i) Explain the above passages, giving *padapāthas*.
(ii) What meaning is attributed to असुर by the Hindus in extract (a)? What different meaning has been deduced from the above passages by Professor Muir?
(iii) Explain the allusion contained in extract (b). Who is बल?

7. "Sanskrit is not an immutable form of speech of divine origin, but is very different now, from what it was when the Hindus first came to India."

Support or impugn the above proposition, giving reasons and illustrations.

SECOND PAPER.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA PT. MAHESH CHANDRA
NYAYARATNA, C.I.E.

.. .. Examiner.

1. (a) Which amongst your dramatic text-books is a *nāṭuka* and which *prakarana*? Support your answer by the application of the characteristics of a *nāṭuka* and those of a *prakarana* to them.

(b) What is the principle रस in *Mudrā-rāhśhasa*? With what रस has it विरोध and what sort of विरोध? What are the means, as stated in the *Kāvya-prakāśa*, for reconciling विरोध?

(c) Who is the hero of the *Mricchakatika* and what kind of hero is he

Briefly give in Sanskrit an account of his life as given in the *Mricchakatika*.

(d) Why are the dramas *Mālatī Mādhava*, *Mricchakatika* and *Mudrā-rākshasa* respectively so named? Account for the neuter gender of the names of the dramas.

2. (a) Prove by internal evidence which of your three drama text-books were composed before the *Kāvya-prakāśa* of *Mammata Bhatta* and which after it?

(b) What internal evidence besides the Sutrādhāras speech is there that the *Uttara-rāma-charitra* and *Mālatī Mādhava* are both works of the same Author?

3. शब्दवृत्ताभिधेयांश्च प्रत्यक्षेणात्र पश्यति ।

श्रोतुं च प्रतिपन्नत्वमनुमानेन चेष्टया ॥

अन्यथानुपपन्नं तु बोधेच्छक्तिं इत्यात्मिकाम् ।

अर्थापत्तप्रावबुध्येत सस्वन्धन्विप्रमाणकम् ॥

इति प्रतिपादितदिशा.....अन्वयव्यतिरे-
काभ्याम् प्रवृत्तिनिवृत्तिकारि वाक्यमेव प्रयोगयोगप्रमिति
वाक्यस्थितानामेव पदानामन्वितैः पदार्थैरन्वितानामेव
सङ्गतौ गच्छते इति विमिश्र एव पदार्थः, नतु पदार्थानाम्
वैमिश्रणम् ।

What theory has *Mammata Bhatta* attempted to establish by the above passage and by what argument?

4. भागुरायणः । अहो विचित्रता आर्थ्यचरणक्यनीतेः । कुतः

मुहुर्लक्ष्योद्भेदा मुहुरधिगमा भावगहना

मुहुः सम्पूर्णाङ्गी मुहुरतिक्रमा कार्यवमतः ।

मुहुर्भ्रंशहीना मुहुरपि बहुप्रापितफले-

त्यहो चित्राकारा नियतिरिव नीतिर्नयविदः ॥

(a) Support the opinion of Bhāgurayana as expressed in the above extracts, by citing instances from the *Mudrārākṣha* of Chāṇakya's success in politics.

(b) Explain the simile contained in the above *śloka* by clearly stating the meaning of the *śloka*.

5. Shew the double meanings aimed at by the author in the following extracts (a) and (b) and point out and explain the *Alankāras* that occur in the following passages

(a) महादारमपि दुःप्रवेशमवन्तिविषयगतमपि मागध-
जनाधिष्ठितं स्कीतमपि भ्रमन्नस्मलोकं ।

(b) अन्वजजनमिव अगम्यविषयाभिलाषमगम्यविषयाश-
क्तमपि प्रशंसनीयमन्तकभटगणमिव कृताकृतसुकृतविचारनि-
पुणम् ।

(c) शरच्चन्द्रप्रतीकाशं पुलिनान्तरशायिनम् ।

हंसी हंसं परितप्रज्य वायसं समुपस्थिता ॥

(d) निपुणमितस्ततो दत्तदृष्टिः सुचिरं व्यचरम् ।

(e) सुधामृतमये ऋदे इव निमग्ना ।

6. Is there *उत्प्रेक्षा* *Alankāra* in the following extract? Give reasons for your answer, pointing out the characteristics of *उत्प्रेक्षा* *Alankāra*.

मन्ये च मातङ्गजातिस्रग्दोषभायादस्मृशतेयममुत्पादित
प्रजापतिना । अन्यथा कथमियमस्तिष्ठता लावण्यस्य ।

7. Translate the following extracts into English :—

(a) अहो गणिश्राए लोभो अ दकुखिणदा अ जदो
अप्पा कधावि ण कद। अणाअरेण ज्जेव्व अभणिअ किञ्चि

एअभेअ गहिदा रअणावली । एत्तिआए रिद्धीए तए एव्व
पि गणिदो जं अन्न मित्तेअ वीसमीअदु गल्लक्केण पाणिअं
पि पिवीअदु त्ति । ता मा दाव दासीए धीआए गणिआए
सुहं पि पेक्खिखं सुट्ठु क्खु वुच्चदि अकन्दसमुत्थिदा
पलमिणी अवञ्चओ वाणिजो अचोरो सुवस्सआरो अकलहो
गामसमागमो अलुद्धा गणिआ त्ति दुक्करं एदे सम्भावीअन्ति ।

(b) मूढे निरन्तरपयोधरया मयैव

कान्तः सहाभिरमते यदि किं तवात्र ।

मां गर्जितैरिति मुहूर्त्तविनिवरियन्ती

मार्गं रुणद्धि क्षुपितेव निशा सपत्नी ॥

(c) किं वा तेषां सास्त्रतं धेष्मामतिदृशंसंप्रायोपदेशनिर्घृणं
कौटिल्यं शास्त्रं प्रमाणम् ।

THIRD PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A.

..

.. Examiner.

1. What do you believe to be the teaching of the Bhagavad-gītā in regard to a personal Highest Being and his relation to the human soul? Support your view by references to the text of the Gītā.

2. Translate and expound the following passages :—

(a) य एनं वेत्ति हन्तारं यश्चैनं मन्यते हतम् ।

उभौ तौ न विजानीतो नायं हन्त न हन्यते ॥

(b) कमं ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवम् ।

तस्यात् सर्वगतं ब्रह्म नित्यं यज्ञे प्रतिष्ठितम् ॥

(c) यस्मात्परतिरेव स्यादात्मत्वमस्य च मानवः ।

आत्मन्येव च संतुष्टः तस्य कार्यं न विद्यते ॥

(d) यत्सांख्यैः प्राप्यते स्थानं तद्योगैरपि गम्यते ।

एकं सांख्यं च योगं च यः पश्यति स पश्यति ॥

(e) संन्यासस्तु महावाहो दुःखमाप्तुमयोगतः ।

योगयुक्तो मुनिर्ब्रह्म न चिरेणधिगच्छति ॥

(f) य एवं वेत्ति पुरुषं प्रकृतिं च गुणैस्त्वह ।

सर्वथा वर्तमानोऽपि न स भूयोऽभिजायते ॥

3 Expound the Sâmkhya doctrine of प्रधान and its relation to पुरुष. Explain the following —

संघातपरायत्वात् त्रिगुणादिविपर्ययादधिष्ठानात् ।

पुरुषोऽस्ति भोक्तृभावाल्लैवव्याधे प्रवृत्तेऽप्यच ॥

4 Illustrate the various kinds of अनुमान laid down in the Tatpavakumudi Explain —

सामान्यतस्तु दृष्टादतीन्द्रियाणां प्रतीतिरनुमानात् ।

तस्मादाप चासिद्धं पराक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम् ॥

5 Translate and expound the following passages from the Sârirakabhâshya —

(a) ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तकारणं प्रकृतिश्च इत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्त परिहृतः । तर्कनिमित्त इदानीं-माक्षेपः परिह्रियते । कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नावधारित आगमार्थं तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः । ननु धर्म इव ब्रह्मण्यप्यनपेक्ष आगमो भवितुमर्हति । भवेद्यमवष्टम्भी यदि प्रमाणान्तरान-

वगाच्च आगममात्रप्रमेयोऽयमर्थः स्यादनुष्ठेयरूप इव धर्मः ।
परिनिष्पन्नरूपं तु ब्रह्म अवगम्यते । परिनिष्पन्ने च वस्तुनि
प्रमाखान्तराखामस्तप्रवकाशो यथा पृथिव्यादिषु ।

(b) न च लोके घटोत्पत्तिरित्यक्ते कुलालादीनामप्युत्प-
द्यमानता प्रतीयत उत्पन्नताप्रतीतेरुच ।

अथ स्वकारणसत्तासंबन्ध एवोत्पत्तिरात्मलभश्च कार्यस्य
इति चेत् कथमलब्धात्मकं संबन्धेति इति वक्तव्यम् । सतोहिं
द्वयोः संबन्धः संभवति न सदसतोरसतोर्वा । अभावस्य च
निरुपाख्यत्वात् प्रागुत्पत्तेरिति मर्यादाकरणमनुपपन्नम् ।
सतां हि लोके क्षेत्तृगृहादीना मर्यादादृष्टा नाभावस्य ॥

(c) अथादृष्टमाद्यस्य कर्मणो निमित्तमित्युच्येत तत्पुन-
रात्मसमवायि वा स्यादणुसमवायि वा । उभयस्यचापि
नादृष्टनिमित्तमणुषु कर्मावकल्पेतादृष्टस्याचेतनत्वात् । + + +
Complete the argument in Sanskrit

(d) तथाऽपृथक्स्वभावत्वे लघुतसिद्धत्वे न द्रव्यगुणयो-
रात्मभेदः संभवति तस्य तादात्म्येनैव प्रतीयमानत्वात् ।
युतसिद्धयोः संबन्धः संयोगोऽयुतसिद्धयोस्तु समवाय इत्य-
यमभ्युपगमो मृषैव तेषाम् । प्राक्सिद्धस्य कार्यात्कारण-
स्यायुतसिद्धत्वानुपपत्तेः । अथान्यतरापेक्ष एवायमभ्युप-
गमः स्यादयुतसिद्धस्य कार्यस्य कारणेन संबन्धः समवाय
इति । एवमपि प्राक्सिद्धस्यालब्धात्मकस्य कार्यस्य कारणेन
संबन्धो नोपपद्यते इयावत्तत्वात्संबन्धस्य ॥

6. Carefully translate the following from the Panchadasi adding explanatory notes :—

असद्ब्रह्मेति चेदे स्वयमेव भवेदसत् ।
 अतोऽस्य माभूदेत्यलं स्वसत्त्वं लभयुपेयताम् ॥
 कौदृक् तर्हीति चैतृक्चेदौदृक्ता नास्ति तत्र हि ।
 यदनौदृगतादृक् च ततस्वरूपं विनिश्चिनु ॥
 अक्षाणा विषयस्वीदृक् परोक्षस्तादृगुच्यते ।
 विषयी नाक्षविषयः स्वत्वान्नास्य परोक्षतः ॥
 अवेद्योऽप्यपरोक्षोऽतः स्वप्रकाशो भवत्ययम् ।
 सत्यं ज्ञानमनन्तं चैत्यस्तीह ब्रह्मलक्षणम् ॥
 सत्यत्वं बाधराहित्यं जगद्बाधैकसाक्षिणः ।
 बाधः किंसाक्षिको ब्रूहि न त्वसाक्षिक इष्यते ॥

FOURTH PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A.

..

.. Examiner.

1. Set out the leading physical and metaphysical notions that are common to the Darsanas.

2. Examine the notion of पदार्थः in the Vaiseshika system.

Define द्रव्यं and गुणः ; and examine the parts of the definitions to shew the underlying presuppositions.

3. Explain the Vaiseshika conception of कालः and दिक्.
What kind of कारणता is attributed to these two, and why ?

4. How is अभावः treated in the Vaiseshika School ; and how would this School analyse and justify the judgment expressed in पटो घटो न ?

5. Explain the different views of the Vedānta and Nyāya in regard to ज्ञानम.

6. Define मनः according to Vaiseshika. Why is it held to be an entity distinct from आत्मा ? What part does it take in प्रत्यक्ष ? Explain, according to Vaiseshika, the processes by which the judgments अयं घटः and अयं नीलो घटः are formed

7. Explain व्याप्तिः Shew how व्याप्तिग्रहः takes place. Give examples of the various kinds of व्याप्तिः

8. Expound the following passage :—
स्मरणं प्रत्यभिज्ञाया-
मयसौ हेतुस्थिति इति । असौ संस्कारः स्मरणं प्रत्यभिज्ञानं
च जनयत्यतः संस्कारः कल्प्यते । विना व्यापारं पूर्वानु-
भवस्य स्मरणादिजननासामर्थ्यात् स्वस्वव्यापारान्यतराभावे
कारणत्वासम्भवात् । न च प्रत्यभिज्ञानं प्रति तत्तत्संस्कारस्य
हेतुत्वे प्रत्यभिज्ञायाः संस्कारजन्यत्वेन स्मृतिरूपपत्तिरिति
वाच्यमप्रमोजकत्वात् । परे तु अनुदबुद्धसंस्कारात् प्रत्यभि-
ज्ञानुदयादुदबुद्धसंस्कारस्य हेतुत्वापेक्षया तत्तत् स्मरण-
स्य व प्रत्यभिज्ञा प्रति हेतुत्वं कल्पयत इत्याहुः ॥

HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

M. PROTHERO, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner.*

1. What are the special characteristics of the Ricardian school of Political Economy, and what are the obligations under which the science lies to German writers?

Mention some peculiarities of the modern school of thought in Political Economy.

2. To what doctrine of Adam Smith have the Germans given the name of "*Smithianismus*"? Explain Adam Smith's theory of the "natural organisation of industry."

3. In what sense can the term Law be applied to a Law of Economics? What is meant by saying that "Economics is a Hypothetical Science"?

4. State the Law of Diminishing Return and Carey's argument against it.

5. How far is it true that "Rent does not enter into the cost of production"? What is Quasi-Rent, and upon what does the Quasi-Rent of a business depend?

6. What is a market?

Distinguish Short-period Normal Supply Price from Long-period Normal Supply Price.

7. Explain the Law of Substitution, and show how it tends to apportion earnings to efficiency between Trades.

8. Discuss the economic effect of a law establishing an Eight Hours Working Day.

9. How does Bagehot account for the unpopularity of English Political Economy.

10. Prove that the statement, that labour and capital circulate readily, leaving the less and resorting to the more profitable employments, does not apply to "the pre-economic era."

SECOND PAPER.

M. PROTHERO, Esq., M.A.

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.. Examiner.

1. "Democracy is a form of Government." Explain the importance of this principal, and shew that Democracy is one of the most difficult forms of Government. Discuss the influence upon it of Representation, Party and Corruption.

2. What did the Romans understand by Nature, the Law of Nature, and Natural Right? How did these conceptions influence Rousseau? Give some account of Rousseau's political theories.

3. Point out how the idea of Law differs in ancient and modern times. Why is it so important to a nation at what stage of its history its Customary Law is first reduced to a Code? Enumerate and explain the operation of the agencies by which Law is brought into harmony with the requirements of Society.

4. Trace the early history of Wills, pointing out,

(a) Their object in early Roman Law.

(c) The difference between

(i) Ancient and Modern Wills.

(ii) the Patrician and Plebeian forms of Will.

(c) How the early form of Will was modified by the Prætorian Edict and the Jurisconsults.

5 Sketch the growth of Primogeniture.

6. How does Mill prove the importance of Originality to Society? How does Society endeavour to check Originality? Why does Mill object to State Education?

7. "Mill confounds the proposition that variety is good with the proposition that goodness is various." Explain this.

8. Show the incompatibility with all Government of Mill's principle that no coercion, except what is self-protective, is justifiable. In what particulars does the British Government in India act contrary to this principle.

9. Distinguish Rights *in rem* from Rights *in personam* and classify Rights *in rem*.

10. What are the requisites of ownership? How is it acquired, and how is it affected by Usucaption or Prescription?

THIRD PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., M.A. Examiner.

(Only 7 of the following questions should be answered; the questions (1, 7, 10, 12) marked with an asterisk must be attempted.)

*1. Give an account of the Second Macedonian War, and examine the policy of the Romans towards Greece at this period. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

2. Give an account of the circumstances which led to the acquirement of Sicily by Rome; and describe the system of government under which it was placed as a Roman province.

3. Sketch the lives of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, giving some account of the political condition of the Roman commonalty and of the Italians in their time.

4. Examine the nature of the Roman imperial sovereignty in the times of Augustus, Vespasian, and Diocletian severally, and account for the changes effected.

5. Trace the Teutonic origins of Feudalism, and in this connexion concisely explain the chief changes introduced among the Franks by their settlement in Gaul.

6. Give an account of the events which substituted the Carolingians for the Merovingians as Frankish kings; and concisely explain the character of the revolution.

*7. Describe the events which led to the coronation of Charles the Great as Emperor; and explain the relations of Emperor and Pope during his reign. Illustrate the first part of your answer by means of a map.

8. Explain the composition and the powers of the Frankish National Assembly under Charles the Great.

9. Examine the effects of the Norman conquest upon Feudalism in England.

*10. Describe the circumstances in which the Parliaments of 1265 and 1295 were respectively called; and discuss the claims of each to be considered the first complete English Parliament.

11. Give an account of the events which led to the Spanish Succession War, and briefly trace the course of the war.

*12. Examine the foreign policy of the elder Pitt.

FOURTH PAPER.

J. G. JENNINGS, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner.*

(Only 7 of the following questions should be answered; the questions (2, 3, 6, 7) marked with an asterisk must be attempted.)

1. Concisely recount the events which established the Ghorian dynasty in Hindustan, and describe the political condition of the Hindu states north of the Nerbudda at the time.

*2. Give a short account of the reign of Sher Shah, and describe his internal policy.

*3. Recount briefly the events which brought about the fall of the Bahmini kingdom in the Deccan, and the rise of the smaller kingdoms that issued from it. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

4. Describe briefly the events which led to the subjugation, complete or partial, of Ahmednugur, Beejapore, and Golconda by Shah Jehan, explaining the inter-relations of these states, the Mahrattas, and the Emperor at the time.

5. Recount the chief events in the life of Rughoonath Rao, and examine his policy.

*6. Carefully explain the inter-relations of the several Mahratta chiefs at the time of the Treaty of Salbye. Illustrate your answer by means of a map.

*7. Give an account of the changes effected by Warren Hastings in the administration of justice in Bengal.

8. Explain the relations of the Emperor, the Vizier of Oudh, the Mahrattas, and Hafiz Rahmat Khan on the eve of Hastings' Rohilla War.

9. Carefully review the changing relations of the Mahrattas with Mysore under Hyder Ali.

10. Describe the Bengal land-revenue system at the time of Hastings' appointment as Governor, and give an account of the changes effected by him in that system.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(*Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations.*)

T. C. LEWIS, Esq., M.A. *Examiner*

1. Find the condition that the 3 roots of the equation

$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0 \text{ may be in A.P.}$$

If x_1, x_2, x_3 be the 3 roots of this equation in A.P., prove

that $x_1^2 - \frac{d^2}{acx_1^2}, x_2^2 - \frac{d^2}{acx_2^2}, x_3^2 - \frac{d^2}{acx_3^2}$ are also in A.P.

2. Solve the equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x^2 - y^2)^2 &= 2(x^2 + y^2) - 1 \\ 9(x^2 + y^2 + 1) &= 14x(y + 1) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Note.—The first of these equations gives by factors two alternative equations of the second degree.

3. Find the whole number of combinations that can be formed of n different things.

Every one of n circles in a plane cuts every other, and no three intersect in a point. Prove that they divide the plane into $n^2 - n + 2$ parts.

4. Show that $|p-1|+1$ is divisible by p , if p is a prime number but not otherwise.

Every prime number of the form $4n+1$ is expressible as the sum of two squares.

5. Find the radius of the circle touching the side BC , and the sides AB , AC produced of the triangle ABC .

If O be the centre of this circle, prove that

$$a.AO^2 - b.BO^2 - c.CO^2 = abc.$$

6. Sum the series

$$(1) \sin \alpha + \sin (\alpha + \beta) + \sin (\alpha + 2\beta) + \dots + \sin (\alpha + n\beta)$$

$$(1') \cos \theta + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{\cos 3\theta}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots \text{ \&c. ad inf.}$$

and express in a single term the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $e^x \sin x$ in ascending powers of x .

7. Find the expansion of $\tan x$ in ascending powers of x as far as the term involving x^5 .

Show that if x be very small, the expression

$x - \frac{4}{15} \sin x + \frac{1}{15} \tan x - \frac{8}{5} \tan \frac{1}{2} x$ is at least of the seventh order.

8. Give a sketch of the method of proving that

$$\cos x = \left(1 - \frac{22x^2}{\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{22x^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{22x^2}{5^2\pi^2}\right) \dots\dots\dots$$

and deduce from this identity that

$$1 + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{49} + \dots \text{ \&c. ad inf.} = \frac{1}{6}\pi^2.$$

9. If each negative coefficient of a rational algebraic equation be taken positively and divided by the sum of all the positive coefficients which precede it, prove that the greatest of the fractions thus formed, increased by unity, is a superior limit of the positive roots.

Show how to find inferior limits to the positive roots, and also superior and inferior limits to the negative roots.

10 Find all the commensurable roots of the equation.

$$3x^6 - 22x^5 - 29x^4 + 303x^3 - 406x^2 + 355x - 84 = 0.$$

11. Explain, in general terms, Horner's method of approximating to a root of an algebraic equation.

In finding an odd root of a number by this method, show that the first application of the trial divisor gives too large a result. Employ the method to find the cube root of 67 to three places of decimals.

12. State a rule for the expression of a determinant in terms of its minors.

Calculate the value of

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 10 & 15 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & 20 & 35 \\ 1 & 5 & 15 & 35 & 70 \end{vmatrix};$$

and solve the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & b & c \\ a & x & c & b \\ b & c & x & a \\ c & b & a & x \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

SECOND PAPER.

(Differential and Integral Calculus, and Differential Equations.)

T. C. LEWIS, ESQ., M.A. Examiner.

1 Enunciate and prove Leibnitz's Theorem.

If $u = \sin^{-1} x \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$, find the value of $\frac{d^5 u}{dx^5}$ when $x=0$.2 Change the independent variables from x, y to r, θ in the equation,

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 \phi}{dy^2} = 0,$$

where $r = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2m}}$, $m\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$.3 Define the terms *maxima* and *minima*.Prove that $\phi \left\{ f(x) \right\}$ is necessarily a maximum or minimum when $f(x)$ is a maximum or minimum.

Given the whole surface of a cone, including its base, find its height and vertical angle when it has a maximum volume.

4. Show how to distinguish between a cusp and a common multiple point.

Trace the curves

(i) $(x^2 - a^2)^2 = ay^2(3a + 2y),$

(ii) $y^4 - x^4 + 2bx^2y = 0.$

5 Find an expression for the radius of curvature at any point of a curve whose equation does not give one of the variables explicitly as a function of the other.

At every point of a curve a constant length a is measured along the tangent. Show that the radius of curvature ρ' of the curve so obtained is given in terms of ρ , that of the original curve at the corresponding point, by the equation

$$\frac{1}{\rho'} = \left(1 + a \frac{d}{ds} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + \rho^2}}.$$

- 6 Reduce the following to rational algebraical differentials

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}, \quad \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)}}, \quad \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{a+b \cos \theta + c \cos^2 \theta}$$

and integrate

$$\frac{x^2+x+1}{(x+1)\sqrt{(x^2-1)}}dx, \quad \frac{d\theta}{(a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta)^2}.$$

7. Find an expression for the area of a surface whose equation is given.

Show that the area of that part of the sphere $r=1$, enclosed by the cone $\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{3} \cos \phi$, is π .

8. Prove that the volume of any closed surface can be expressed in the form
- $\frac{1}{3} \iint (lx+my+nz)dS$
- , when
- x, y, z
- are the co-ordinates of any point of the surface, and
- l, m, n
- the direction cosines of the normal there.

Apply this to the ellipsoid.

9. Prove that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos rx}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-r}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin rx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

If a and b are both positive, then

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-bx}}{a^2+x^2} dx = \int_b^\infty \frac{\sin a(x-b)}{ax} dx.$$

10. Integrate.

$$y \left\{ \sqrt{x^2+y^2} - x(1+x) \right\} dx + x^2(1+x) dy = 0.$$

$$x dy^2 + 2y dy dx + x dx^2 = 0.$$

Find the singular solution of the latter equation and discuss its nature.

11 Show how to integrate the general linear differential equation with constant coefficients.

Integrate

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = e^x (\sin 2x + 4 \cos 2x)$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 8\frac{dy}{dx} + 12y = e^x (4x - 7)$$

12. Explain how to solve the equation

$$P \frac{dz}{dx} + Q \frac{dz}{dy} = R,$$

where P , Q , R are known functions of x , y and z

Integrate $(x+z) \frac{dz}{dx} + (y+z) \frac{dz}{dy} = x+y.$

THIRD PAPER.

(*Analytical Plane and Solid Geometry*)

T. C. LEWIS, ESQ., M.A.

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•• Examiner

1. Find the length of the perpendicular drawn from a given point to the line whose equation is $Ax + By + C = 0$, the co-ordinates being oblique; and explain the double sign which appears in the result.

Show that the equation to the straight line which bisects the angles between the two lines $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 0$ is

$$(a \cos \omega + b)x^2 + (c - a)xy - (b + c \cos \omega)y^2 = 0,$$

where ω is the angle between the axes.

2. Show that three normals can be drawn from any point to a parabola, and distinguish between the positions for which all three normals are real, and those where only one is real.

A circle is drawn through the feet of the normals from (α, β) if (f, g) be the centre of this circle, show that

$$2f - \alpha = 2a; \beta = 4g.$$

3. Given the general equation to a conic, determine its area in terms of the coefficients of the equation.

An ellipse is described so as to touch the sides of a trapezium, two of whose sides are parallel. Show that when the area of the ellipse is a maximum the centre of the ellipse bisects the line joining the middle points of the parallel sides of the trapezium.

4. If any two triangles be such that the lines joining corresponding angles meet in a point, then the intersections of corresponding sides lie on a straight line.

Show that any two homologous triangles are polar reciprocals with respect to some conic S ; that the hexagon formed by their sides is inscriptible in another conic S' , and that the four intersections of S and S' , and the vertices of either triangle lie on a conic.

5. Two triangles are either circumscribed about or self-conjugate to a conic, show that their six vertices lie on a conic.

If three triangles are circumscribed about the same conic, the three conics which pass each through the vertices of two triangles intersect in the same point.

6. Find the condition that two straight lines whose direction cosines are given by the equations

$$A\lambda + B\mu + C\nu = 0, a\lambda^2 + b\mu^2 + c\nu^2 + 2a'\mu\nu + 2b'\nu\lambda + 2c'\lambda\mu = 0$$

may be at right angles to one another.

Find the envelope of all planes drawn through a fixed point (f, g, h) which intersect the quadric $Ax^2 + \dots + 2Dx + \dots = 0$ in rectangular hyperbolas.

7. Find the equation of the tangent plane and the equations of the normal at any point of the quadric

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

and show that all the normals which pass through a fixed point lie on a quadric cone.

8. Find the ratio in which the straight line joining two given points is cut by the quadric $U=0$, and deduce the equations of the tangent cone whose vertex is a given point, and the polar plane of a given point.

9. Show how to find the directions of the rectilinear generators which pass through a given point on the surface of a quadric.

Any point on the surface of a hyperboloid of one sheet is defined by the intercepts α, β , which the generators through it cut off on the generators through a fixed point. Show that the equation to the section of the hyperboloid made by any plane through the fixed point will be of the form

$$\frac{f}{\alpha} + \frac{g}{\beta} + h = 0.$$

10. Define the terms *lines of curvature*, *geodesic* on a surface, and show that the lines of curvature through any point are at right angles to one another.

FOURTH PAPER.

(*Statics and Dynamics.*)

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A.

.. Examiner.

- 1 Show that if a rigid body be acted on by any forces, these forces can be reduced to a single force and a couple whose plane is perpendicular to the direction of the force.

A rigid body is acted on by three equal forces whose lines of action are the axis of x and the lines whose equations are $x=c$, $y=z$ and $x=-c$, $y=-z$, the latter forces acting towards the positive direction of the axis of z ; find the equation of the central axis of the system.

2. A heavy uniform rod rests on a rough horizontal table and all the elements are equally supported by the table; find the least horizontal force which when applied perpendicularly to one end of the rod will stir it.

3. A piece of uniform string has its two ends fastened to two fixed points and is at rest under the action of a force directed to another fixed point; investigate the differential equation in r and θ which determines the form assumed by the string.

A piece of uniform string on a smooth horizontal plane passes round two smooth vertical pegs fixed to the plane, and is at rest in the form of a rectangular hyperbola under the action of a force at the centre of the curve; find the law of the force.

4. If V denote the potential of an attracting mass, prove that at an internal point (x, y, z) about which the density is ρ the function V satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2 V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 V}{dz^2} + 4\pi\rho = 0$

5. Integrate the equation $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \mu x = 0$.

Assuming that the equation to a cycloid whose plane is vertical and vertex downward is $s^2 = 4ay$, prove that the time of descent of a particle from rest from any point of the curve to the lowest point is always the same.

6. A particle is describing a curve under the action of a central force F ; if u, θ be its co-ordinates at any time, prove that its path is determined by the equation $F = h^2 u^2 \left(\frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u \right)$.

If the law of the force be $F = \mu r$, obtain the equation giving the apsidal distances.

7. Investigate the motion of a particle constrained to move on a surface of revolution whose axis is vertical under the action of gravity only ; and show that the projection of the particle on a horizontal plane describes equal areas in equal times about the point in which the axis of revolution meets the plane.

8. Enunciate and explain D'Alembert's Principle.

Show that the motion of a free system of particles relative to its centre of inertia is the same as if this point were fixed in space, the applied forces being unaltered as regards magnitude, direction and point of application.

9. Find the moment of inertia of a sphere about an axis which touches its surface.

Three perfectly rough, equal and uniform spheres rest in contact with each other on a perfectly rough horizontal plane. A fourth sphere of equal radius and density is placed gently so as to rest upon them. If motion be then allowed to take place, find the position of the upper sphere at the instant when the other spheres separate from it.

FIFTH PAPER.

(*Hydromechanics, Optics, and Anatomy.*)

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, ESQ., B.A. Examiner.

1. Investigate the general differential equation for determining the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest ; and when a given quantity of elastic fluid is contained in a vessel and is at rest under the action of given forces, show how the constant introduced by integration is to be determined.

2. A cone whose vertical angle is $2a$ and density ρ floats with its axis vertical in a fluid whose density varies as its depth ; if σ be the density of the fluid at a depth equal to the height of the cone, and the equilibrium be stable, prove that

$$\cos^2 a < \frac{4}{5} \sqrt{\frac{4\rho}{\sigma}}$$

3. A right cone with a perfectly flexible curved surface and a rigid horizontal circular base is filled with fluid which rotates with a given angular velocity; find the tension perpendicular to the meridian at any point and the force tending to detach the conical surface from the base.

4. Obtain an equation for the steady motion of liquids in the form

$$p + \rho \frac{v^2}{2} = C - V$$

where p is the pressure, v the velocity, ρ the density, V the potential energy per unit of volume, and C a constant for the same stream line.

5. Investigate an expression for the deviation of a ray of light refracted through a prism in a principal plane: and show that it is least when the ray passes symmetrically through the prism.

Two prisms of equal refracting angles are placed with one face of each in contact and their other faces parallel, and a ray passes through the combination in a principal plane; prove that the deviation will be from the edge of the denser prism.

6. Prove that if a small oblique pencil is reflected at a spherical surface of radius r the distance v of its primary focus from the surface is given by the equation

$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{2}{r \cos \phi}$$

where ϕ is the angle of incidence and u the distance from the surface of the origin of the pencil.

7. Describe the Astronomical telescope and explain the advantages of Ramsden's eye-piece.

Draw the course of a pencil of rays from a very distant object through such a telescope, the distance between the lenses of the eye-piece being $\frac{1}{2}$ of the focal length of either, and the emergent rays falling on the retina of the eye in parallel lines; and explain your diagram.

8. Describe the transit-circle.

What observation would you make in order to determine the right ascension of a heavenly body assuming the instrument to be in proper adjustment? How would you detect an error in collimation?

9. Define a sidereal, a solar, and a mean solar day, and explain from what causes their lengths differ?

Assuming the length of a sidereal year to be 365 days, 6 hrs. 9 min. 10.7 secs. in mean solar time; find approximately the difference between a sidereal and a mean solar day.

10. Obtain equations for the determination of the right ascension and declination of a star in terms of its latitude, its longitude, and the obliquity of the ecliptic.

If the change due to precession in the declination of a given star in a time of given length be a maximum, prove that the star's right ascension at the end of the time is unchanged in magnitude but of opposite sign.

11. Explain what is meant by the aberration of a star and show that the effect of aberration will be to make the stars when referred to the celestial sphere describe small ellipses about their true places.

In the case of a planet show how to find the effect of aberration upon its proper position, and state whether the aberration of a planet ever vanishes.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A.

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.. Examiner.

1. How would you test the unison of two tuning forks by Lissajou's figures? Describe the arrangement of your apparatus and say what you would see in the case of two tuning forks whose frequencies are 256 and 256.25.

2. A wave of sound $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt + x)$, is reflected by the plane of yz , find the positions of the maximum and minimum variations of density.

If the sound were inaudible how could you determine its wave length?

3. In the case of a sound wave establish the equation.

$$\frac{d^2\eta}{dt^2} = a^2 \frac{d^2\eta}{dx^2}.$$

Interpret the general solution,

$$y = F(x - at) + f(x + at)$$

and explain why the simpler form,

$$y = c \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (at - x)$$

is sufficient for most purposes.

4. Give an account of Tyndall's experiments on the conversion of radiant heat into sound.

5. A small pencil of light is refracted obliquely at a spherical surface of radius R , if ρ , ρ_1 , ρ_2 , be the distances of the source and the focal lines from the refracting surface, i and r the angles of incidence and refraction, prove that:—

$$\frac{\mu \cos^2 r}{\rho_1} - \frac{\cos^2 i}{\rho} = \frac{\mu \cos r - \cos i}{Ri}$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho}.$$

6. Account for the phenomenon known as the loss of the half undulation.

Calculate the intensity of a plane wave of light reflected from a thin plate, and the position of the bands.

7. Calculate the thickness of a quarter wave plate of quartz, given that the refractive indices are 1.544 and 1.553. Take λ as 5900 tenth metres.

How would you produce a plane wave of elliptically polarised light in which the ratio of the axes should be $1 : \sqrt{3}$?

8 Explain Huygen's principle and employ it to account for the rectilinear propagation of light.

9. Give Stokes' explanation of fluorescence and explain how by means of fluorescent solutions, the ultra violet spectrum can be examined.

How is fluorescence connected with absorption and how is the latter connected with anomalous dispersion ?

10. Write a short essay on the relation between light and magnetism, and give a brief account of the electromagnetic theory pointing out any matters of dispute in the undulatory theory of light which have now been settled.

SECOND PAPER.

A. W. WARD, Esq., M.A. . . . Examiner.

1. Define a simple shear and prove that if k be the resistance to compression and n the rigidity, then Young's modulus for the stretching of a rod by appended weights is $\frac{9kn}{3k+n}$.

Upon what coefficients do the speeds of propagation of light waves, sound waves, and extension waves depend ?

2. Prove that the attraction of a homogeneous solid sphere of mass M on an external point distant r from the centre is $\frac{M}{r^2}$.

What unit of force is employed in this statement, and how has it been determined in terms of commoner units ?

3. Describe Joule's method of accurately determining the temperature of the air.

4. Investigate a formula for the steady flow of heat through a long bar heated steadily at one end. If θ be the temperature at a distance x from the hot end, show that $\frac{d^2\theta}{dx^2} = \mu^2\theta$

where μ is a constant for the rod.

Hence show that, if in Ingenhauz's experiment wax be melted off to distances l_1, l_2, l_3 of the various rods, then

$$\frac{k_1}{l_1^2} = \frac{k_2}{l_2^2} = \frac{k_3}{l_3^2} = \dots$$

where k is the coefficient of conduction, and all the rods have the same cross section, perimeter, and coefficient of emission.

5. How would you experimentally show :—

- (a) The interference of two rays of radiant heat
- (b) That thin plates of tourmaline give out the same rays when hot that they absorb when cold.
- (c) The existence of dark lines at the ultra red end of the solar spectrum.

6. Explain clearly the term available energy. If a system consist of a number of bodies at different pressures and temperatures contained within a vessel from which neither matter nor heat can escape, explain by what process of reduction to thermal and mechanical equilibrium the greatest amount of energy can be converted into work.

7. If L be the latent heat of expansion, prove that

$$L = (v_1 - v_0) \theta \frac{dp}{d\theta}.$$

Calculate the latent heat of steam from the following data,

Volume of 1 gram of steam at 100°C and 760 mm = 1651 c. cms.

" " " " " water " " " " " = 1 "

Tension of aqueous vapour at 100° . 1 is 762.73 mm.

Density of Hg = 13.6, $J = 4.175 \times 10^7$.

(Numerical reductions need not be made, but the result should be left in a form suitable for logarithmic computation.)

8. Prove by any method the first thermodynamic relation,

$$\frac{dv}{dv} (p \text{ const.}) = \frac{d\phi}{d\mu} (\theta \text{ const.})$$

and interpret the result.

9. Find the relation between the volume and pressure when a gas is allowed to expand adiabatically, and describe any experimental method of determining the ratio of the specific heats.

10. Deduce Dulong and Petit's law from the Kinetic theory of gases.

In a monatomic gas the energy of a molecule is entirely translational, find the ratio of the specific heats. Mention any well known monatomic gases.

THIRD PAPER.

(*Electricity and Magnetism.*)

J. MURRAY, ESQ, M.A.

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.. Examiner.

(N.B.—No more than eight questions need be attempted.)

1. Find an expression for the energy of an Electric distribution in terms of the charges and potentials of the various conductors in the field. Show that this energy may be considered as residing in the dielectric medium and explain how it is distributed.

2. Find the induced electric distribution when a small charged body is placed near (a) an infinite plane, (b) a sphere, both sphere and plane being connected with the earth.

3. Distinguish between the magnetic susceptibility and the magnetic permeability of a substance. Describe experiments which shew that the value of the latter under given conditions depends, in general, on previous values of the magnetizing field, as well as on its value at the given instant. Especially consider the case of soft iron.

4. Find the energy of a magnetic shell, in a magnetic field. Deduce an expression for the mechanical force tending to move

the shell in any specified manner. How would you verify that the magnetic action of any electric circuit is identical with that of any magnetic shell, of a particular strength, bounded by the electric circuit?

5. Define the E. M. F. acting round an electric circuit. Shew that the E. M. F. acting round a circuit containing a galvanic battery can be calculated from thermo-chemical data, particularly considering the case of Clark's standard cell.

6. State Ampere's law for finding the magnetic action of an element of a current on a magnetic pole. Thence calculate the galvanometer constant of a tangent galvanometer whose coil has a rectangular section.

7. Shew how the currents in each of a connected system of conductors of known resistances containing known E. M. F.s may be calculated. Determine the current in the galvanometer when the battery is placed in one of the proportional arms of a Wheatstone's Bridge.

8. Describe the ballistic galvanometer. Shew (with mathematical details) how to use it to determine the time integral of a transient current.

9. (a) Describe Kelvin's Ampere balance.

(b) Explain Carey Foster's method of calibrating the wire in a slide-wire bridge.

10. Shew generally how the coefficient of self-induction of a coil may be calculated if its dimensions are known. What is a *Henry*? Describe a method of comparing the coefficients of self-induction of two coils.

11. Define (a) the activity, (b) the mean current of an alternating dynamo. Prove that the *true* mean current is very approximately nine-tenths of the current indicated by a dynamometer included in the circuit. Shew that this relation holds whether the self-induction of the circuit is negligible or not.

12. Give some account of Hertz's experiments on the properties of Electric Waves.

PRACTICAL.

FIRST PAPER.

J. MURRAY, Esq, M.A. *Examiner.*

1. Determine experimentally the relation between the period of oscillation of the given simple pendulum and its length. Plot your results.
2. (a) Determine the sensibility curve of the given balance.
(b) Find the radius of the given wire .
3. Find the rate of loss of weight with fall in temperature of the given vessel of water

SECOND PAPER.

(*N.B.*—Two experiments to be selected.)

1. Given the wave length of sodium light to be 5890 tenth metres, find the wave lengths of all the lines visible in the given apparatus.
2. Compare the frequencies of the given forks.
3. Find in C. G. S. units the strengths of the given magnetic fields.

THIRD PAPER.

1. Find how the resistance of the given wire varies with the temperature.
2. Assuming the electro-chemical equivalent of copper, find H.

(At least two determinations should be made.)

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

A. PEDLER, Esq, M.A... *Examiner.*

1. Discuss the various methods which have been and are at present used in determining the molecular weights of compounds and the atomic weights of elementary bodies. Indicate the degree of reliance which can be placed on each method.

2. How would you apply the general methods described in the answer to the previous question to the determination of the molecular weights of Sulphur trioxide, Sulphur dioxide, Phosphoric chloride and Potassic chloride, and of the atomic weights of Nitrogen, Iodine, Mercury and Silicon?

3. Describe briefly the manner in which the theory of quantivalence or atomicity was developed, and indicate its principal features and uses. What are its limitations?

4. What do you understand by the term chemical affinity? Indicate the nature of the attempts which have been made to measure it, showing how our views have gradually changed with reference to this subject.

5. Discuss briefly the nature of the following phenomena: Allotropy, Isomerism, Isomorphism, Substitution, Combination by addition, Exothermic reactions and Endothermic reactions.

6. State clearly our present views with reference to the nature of solutions, and indicate the workers to whom our knowledge is due.

7. Explain clearly what is meant by "electrolytic dissociation," and support the theory by as many facts as you can. What are the principal characteristics and laws of electrolytic dissociation, and contrast it with ordinary dissociation?

8. Write a concise account of the discovery of Chlorine, of its principal methods of manufacture on a large scale, and of its uses.

9. Give the methods of preparation of all the oxides and oxyacids of Chlorine, Iodine, Nitrogen, Boron and Selenium. Indicate any special facts with reference to each process described.

SECOND PAPER.

A. PEDLER, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner.*

1. Explain the methods of preparing Silicic acid in its several forms. Discuss the general formulæ of the Silicates, mentioning several specific instances of each class, and indicate the acids from which they are derived.

2. Describe the compounds of the halogens with Nitrogen, stating exactly how each is prepared. Give the properties of the bodies described, and their composition so far as you are able.

3. Discuss the oxides and oxyacids of Arsenic, giving their formulæ and the reasons on which the formulæ are based, and also their physical and chemical properties. Describe the methods used for their preparation and the tests by which they can be detected.

4. Describe how you would prepare the following compounds on a small scale :—Ferrous sulphate, Stannic chloride, Aluminic chloride, Silver nitrate, Magnesian carbonate, Cuprous chloride, Barium dioxide, Lead dioxide, Auric oxide, and Boric nitride.

5. Describe the glass manufacture and the composition of the different kinds of glass made. Describe also the manipulation employed in glass working.

6. State how each of the oxides of Manganese is prepared, and give its properties and uses. Give the tests for the various classes of Manganese salts. Give the reactions between a solution of potassic permanganate made acid with sulphuric acid, and each of the following substances : (a) Sulphurous acid, (b) Ferrous sulphate, (c) Oxalic acid, (d) Potassic nitrite, (e) Ethyl alcohol and (f) Aldehyde.

7. Describe the metallurgy of Zinc by at least two processes, and give its properties and uses. Also describe the principal salts of the metal, their composition and properties.

8. Describe the metallurgy of Silver by three methods. Explain fully the usual methods of silvering and plating. How would you detect and estimate Silver?

9. Describe how Potassium chromate and bichromate are made on a large scale, and give their properties and uses. Discuss the composition of the various Chromates, Chlorochromates and similar compounds.

10. How is Platinum found in nature, and how is the pure metal prepared? What are its principal compounds and their properties? Discuss the composition of the various classes of Ammoniacal platinum compounds.

THIRD PAPER.

BABU A. C. SANYAL, M.A. *Examiner.*

(N.B.—Ten questions are to be attempted. One from Section A, one from Section B, and eight from Section C)

A.

1. Trace the development of the theory of compound radicals from the time of its introduction into Organic Chemistry.

2. Give a brief history of the part played in the history of Chemistry by Van Helmont, Berzelius, Stahl and Dalton.

B.

3. A mixture of silver acetate and butyrate afforded on analysis 63.75 per cent. of silver. Calculate the proportion of the salts in the mixture. (Ag.=108)

4. 0.98 gram of a thoroughly dried organic base of the following percentage composition :—

Carbon	..	..	71.59
Hydrogen	..	..	6.66
Nitrogen	..	..	4.91
Oxygen	..	..	16.84
Total	..	..	100.00

was ignited with soda lime and the evolved gas passed through dilute hydrochloric acid. The acid solution was then precipitated by platinic chloride in excess, and the precipitate thoroughly washed, dried and ignited. The residue thus obtained weighed 0.195 gram. Determine the molecular weight and formula of the base, and identify it. (Pt.=195.)

C.

5. Point out the chemical relations of ethylene and glycol. By what means can the former be transformed into glycol?
6. Point out the relations of glycolic and lactic acids, and specify the reactions in which they are commonly formed.
7. By what methods can ethylamine be prepared and distinguished from ammonia?
8. Describe the effect produced upon carbon compounds by the following reagents, and the mode of operating in each case : (a) chromic acid, (b) hydrocyanic acid, (c) alkaline hydroxides, and (d) phenyl-hydrazine.
9. Describe and explain some examples of reactions by which closed chains of carbon may be produced from open chain compounds and *vice versa*.
10. What proofs can be given that glycerine is a triatomic radical, and that its constitutional formula is $C_3H_5(OH)_3$?
11. Explain the general methods by which anhydrides of alcohols can be obtained.
12. Give an account of the general characters and chief reactions of ethereal salts and contrast them with those of metallic salts.
13. How are zinc compounds of the alcohol radicals prepared? Give examples of their uses in Organic Synthesis.
14. How is anthraquinone generally prepared? Show by its reactions that it is a double ketone.
15. Describe exactly the manner in which you would carry out the several operations involved in the preparation of aniline from benzene, and of ethyl aldehyde from alcohol. Give a sketch of the apparatus.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

P. K. ROY, Esq., M A. Examiner.

1. Explain and criticise :—

“The assumption that the mind is a real being which can be acted upon by the brain, and which can act on the body through the brain, is the only one compatible with all the facts of experience.” Ladd.

2. Explain and examine Berkeley's theory of Perception. What, according to him, is the distinction (1) between Sensation and Perception, and (2) between Perception and Imagination ?

3. Explain and criticise Reid's theory of original and natural suggestion.

4. Explain and examine Hume's theory of power, force, energy and necessary connexion.

5. Explain and examine :—

“We must hold then that there is a consciousness for which the relations of fact, that form the object of our gradually attained knowledge, already and eternally exist ; and that the growing knowledge of the individual is a progress towards this consciousness.” Green.

6. Give an account of the psychological theory of Plato and Aristotle.

7. What is meant by Substance ? Trace the history of the idea of substance from Locke to the present day.

SECOND PAPER.

P. K. ROY, Esq., M A. Examiner.

1. What is the relation of Reason to Experience ? Discuss the question, with special reference to the theory of Kant.

2. Explain and criticise the different theories of Space.

3. Explain and examine :—

"It is we therefore who carry into the phenomena which we call Nature, order and regularity, nay we should never find them in Nature, if we ourselves or the nature of our mind had not originally placed them there." Kant.

4. Explain Kant's proof of the possibility of a Causality through freedom, in harmony with the universal law of natural necessity.

5. Explain what Plato means by Ideas, and compare his Idea of the Good with Kant's Ideal of Pure Reason.

6. Give a critical account of Liebnitz's system of Philosophy and compare it with Des Cartes's system.

7. Explain and examine Green's theory of the relation between man and nature.

THIRD PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A.

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.. Examiner.

1. Define Logic. In what sense does Sigwart hold logic to be a Formal Science.

2. Exhibit the essential elements in any simple but complete judgment considered as a conscious process. Make clear the meaning of 'Objective Validity of Judgment.' Unfold the ground or principle that justifies the judgment—The sun shines.

3. Discuss the real import of the **universal** and the **particular** judgment with which the Aristotelian and the traditional logic were concerned. Why, and how, does Sigwart correct the ordinary view in regard to this point?

4. Carefully review Mill's criticism of the Aristotelian Syllogism and Sigwart's counter-criticism.

5. Shew the aim, scope and postulates of Methodology as a part of Logical Science.

6. Sigwart distinguishes between Induction as a psychological fact and Induction as a logical method. State his reasons for so doing. Explain fully his statement that "The Induction of Bacon is in no way opposed to the Organon of Aristotle."

7. Lay out the main points in Mill's theory of Induction, and carefully examine the objections that have been urged against it.

8. Determine the use and the limits of (1) analogical proof and (2) the method of difference.

FOURTH PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner.*

1. Aristotle says :—' We are not inquiring merely in order to know what Virtue is but in order to become good men.'

Examine his statement as a description of the nature and the function of Moral Philosophy.

2. Examine closely the notion of Moral Obligation as it may appear in the systems of Plato and Aristotle, and as it is treated under modern theories of Evolution and Perfection.

3. State, and explain each part of, Aristotle's definition of Virtue ; and also the arguments by which he proves that Virtue is essential to Well-Being.

4. Briefly contrast Plato's treatment of the Virtues (in the 'Republic') with Aristotle's (in the 'Ethics'). How do these thinkers criticise a theory of pleasure ? Is their criticism valid against modern hedonistic systems.

5. Discuss the Kantian and the Utilitarian maxims of conduct. Examine Green's reasoning against the latter.

6. State as clearly as you can what you understand by Moral Progress. Illustrate your points by a careful comparison of the Greek ideal, as presented by Plato and Aristotle, with that of modern times.

7. Perfectionism moves in a circle, thus : -

The goodness of man lies in devotion to the ideal of humanity ; and the ideal of humanity consists in the goodness of man.

Fully discuss the question whether this really is an illogical circle.

8. State Plato's views (as in the 'Republic') in regard to the origin of law and the functions of Statesmen. Discuss the Platonic analogy between the individual and the State. How were his political views influenced by this analogy ?

9. What do you understand by **Friendship** (as in Books VIII and IX of the 'Ethics') : and what part does it take in the moral system of Aristotle ?

FIFTH PAPER.

A. VENIS, ESQ., M.A. *Examiner.*

Explain and criticise *one* of the following :—

1. The different theories of the External World. '
 2. The different theories of the nature of Axioms.
 3. The different theories of the nature of Conscience.
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FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1898.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations)

T. C. LEWIS, Esq., M.A. Examiner

1. Find the cosine of the angle between the lines

$$\frac{x}{l_1} = \frac{y}{m_1} = \frac{z}{n_1} \text{ and } \frac{x}{l_2} = \frac{y}{m_2} = \frac{z}{n_2}$$

Find the equations to the line through a given point which is equally inclined to three given lines.

2. Find the length of the perpendicular from the point
- (f, g, h)
- on the plane
- $lx + my + nz - p = 0$
- .

Find the equations to the two planes through the points (f_1, g_1, h_1) , (f_2, g_2, h_2) , which are at a given distance p from the point (a, b, c) .

3. Determine the circular sections of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

If b be the mean axis, the length of the diameter conjugate to the circular sections is $2(a^2 + c^2 - b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and that of the diameter perpendicular to them is $2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

4. Define the polar plane of a point relatively to a quadric, and find its equation.

Show that the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars drawn from the points on a fixed diameter of a central quadric to their respective polar planes is an equilateral hyperbola.

5. Find the axes and area of any plane central section of an ellipsoid.

6. What is a right conoid?

Find the general functional and differential equations of a conoidal surface.

Show that the only conoid of the second degree is a hyperbolic paraboloid.

7. Integrate the equations

$$(i) (1+2x+3y)dx = (2+3x+4y) dy.$$

$$(ii) (y^2+2xy) dx + (x^2+2xy) dy = 0.$$

$$(iii) \sin x dy + y dx = \sqrt{1+\sec^2 x} \frac{x}{2} dx.$$

8. Show how to find the orthogonal trajectories of a system of plane curves depending on one parameter.

Find the orthogonal trajectories of a series of rectangular hyperbolas which have one diameter given in position and magnitude.

9. If $F(x)$ be a rational integral function of the n^{th} degree, and $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ be the roots of the equation $F(x)=0$, show how to integrate the equation

$$F\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)y = e^{a_1 x} + e^{a_2 x} + \dots + e^{a_n x}$$

Integrate the equations:

$$(i) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 6 \frac{dy}{dx} + 8y = x^4 + e^x + e^{2x}$$

$$(ii) \frac{d^6 y}{dx^6} + y = \sin \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}.$$

10. Investigate a method of solving the equation

$$P \frac{dz}{dx} + Q \frac{dz}{dy} = R,$$

P, Q, R being functions of x , y and z .

Solve the equations :—

$$(i) f^{-1}(y) \left(1 + \frac{dz}{dx}\right) = 1 + \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$(ii) (y+z-x) \frac{dz}{dx} + (x+z-y) \frac{dz}{dy} = x+y-z.$$

SECOND PAPER.

(*Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics*)

W. N. BOUTFLOWER, Esq., B.A. Examiner.

1. A particle describes a curve with variable velocity; investigate an expression for the acceleration in a direction making a fixed angle β with the normal at any point of the path.

Prove that if this acceleration is constant, the curve is an equiangular spiral.

2. Explain fully what is meant by a conservative system of forces; and show that if a rigid body be acted on by such a system, the change in its kinetic energy as it passes from one position to another is independent of the path described.

3. One end of a string is attached to a fixed point on a smooth horizontal table and the other end to a particle of mass m on the table. If the string be extended beyond its natural length, and then let go, find the subsequent motion of the particle.

4. A particle describes an orbit under the action of a central force varying inversely as the n th power of the distance of its position at any time from the centre of force; obtain the differential equation to its path and show that this equation is always integrable when the velocity at any point is that acquired in moving from an infinite distance under the action of the force.

5. Obtain an expression for the force to the origin under which the hyperbola $r \cos 2\theta = 2\sqrt{2} a \cos \theta$ can be described.

6. A particle slides in a vertical plane down a rough cycloidal arc whose axis is vertical, starting from the cusp and coming to rest at the vertex; prove that the coefficient of friction is given by the equation $\mu^2 e^{\mu\pi} = 1$.

7. Explain D'Alembert's principle in Dynamics in the case of a system of coplanar forces.

Show that when any constraint is introduced into a dynamical system suddenly, kinetic energy is always lost.

8. A plane area receives a motion of translation in its own plane whose components parallel to the axes are a and b ; and a rotation θ round the point in the body which at the beginning of the motion coincides with the fixed origin. Determine the co-ordinates of that point about which the area might rotate so as to come into the same position.

9. A uniform rigid sphere of radius a rolling along a horizontal plane strikes a perfectly rough vertical obstacle of height c which is less than a . Find the least velocity the sphere must have if it is to roll over the obstacle without rebound.

10. A uniform beam rests with one end on a smooth horizontal table, and the other end is attached to a fixed point by means of a string of length l , prove that if the beam be slightly displaced from a position of equilibrium, the time of a small oscillation will be $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2l}{g}}$.

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1898.

FIRST PAPER.

(*Theory of Potential with applications to Electricity and Magnetism.*)

T. C. LEWIS, ESQ., M.A.

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.. Examiner.

1. A, B, C, D, E are points in a straight line such that AB. AE = AC. AD = a^2 .

Attracting masses μ and $\frac{\mu a}{AD}$ are placed at D and C respectively, and there is a distribution of repelling matter along BC and DE of uniform linear densities $\frac{\mu}{AD, BC}$ and $\frac{\mu}{DE}$ respectively. Prove that the force at any point on the surface of the sphere of radius a and centre A is tangential to the surface, the force due to any particle varying inversely as the square of the distance.

2. Find the attraction of a solid sphere formed of concentric homogeneous shells on a particle inside it and distant r from the centre.

Assuming that the attraction of a point inside the earth and at a distance r from its centre is given by the formula $-\frac{4\pi}{n^2} \frac{d\rho}{dr}$, where ρ is the density there, and n a constant, show that ρ is proportional to $\frac{\sin nr}{r}$.

3. If ∇ denote $\left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2}{dz^2}\right)$, prove that if $V=f$ is a solution of $\nabla V = 0$, so also is $V = z \frac{df}{dy} - y \frac{df}{dz}$.

Prove that the solution of $\nabla \nabla V = 0$ is

$$V = \sum \left(A + Br^2 + \frac{C + Dr^2}{2n+1} \right) Q_n,$$

where Q_n is a spherical solid harmonic of degree n .

4. Find an expression for the potential of a solid of revolution at an external point.

5. Define Electric Potential, Electromotive force, and Surface density; and prove that if R be the resultant force, and σ the surface density at any point of a conductor, $R = 4\pi\sigma$.

The equipotential surfaces due to a certain distribution of electricity are the family of cylinders given by the equation

$V = \frac{a^2 \cos 2\theta}{r^2} + \frac{b^2 \sin 2\theta}{r^2}$, the generating lines being parallel to the axis of z . If electricity be distributed over one of these surfaces so as to produce the same effect at all external points as the actual distribution, the surface density will be equal to $\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{a^4 + b^4}}{r^3}$.

6. What is an electric image?

Prove that the image of a concentric ring surrounding a spherical conductor is another ring within the sphere.

7. Two concentric spheres A and B (radii a and b , $a < b$) are placed at a great distance from two other concentric spheres C and D (radii c and d , $c < d$). A charge E is given to sphere A and C is put to earth. The spheres B and D are then put in electrical connexion. Prove that the potential of D is independent of a , and find what charge must be given to D in order that its potential may be unchanged by the connexion.

8. Find an expression for the potential of one small magnet on another in the form

$$\frac{mm'}{r^3} (\cos \alpha - 3 \cos \theta \cos \theta')$$

where α is the angle between the directions of the two magnets and θ and θ' are the angles between these directions and the line joining the centres of the magnets.

9. State Lenz's Law for the induction of electric currents.

If a circular wire were insulated and placed above any parallel of latitude of the earth, and then made to contract so as to take up a position immediately over a higher parallel of latitude, in which direction would an electromotive force appear in the circuit.

If the circuit were to contract so as to have always the form of a small circle touching in the same point the parallel of latitude on which it originally lay, and so that its pole moves from the pole of the earth with a constant velocity, prove that when the radius is ρ , and the latitude of the pole λ , the electromotive force is proportional to $(2\sin\lambda\cos\rho + \cos\lambda\sin\rho)\sin\rho$.

SECOND PAPER.

(*Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics*)

A. W. WARD, ESQ, M.A. Examiner.

(i) Prove that for all values of x from o up to l ,

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l \phi(v) dv.$$

$$+ \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \int_0^l \cos \frac{n\pi v}{l} \phi(v) dv.$$

Find an expression which from $x=o$ to $x=l$ shall be equal to kl , from $x=l$ to $x=2l$ shall be equal to $k(3l-2x)$, and from $x=2l$ to $x=3l$ shall be equal to $-kl$.

Prove that :—

$$\sec \frac{x}{r} = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\sin \frac{2n+1}{2} \frac{x}{r} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \frac{2n+1}{2} \theta}{\cos 2\theta} d\theta - \frac{2}{2n+1} \right\} \right]$$

2. If $f_1(x, y, z) = \alpha$, $f_2(x, y, z) = \beta$ and $f_3(x, y, z) = \gamma$ represent a set of co-orthogonal surfaces, prove that Laplace's equation may be written,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\alpha} \left(\frac{h_1}{h_2 h_3} \frac{d\gamma}{d\alpha} \right) + \frac{d}{d\beta} \left(\frac{h_1}{h_3 h_2} \frac{d\gamma}{d\beta} \right) \\ + \frac{d}{d\gamma} \left(\frac{h_2}{h_1 h_3} \frac{d\gamma}{d\gamma} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $h_1^2 = \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dz}\right)^2$; &c.

Hence deduce Laplace's equation in polar co-ordinates.

3. If $\frac{1}{(1-2\mu h + h^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1 + P_1 h + \dots + P_n h^n + \dots$ prove that P_n satisfies the differential equation,

$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \left\{ (1-\mu^2) \frac{dP_n}{d\mu} \right\} + n(n+1) P_n = 0,$$

and that P_n is the only rational integral function of μ that does satisfy this equation.

$$\text{Prove that } P_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left\{ \mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 - 1} \cos \phi \right\}^n d\phi.$$

4. Prove that :—

$$1. \quad P_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{d\mu^n} (\mu^2 - 1)^n$$

$$2. \quad P_{2n} - 2\mu P_{2n-1} + P_{2n-2} = \frac{1}{4n-1} (P_{2n-2} - P_{2n})$$

$$3. \quad \int_{-1}^{+1} (1-\mu^2) \left(\frac{dP_n}{d\mu} \right)^2 d\mu = \frac{2n(n+1)}{2n+1}$$

Show that the area of the surface of revolution $v = a + b P_n$ where

b is small is approximately $4\pi a^2 + 2\pi b^2 \left(\frac{n^2 + n + 2}{2n+1} \right)$

5. A small magnetic needle NS free to turn about a vertical axis through its centre θ , is deflected by a fixed magnet $N'S'$ (centre P) placed in the East and West line through O . If

$NS=2l$, $N'S'=2a$, $PO=z$, $\angle N'ON=\theta$ and $M2a$ =magnetic moment of $N'S'$, show that in the position of equilibrium,

$$\frac{H}{M} \cot \theta = \left\{ \frac{1}{(z+a)^2} - \frac{1}{(z-a)^2} \right\} \frac{dP_1}{d\mu} \\ + z^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{(z+a)^4} - \frac{1}{(z-a)^4} \right\} \frac{dP_3}{d\mu} + \&c.$$

where $\mu=\cos \theta$, and H is the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic field.

Hence deduce the usual approximate formula and show that it is most nearly true when the *angle of deflection* is

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

6. Show that the principal moments of inertia in the solid whose bounding surface is

$$r=a(l+\alpha P_n).$$

where α is small, are equal, unless $n=2$. Find their values in the latter case.

7. If S_m, S_n , denote two complete surface harmonics of which the degrees m, n , are neither equal to one another nor such that $m+n=-1$, show that

$$\iint S_m S_n d\omega = 0,$$

$d\omega$ being an element of a spherical surface described from θ as centre radius unity, and the integration is extended all over the surface.

Prove that if a function of μ and ϕ can be developed in a series of surface harmonics, such development is possible in only one way.

Expand

$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dyz + 2Eza + 2Fxy$ in surface harmonics.

8. Show that the sum of the principal curvatures at any point of the nearly spherical surface $r = a + \beta Q_n$, where Q_n is a spherical solid harmonic of order n , and β a small quantity, is

$$\frac{2}{a} + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{a^2} \beta Q_n.$$

9. Find the value of $\int_{-1}^{+1} \int_0^{2\pi} (T_n^\sigma \cos \sigma \phi)^2 d\mu d\phi$

where $T_n^\sigma = (1 - \mu^2)^{\frac{\sigma}{2}} \frac{d^\sigma}{d\mu^\sigma} P_n(\mu)$

THIRD PAPER.

(Essay.)

A. W. WARD, ESQ., M.A.

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.. Examiner.

(Not more than two questions should be attempted.)

1. In the ellipsoid of revolution $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

(c greater than a), the density of any section at right angles to the axis of revolution is uniform and equal to δ , where δ is a function of z only. If V be the potential at any point on the axis of z , distant R from the centre, R being greater than c , show that

$$\frac{V}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot Q_1 + \dots + \frac{1}{R^{2n-1}} Q_n + \&c.$$

where

$$Q_n = \frac{a^{2n+1}}{4n-1} \int_0^1 \frac{\delta \left(\frac{P_{2n-2}}{2n-2} - \frac{P_{2n}}{2n} \right) d\mu}{(1-k\mu^2)^2}$$

$$k \text{ being equal to } \frac{c^2 - a^2}{c^2}.$$

Hence show that if $\delta = D_m Z^{2m}$ where D_m is constant, then

$$Q_n = \frac{D_m a^{2m+2n+1}}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \times \frac{2^m}{(2n+3)^2 \dots (2n+2n+1)} \\ \times \frac{d^m}{dk^m} \left\{ \frac{k^{n-1}}{(1-k)^{\frac{2n-1}{2}}} \right\}$$

2. Write a dissertation on Ellipsoidal Harmonics and their application.

3. Write a dissertation on the expansion of arbitrary functions in trigonometrical series, discussing the following points:—

The possibility of expansion in either sines or cosines.

The validity of obtaining a differential coefficient term by term.

The validity of a similar integration.

Illustrate your answer by diagrams.

4. Write a dissertation on the variation of gravity at the surface of the earth, on the supposition that the equation of the earth's surface is given by

$$r = a \left\{ 1 + e \left(\frac{1}{3} - \cos^2 \theta \right) \right\}$$

where e is small and θ the colatitude.

Prove that

$$g = G \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{5}{2} m - e \right) \left(\frac{1}{3} - \cos^2 \theta \right) \right\}$$

where G is a constant, and $m = \frac{\omega^2 a^2}{G}$, ω being the earth's angular velocity.

Prove also that if r be the distance of the centre of the moon from that of the earth, θ the moon's North Polar Distance P and Q the moon's acceleration along and perpendicular to the radius sector r , E the mass of the earth

$$P = \frac{E}{r^2} + 3 \left(e - \frac{m}{2} \right) \frac{Ea^2}{r^4} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \cos^2 \theta \right)$$

$$Q = 2 \left(e - \frac{m}{2} \right) \frac{Ea^2}{r^4} \sin \theta \cos \theta.$$

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1897.

JURISPRUDENCE, &c.

G P. BOYS, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW Examiner.

1. (a) Distinguish between { a moral right } natural person
 { a legal right } artificial person.
(b) What do you understand by '*Antecedent rights in personam*'? How do they arise?
2. (a) What criticisms does Holland make upon Bentham's use of the term '*Jurisprudence*'?
(b) Criticise the distinction drawn by Austin between '*particular jurisprudence*' and '*general jurisprudence*.'
3. (a) "Considerable doubt has of late been thrown upon the doctrine that, apart from the existence of a state and of a sovereign power within it, there can be no law, because all laws are rules enforced by such a power." Explain this passage further.
(b) Describe the nature of *International Law*. Where does Holland place it in his classification of the different kinds of law?
4. What are the elements of possession?
"There is no doubt that the classical Roman jurists recognised two degrees of control over an object."

What are the two degrees referred to and how far does the view of the Roman jurists coincide with the modern English theory?

5. What are the constituent elements of a contract according to Savigny? Criticise his analysis.

6. Sketch the circumstances leading to the acquisition of sovereignty by the English.

7. Criticise the *Regulating Act* and the subsequent Charter, showing why the Supreme Court as thereby established was a failure, and how far that failure was due to the action of the Company.

8. What bodies of Statute law were in force in 1832?

9. In regard to the High Courts Act, 1861, Professor Cowell says, "As far as the policy of fusing two rival systems of judicial administration was concerned, no great advance was thereby made."

Amplify and explain this passage.

10. Trace the history of revenue jurisdiction, stating the causes of and reasons for the various changes.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LAW OF LIMITATION.

F. E. ELLIOT, Esq. Examiner.

1. Give the substance of the rule as to '*Res judicata*.' Explain the expressions, 'directly and substantially in issue'—'heard and finally decided' 'parties claiming' [under others].

2. Under what circumstances will a *foreign judgment* be no bar to a suit in British India?

3. What are the duties of a Plaintiff with regard to *documents* relied on by him in evidence? What is the consequence of failure to fulfil such duties?

4. State the rules of procedure with respect to *Interrogatories*.

5. What is the prescribed procedure in regard of *Adjournments*?

6. Describe the nature of a suit of *Interpleader*, and state what particulars, in addition to those generally necessary, must be given in the plaint in such a Fee suit ;

7. The provisions of the Code with reference to the withdrawal and adjustments of suits are declared not to be applicable to proceedings or applications in any suit subsequent to the decree, with one exception. What is that exception ?

8. To what kind of property is the power of a Civil Court to order partition limited ? Would such powers extend to ordering a wall to be built separating portions of property of which partition had been decreed ? Give your reasons.

9. Under what circumstances may (a) a suit, (b) an appeal be admitted after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed therefor ?

10. What is the rule to determine whether or not time will run against the rest of several joint creditors one or more of whom are minors, or insane ?

11. State the general rule as to computation of the period of limitation in the case where a person by or against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before such right accrues. What classes of suits are excepted from the operation of that rule ?

12. Can execution of a decree against property acquired by an insolvent subsequently to his discharge be granted, though barred by the Limitation Act, under any, and if so what provision of the Civil Procedure Code ? Give reasons for your opinion.

THE PENAL CODE AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

C. DILLON, Esq., BAR.-AT-LAW Examiner.

1. Define the offence of exciting disaffection to the Government of British India. Is there anything peculiar in the provisions of S. 124A, I. P. C., as to the punishment which may be awarded for this offence ?

A addresses a riotous assembly, and says in the course of his speech : " Down with all soldiers and doctors belonging to plague search parties ; but do nothing to subvert the Government." What offence has A committed ? Give reasons.

2. Define the offence of giving false evidence. Is it necessary that the evidence alleged to be false, should be material to the issue ?

3. Differentiate between a preparation, and an attempt, to commit an offence.

A means to commit a burglary in B's house. He has a false key made to facilitate his entrance to the house. Has A attempted to commit burglary ?

4. State the rule, as to the exemption of accused persons, from liability, for acts done while of unsound mind. What is the procedure to be adopted by a Magistrate, who believes an accused person to be of unsound mind ?

5. Define '*wrongful gain*,' '*wrongful loss*,' '*gaining wrongfully*,' '*losing wrongfully*,' '*dishonestly*.'

6. What is an '*offence*' ?

A bill of exchange is stolen in London, and remitted by the thief to a friend in Bombay, who cashes it. Has any offence been committed by the friend ?

7. State the law as to the causing of death by negligence. A, a soldier, goes into the verandah of his barrack with a loaded rifle, and fires at some of his comrades who are at dusk some distance away. He aims at no one in particular, but kills Z, one of the soldiers. What offence has A committed ?

8. A elopes with a young lady of fifteen from school. Has A committed any offence ? Draw a charge against A mentioning the offence which he has committed.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

KARAMAT HUSAIN, Esq., BAR.-AT-LAW .. Examiner.

1. What is the authority for the proposition that under the Hindu system of law a clear proof of usage will outweigh the written texts of the law ?

2. What is the law in Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, Bombay and Madras as to the legality of transfers by a co-parcener of his undivided share in the ancestral property ?

3. What are the causes which justify a Hindu wife's desertion ?

4. What are the degrees of relationship within which marriage is unlawful under the *Mitakshara* law ?

5. Is a Hindu executor entitled to pay a barred debt ?

6. Specify the higher and the lower limit to which the widow of a co-parcener in a *Mitakshara* family is entitled stating the points to be taken into consideration in awarding maintenance.

7. Define *akd* عقد, — *fasid* فاسد, — *batil* باطل, — *fuzuli* فضولي, *ikrah* اكره, — *han* لعان, — *rookba* روكبي, — *Oomra* عمري, — *khaliit* خليط, *mushaa* مشاع, and *marazulmaut* مرض الموت.

8. If a *Shia* husband takes a *Hanafi* wife, which of the two systems of the Muhammadan law is to govern questions about dower, conjugal rights, divorce, custody of children and inheritance ?

9. What is the effect of *marazulmaut* مرض الموت on the disposing powers, testamentary and non-testamentary, of a *Hanafi* and of a *Shia* ?

10. A *Hanafi* sells a house to a Hindu and a *Shia* claims pre-emption, which law is to govern the case ?

11. Who can give a minor female in marriage under the *Hanafi* Law ?

12. When can an unborn person inherit under the *Hanafi* Law ?

EQUITY WITH REFERENCE TO TRUSTS, MORTGAGE,
AND SPECIFIC RELIEF.

DURGA CHARAN BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., *Vakil .. Examiner.*

1. Explain the terms '*Beneficiary*,' '*Resulting Trust*' '*Constructive Trust*,' and '*Chose in Action*.' Illustrate the difference between '*Express Trust*' and '*Implied Trust*.'
2. Discuss the maxim "when there is equal equity the Law must prevail."
3. (a) What are the essential ingredients for constituting a valid trust ?
(b) How far is a trustee liable for breach of trust committed by his co-trustees ?
4. Explain clearly the distinction between *mortgage* and *charge*. What do you understand by the terms '*Tacking*,' '*Consolidation of Mortgages*,' '*Foreclosure*' and '*Redemption*' ? How has the Transfer of Property Act affected the doctrine of '*Tacking*' and '*Consolidation of Mortgages*' ?
5. Can a person who has attached the mortgaged property in execution of a simple money decree against the mortgagor redeem the mortgage ? Give reasons for your answer.
6. (a) Discuss the right of one of several joint mortgagors to redeem his share of the mortgaged property.
(b) Can a usufructuary mortgagee in any case sue for sale ?
7. (a) What is the procedure for sale of mortgaged property in execution of a money decree obtained by the mortgagee ?
(b) A, the manager of a joint Hindu family consisting of himself, his two sons B and C, and brother D, mortgages the family property to M, on 1st January,

1890, he again mortgages the same property to *N* on 1st January, 1891, and to *P* on 1st January, 1892. All these mortgages are simple and payable on 1st October, 1893. What are the remedies of *N* for recovery of his money due under the mortgage, dated 1st January, 1891? What would be the frame of his suit and who would be necessary parties to it?

8. Can an agreement to refer to arbitration be set up as a bar in a suit by one party to the agreement against his opponent, the other party to the agreement, if so, when?

9. What is meant by a *declaratory decree*? Can a declaratory decree be claimed as a matter of right in every case in which the claimant is entitled to the declaration?

10. What is the difference between *temporary* and *permanent injunctions*?

Can a beneficiary sue for an injunction to restrain the Trustee from committing a threatened breach of trust? Give reasons.

RENT AND REVENUE.

H. N. WRIGHT, Esq., c.s. Examiner.

(N.B.—In marking answers, brevity and conciseness of style will be considered.)

1. Give the definition of the following terms :—

(1) 'rent' under Act XXII of 1886.

(2) 'Survey number' Act XVI of 1889.

'Subsettlement' under Act XVII of 1876.

'Market value' (in the case of permanently assessed Mahals) under Act XIX of 1873.



2. What persons are entitled to claim 'perfect partition' under Act XIX of 1873? In what ways may a partition be made? Under what circumstances may a partition be disallowed on the ground of incompactness?

3. What is the power of (1) an Asst. Settlement Officer, (2) a Tahsildar, in regard to referring matters to arbitration under Act XIX of 1873? Under what circumstances may an award be (a) remitted to the arbitrators, (b) set aside?

4. What power is given to the Board of Revenue in the N.-W. P. to review its orders and decrees? What is the procedure adopted when there is a difference of opinion between the members of the Board (a) in regard to any order or decree coming before them on appeal, (b) as to an order to be made in the course of their non-judicial business?

5. Can a tenant's crops be distrained under any circumstances for the recovery of a sum in excess of the rent payable in the preceding year? Can a subtenant's crop be distrained for a tenant's rent? Act XII of 1881.

6. What remedy has a tenant under Act XII of 1881 if his landlord—

- (1) exacts more than the rent specified in his lease,
- (2) withholds a receipt for rent paid,
- (3) extorts rent by duress?

7. What were the main alterations introduced into the existing Rent Law of Oudh by Act XXII of 1886?

8. What rent is payable in Oudh by a tenant admitted to the occupation of a holding of which the rent immediately before his admission has been paid in kind? To what provisions is this rule subject?

9. Under what circumstances may the transfer of a share under Act XVII of 1876 for arrears of revenue become absolute?

10. What power is given by Act XVIII of 1881 to make progressive assessments of land revenue? Are there any such provisions in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, and if so, what are they?

11. How may a landlord enforce his lien in the Central Provinces on the produce of a holding when such produce is under attachment by order of a Court.

12. In what cases does an ex-proprietor become an occupancy tenant of his *sir* land under the Rent Law of the Central Provinces.

13. What is an *istimrari* estate? What are the provisions as regards the alienation of such estates?

CONTRACTS, &c.

W. K. PORTER, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW *Examiner.*

1. Explain—illustrating your meaning by examples—the following terms :—

- (1) *Measure of damages.*
- (2) *Vendor's lien.*
- (3) *Donatis Mortis Causâ.*
- (4) *Devastation.*
- (5) *Contribution* (in relation to contracts).

2. Give a brief sketch of the duties of an agent as regards his principal. Can an agent ever personally enforce or be bound by a contract entered into on behalf of his principal, and if so, under what circumstances?

3. Give some account of the principal restrictions imposed by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, upon the power of disposition of an owner of immovable property?

4. What are the statutory rights and liabilities of a lessee of immoveable property?

5. (a) *A* sells his house in Calcutta and leaves the day after executing the sale for America. How does he obtain registration of the sale-deed?
- (b) *A*, a Zamindar in the N.-W. P., sells two of his villages, but, before the sale-deed is registered, is arrested on a charge of complicity in a riot and remains in jail for two years. How is registration of the sale-deed effected?
- (c) *A* executes and registers a mortgage of his property in favour of *B*. Subsequently to its execution *C*, the holder of a prior unregistered mortgage-deed over the same property, obtains a decree on his unregistered mortgage-deed and brings the property to sale in execution thereof. *D* purchases at the sale. *B* then sues to have the sale to *D* set aside. To what decree is *B* entitled and why?
6. Under what circumstances may registration of a document be refused? And, if registration is refused, what remedies are open to the person who presented the document for registration?
7. What is the difference between a *special*, a *general* and a *demonstrative* legacy? Which would you prefer, as legatee, to have, and why?
8. What will happen upon the death of the testator in the following cases?
- (a) The testator bequeathes "Rs.1,000 to each of the three children of *A*." At the date of the will *A* has four children.
- (b) *A* bequeathes to *B* "his marsh lands lying in *L*, and in the occupation of *X*, comprising 1,000 bighas of land." The testator had marsh lands lying in *L*, some of which were in the occupation of *X* and some not in the occupation of *X*. The measurement is wholly inapplicable to the marsh lands of either class, or to the whole taken together.

- (c) *A* by his will bequeathed to *B* all his household furniture, plate, linen, china, books, pictures and all other goods of whatever kind ; and after wards bequeathed to *B* a specified part of his property.
- (d) *A* at the commencement of his will gives his house to *A*, and at the close of it directs that it shall be sold and the proceeds invested for the benefit of *B*.
- (e) *A* bequeathes his house and compound at Alipur to *B* and his issue.
- 9 To what extent is the principle of self-redress recognized in the law of torts ?
10. State in general terms what is the liability in tort of—
- (a) A master for the acts of his servant.
- (b) A principal for the acts of his agent.
- (c) One of several joint tort feassors for the acts of the others.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING.

A. E. RYVES, ESQ., BAR.-AT-LAW

.. Examiner.

(N B.—Give the reasons for all your answers except in questions 9 and 10. No marks will be given for answers merely amounting to 'yes' and 'no'.)

1. Under what circumstances, for what purposes and with what restrictions (if any), can a witness be asked questions on a previous statement made by him, by the party calling him or by the opposite party ?

Is it material whether the proceedings in which the witness is giving evidence, are of a civil or criminal nature.

2. What do you mean by "hearsay evidence" ? Is such evidence always inadmissible ?

3. *A* sues *B* on a bond the genuineness of which *B* denies. *A* in the witness-box is asked in cross-examination by *B*'s counsel whether he (*A*) offered a bribe to *X* a public servant wholly unconnected with the present case.

(a) Is the question a proper one?

(b) Assuming that it is, is *A* bound to answer it?

(c) If *A* says "no," can either *A* or *B* call *X* to admit or deny the incident?

4. *A* hearing the noise of a scuffle ran up to the spot and found *X* wounded surrounded by a number of men. *X* told *A* in the hearing of *Z* that *Z* had beaten him. *Z* remained silent.

Z was put on his trial on a charge of attempting to murder *X*, and *A* was called as a witness for the Crown. How many of the above facts is *A* entitled to depose to? Is it material whether *X* is examined as a witness?

5. What is meant by 'a legal presumption'?

What presumption, if any, attaches or may attach to a document purporting to be forty years old which is tendered in evidence in a Court of Justice and which *prima facie* is relevant to the inquiry?

6. Can evidence be given to show that a transaction which is evidenced by a document which on the face of it appears to be a sale-deed, was in fact not a sale but a mortgage?

7. *A* sues *B* to recover the balance due on a bond. The bond is not stamped as required by law. On its back are indorsements in *B*'s handwriting of payments on account of principal and interest. *B* denies the date altogether. Can *A* prove the bond or the indorsements for any purpose; and in this case is he entitled to give other evidence of the date?

8. What is meant by "*onus* of proof" ?

The point at issue between *A* and *B* is whether *X* is alive or dead. *A* says he is dead, *B* says he is alive. It is admitted he was alive 25 years ago, on whom does the *onus* lie to prove that he is dead ?

9 *A* and *B* are husband and wife. Are they competent and compellable witnesses for or against each other ?

Has any alteration in the law in this particular been made in India ?

10 Draw up a plaint in a suit by *A* against *B* for the specific performance of a contract to convey a house. Then draw up a written statement on *B*'s behalf, and fix the issues which you consider arise out of the pleadings.

XIII.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1889.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.*

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

A. C. Mukarji ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Afzal Husain ...	...	Ditto.
Bans Gopal ..	...	Ditto.
Bhagwan Das ...	...	Teacher.
Bhikhan Lal ..	...	Bareilly College.
Chandra Shikar Mallik ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Dwarkan Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, F. Dukoff	...	Ditto.
10 Gurucharn Das ..	...	Ditto.
Gurudayal Rai ..	...	Teacher
Hira Lal Singh .	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Jagadindra Chandra Sen	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Masud Ali	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Matin	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Muhammad Rafi .	...	Bareilly College.
Nagendra Nath Mukopadhyaya...	...	Teacher.
Owadh Behari Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Punbhu Dayal ..	...	Ditto.
20 Prabodh Chandra Banerji	...	Ditto.
Prem Behari ..	...	Ditto.
Qasim Beg Chagtoi	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Ram Nath Bhargava	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Ghose	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Suraj Nath, Pandit	...	Ditto.
Sayed Mustafa ...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Ali ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Angelo, Isaac	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

* In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held

30	Ashutosh Bandhopadhyaya	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Atul Chandra Chakravarti	...	Teacher.
	Bhola Datt Pande	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Bipin Behari Banerji	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan,		Ditto.
	Rajkrishna Bhattacharji	.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Ram Sarup	...	M. A -O. College, Aligarh.
	Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sarat Chandra Gangopadhyaya,	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
40	Siddha Gopal Singh	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Tulsi Dayal Varma	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lala Phul Chand Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
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SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Aziz Beg	...	Bareilly College.
Amrit Lal Sil	..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ashutosh Ghose	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sheoraj Bali Mathur	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikar Nath Bandhopadhyaya,		Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Newal Kishore Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Saroda Charan Chakravarti	...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Amrit Lal Sil	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.*In Order of Merit.*

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Kanhaiya Lal Dey, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Mohan De, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.

Sheo Chain Lal, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Harj Mohan Banerje, B.A.	...	Agra College.
Gokul Prashad, M.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M.A.,		Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD CLASS.

Sri Ram, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1890.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Brij Nandan Prasad | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bishan Lal Sarma | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 2. Gulab Chand Dhadda | ... | Agra College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bhuban Mohan Bandopadhyaya, | Teacher. | |
| 2. Suresh Chandra Roy | ... | Ditto. |
| 3. Amrit Lakshman Dighe | ... | Private Candidate. |
| 4. Liladhar Joshi | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 5. Asha Ram | ... | Ditto. |

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1. Sarat Chandra Sinha | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------|

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Amrit Lal Sil | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Foy, George Edward	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Ganga Nath Jha	..	Queen's College, Benares.
Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya	...	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amba Lal	...	M. A -O. College, Aligarh.
Bhagwan Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Bhura Mal	...	Agra College.
Bose, A. L.	...	Ditto.
Chail Behari Lal Mathur	..	Ditto.
Emile, C. H. Ashley	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Enayat Ullah	..	M A -O. College, Aligarh.
Janki Prasad	...	Bareilly College.
Jeremy, A. S.	..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kalpado Mottra	...	Ditto.
Lal Behari Neguma	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Muza Muhammad Askari	...	Ditto.
Murah Dhai Nagar	..	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Krishna Das	...	Agra College.
Rakhal Chandra Pamanik	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhawan Prasad Varma	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Devi Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Harish Ch. Chattopadhyaya	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hazari Lal Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath Sirhindi	..	Bareilly College.
Kali Charan Mittra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Kripa Shankara	...	Agra College.
Man Mohan Goshal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Prabhu Lal Bhargava	...	Agra College.
Radha Mohan	...	Ditto.
Ram Dayal Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sambhu Nath Tandan	...	Agra College.
Singh, S. Nihal	...	Teacher.
Suresh Chandra Sen	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra N. Mukhopadhyaya	...	Agra College.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Arbinda Prakash Mullik	...	Agra College
Avadh Behari Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gordon, Ernest D.	...	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joti Prasad, Bajal	...	Agra College.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Krishna Sevak Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mul Chand Gobhil	...	Agra College.
Suraj Prakash	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhairo Prasad Srivastava	...	Bareilly College.
Shankar Lal	..	Agra College.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satish Chandra Bandopadhyay, Agra College.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Ganga Nath Jha ... Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Suraj Prakash ... Teacher.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A. ... Agra College

THIRD CLASS.

Suraj Nath, Pandit, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Upendra Nath Basu, M.A.	-	Queen's College, Benares.
Md. Maqbul Alam, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Bhola Datt Pande, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Srotiya Krishna Swarup, B.A.,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.	
Prem Behari, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A.	...	Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1891.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

Satis Chandra Bandopadhyaya ... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Deb ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ambica Prasad Dikshit	...	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prabodh Chandra Banerji	...	Teacher.
F. Dukoff Gordon	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Mohan Lal Sandal	...	Agra College.
Upendra Nath Sen	...	Teacher.
Isaac Angelo	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Oudh Behari Lal	...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
C. H. Linton	..	...	Professor.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION

Pandit Suraj Prakash	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Sen ... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Badri Prasad ... Agra College.
 Bassanta Kumar Mukarji ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Brahmanada Sinha ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Brij Mohan Lal ... Ditto.
 Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur) Agra College.
 D'Abieu, Sophia ... Teacher.
 Devi Das ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Dhanpat Rai Srivastava ... Ditto.
 Danga Prasad ... Agra College.
 Gosain Dass Datt ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Govind Prasad ... Bareilly College.
 Gursaran Das ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Har Dayal ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Har Narain Das ... Ditto.
 Har Prasad ... Agra College.
 Hari Kesab Sanyal ... Teacher.
 Hari Narain ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
 Hoti Prasad ... Agra College.
 Iftikhar Husain ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Ikbal Krishna Dar ... Agra College.
 Ishwari Prasad ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Jagan Nath Prasad Dikshit ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt. ... Agra College.
 Jugai Kishore Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Kalias Nath Kunzru ... Agra College.
 Kalpada Sircar ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Kashi Dayal Tripathi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Kashi Krishna Narayan ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Lakshmi Chand Dave ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Madhoban Das ... Agra College.
 Mahadeva Prasad ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Muhammad Khan Sambul ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Manghi Prasad Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Mithan Lal Bhargava ... Agra College.
 Mukh Ram ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Narsinha Sahai ... Queen's College, Benares.
 Percy Lal ... Agra College.
 Salig Ram ... Canning College, Lucknow.
 Sangam Lal Kapur ... Agra College.
 Sanjiban Gangopadhyay ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
 Shaikh Bahadur Ali ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Siva Sahai ... Canning College, Lucknow.

Siraj Ahmad	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Syed Alay Husan	...	Agra College.
Syed Baqar Husain	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Syed Hidayat Ali	...	Ditto.
Syed Md. Anwar-ul-Hasan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Venay Madhava Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdur Rahman	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Abdus Sami	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ajudhya Prasad	...	Agra College.
Ashutosh Datt	...	Barilly College.
Babu Ram Agarwal	...	Ditto.
Chandu Lal Bhargava	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Charu Chandra Mittra	...	Agra College.
Chhail Behari Lal	...	Ditto.
D. Raghubar Prasad	...	Teacher.
Gopal Das Mukarji	...	Agra College.
Hamirsingh Sahihwala	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hasan Muhammad	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Jadu Nath Mittra	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagannath Sarin	...	Agra College.
Jagdamba Prasad	...	L. M. College, Benares.
Jwala Prasad Kamtar	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanai Lal De	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Lal Behari	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lalita Prasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Mani Ram	...	Ditto.
Mirza Hamid Hasan	...	Agra College.
Muhammad Daud Abbasi	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Radha Ravan	...	Agra College.
Raghubir Saran	...	Ditto.
Ram Prasad	...	Ditto.
Ram Swarup	...	Ditto.
Sarju Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Shafi Ahmad Khan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shankar Singh	...	Agra College.
Sayed Ali Sajjad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Visheswar Nath Sukla	...	Queen's College, Benares.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Avinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Baidya Nath Dass	...	Queen's College, Benares.

Ripin Chandra Chattopadhyaya	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Muhammad Fashi Ud-din	...	Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Sircar	...	Agra College.
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Guru Charan	...	Agra College.
Indra Sahai	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Nand Lal Chandra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Ram Das	...	Ditto.
Ramdulare Lal	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Sahib Dayal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sushil Chandra Banerji	...	Agra College.
Usuf Ali Mirza	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi	...	Bareilly College.
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SECOND CLASS.

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A.	...	Agra College.
Promoth Kumar Bose	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Bans Gopal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Ishaq, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Madan Mohan Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Shankar Prasad	...	Ditto.
Muhammad Abdul Ghani	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Hoti Prasad, B.A.	...	Agra College.
Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhyaya, M.A.	...	Jabalpur College.
Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Gurcharan Dass, B.A.	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Justice D. Straight, Bar-	...	Judge, High Court of Judicature,
ristar-at-Law	...	N.-W. P.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1892.

MASTER OF ARTS

In Order of Merit.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION

Nal

SECOND DIVISION.

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy	Teacher
Janki Prasad .	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Purna Nand Sen ...	Teacher.
Ashu Tosh Hazra ...	Ditto
Ram Newas Prohit ...	Ditto
Kirpa Shankar ...	Agra College.
Harish Chandra Chattopadhyaya ..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
8 Amba Lal .	Private Candidate.

THIRD DIVISION.

Murl Dhar Nagar ...	Teacher.
Prabhu Dayal .	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kanti Chandra Pramanik ..	Teacher.
Frederick George Housden .	Ditto.
Banarsi Das ..	Private Candidate.
6 Prabhu Lal Bhargawa ...	Agra College.

IN SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha	... Queen's College, Benares
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THIRD DIVISION.

Keshav Gopal Tamahan	... Teacher.
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IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Jeoti Prasad Bajal (Chemistry)	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arabinda Prsh. Mallick (Physics)	Agra College.
Avadh Behari Lal (Chemistry)	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION

Aditya Prasad		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ghana Nand Joshi	...	Bareilly College.
Hari Bans Sahai	..	Muir Central College, Allahabad
Madhab Rao Kher		Ditto.
Murl Dhar Agnihotri	.	Bareilly College
G Nisar Ali	..	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION

Abdul Hamid	...	Bareilly College
Abdul Latif Khan	.	Ditto
Ahmad Husain Siddiqui	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Anand Kumar Chaudhri	...	London Mission College, Benares
Anand Swai up	..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Anthony, Stanley E.	.	Agra College.
Bajunath Misra	..	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Bishamber Nath Tondon		Agra College
Braj Gopal Nandi		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Bukhtawar Lal	..	Agra College
Chaman Chandra Rai	.	Cunning College.
Damodar Rao	.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Dhanpat Rai	..	Agra College
Dinshah Dosabhai Kataria		Cunning College Lucknow.
Dularey Lal		M. A. O. College, Aligarh
Dwarkanath	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ellis, George James	.	Ditto
Ganesh Lal	...	Agra College.
Ghulamfar Ali		Teacher
20 Ghose, Joseph J	.	Agra College
Hafiz Dil Ahmed	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh
Iqbal Narayan Bakshi		Cunning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Das	.	Queen's College, Benares
Jagan Nath Prasad	..	Ditto.
Jagan Nath Prasad Misra	.	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Janki Prasad Varma	.	Bareilly College.
Jwala Prasad Varma		Ditto
Joti Paishad	...	Agra College.
Jwala Prasad	.	Ditto
30 Kandhu Sahai Varma		Muir Central College, Allahabad
Kesho Rai Tondon		Agra College
Krishna Chandra Banerji		Teacher
Kushal Pal Sinha		Agra College.
Lakshman Vyankantesh Par- naik	..	Ditto.
Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar,		Muir Central College, Allahabad.

	Madho Lal ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Madho Sinha ..	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Manadev Sinha ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Maharaj Narayan Chakbast,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
40	Maharaj Narayan Hangal, Pt.,	...	Ditto.
	Mangal Prasad Misra	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Ibrahum	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Muhammad Raya	...	Ditto.
	Moin-ud din Ahmad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Amanul Haq	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Habib-ul-lah-	...	
	Khan ..	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Muhammad Latif	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Muhammad Yakub Ali	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Nazir Ahmad	...	Ditto
50	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Nur Baksh	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Onkar Singh Kunwar	...	Agra College.
	Raghu Nath Sahai	...	Canning College.
	Ram Narayan Hakchar	...	Agra College.
	Ram Narayan Kakkar	...	Ditto.
	Randhir Sinha	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	S. Raza Ali, R. M.	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
	Sajjad Husain	...	Teacher.
	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
60	Sayyid Zain-ul-Abdin	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Sham Narayan Balya	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Shambhu Narayan	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Shambhu Nath Sukla	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Shankar Dayal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sheo Lal	...	Agra College.
	Shiv Baran Sinha	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Sita Ram	...	Canning College.
	Sayyid Abdul Hasan	...	Agra College.
	Tarak Nath Ganguli	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Tika Ram Gupta	...	Agra College.
	Udey Ram	...	Ditto.
	Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha,	...	Queen's College, Benares.
73	Visweswar Prasad	...	London Mission College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

	Ali Naki	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Avadh Behari Lal, I.	...	Agra College.
	Bahadur Lal	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bhagwati Prasad Katara	...	Agra College.
	Bisvesvar Nath Misra	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Dhani Ram, I.	...	Teacher.
	Ganga Charan Nigam	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Harihar Sahai Verma	...	Bareilly College.
	Jai Gopal	...	Ditto.
10	Kanhaiya Lal	...	Agra College.

Kalka Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lachmi Narayan Verma ...	...	Bareilly College.
Ladli Prasad ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Lala Nand Joshi ...	...	Ditto.
Mahmud Ali ...	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan,	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Narayan Das ...	...	Bareilly College.
Sant Bakhsh ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Banerji ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20 Shiva Raj Bali ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Shiva Shankar Lal, I. ...	...	Ditto.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hari Prasad Vidyant ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
2 Raghbir Prasad Verma ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abinash Chandra Mukarji ...	...	Agra College.
Ajgar Singh Thakur ...	...	Ditto.
Balmokund ...	...	Ditto.
Bimal Chandra Ghose ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishun Lal ...	...	Agra College.
Bishun Swarup ...	...	Ditto.
Brij Basu Lal Verma ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Joogul Kishore Singh ...	...	Agra College.
Lakshmi Nath Sukul ...	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
10 Mata Prasad ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Nathu Ram ...	...	Bareilly College.
Shafi, S. M. ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
13 Shyam Lal ...	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Hari Das Mukarji ...	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Hem Chandra Chatterji ...	...	Ditto.
9 Kailas Chandra Malik ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Madhab Rao Kher ...	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Raghbir Prasad Verma ...	...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghbir Prasad Verma	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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HONOURS IN ARABIC.

Muhammad Aman-ul-Haq	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

Moin-ud-din Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad,

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti,
M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Gulzari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narsingh Sahai, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Debendra Nath Ohdedar ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Gaiinden Lal, B.A. ... Ditto.
Aditya Prasad, B.A. ... Ditto.
Mithan Lal Bhargava, B.A., ... Agra College.
Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A. ... Ditto.
Dhani Ram, B.A. ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Upendra N. Sen, M.A., B.L., ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Saiyid Hidayet Ali, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 Muhammad Rahmat-ul-lah, ... Ditto.
Abhoy Podo Bose, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A., ... Bareilly College.
Jagannath Prasad Nigama... Canning College, Lucknow.
Bishamber N. Tondon, B.A., ... Agra College.
Aziz-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A., ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hira Lal Singh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A. ... Bareilly College.
Lila Dhar Joshi, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Arun Chandra Roy ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
20 Lokman Das ... Agra College.
Baij Nath Sinha ... Queen's College, Benares.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Edward White, Esq., C.S. ... Director of Public Instruction,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1893.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll
No.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 9 | Surendra Nath Sen | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| 24 | Lakshmi Chand Dave... | | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 10 | Ganga Prasad | ... | Agra College. |
| 4 | Shorat Chakerbatti | ... | Private Candidate. |
| 6 | Sanjiban Gangopadhyay | | Ditto. |
| 28 | Davendra Nath Sen | ... | Ditto. |
| 27 | Siraj Ahmad | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
| 7 | Shiva Sahai | ... | Teacher. |
| 13 | Sangam Lal Kapur | ... | Agra College. |
| 10 23 | Gosain Das Datta | ... | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|--------------------|
| 3 | Kanhya Lal Guru | ... | Private Candidate. |
|---|-----------------|-----|--------------------|

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|--------------------|
| 1 | Mahadeva Prasad | ... | Private Candidate. |
|---|-----------------|-----|--------------------|

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 21 | Mohd. Aman-ul-Haqq... | | Muir Central College, Allahabad. |
|----|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|----------------------|
| 14 | Shanker Lal | ... | Assistant Professor. |
|----|-------------|-----|----------------------|

PHYSICS

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.		
16	Gokaran Nath Misra, Pt,	Canning College, Lucknow.
19	Durjan Lall	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
18	Dhanesh Prasad	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

17	Aubinash Ch. Bando- padhya ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

20	Raghubir Prasad Verma,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

20	15	Guru Charan	... Agra College.
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BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.		
180	Charu Chandra Biswas,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
182	Jwala Prasad	Ditto.
28	Kuhshi Muhammad	M. A.-O College, Aligarh.
82	Muhammad Khalil Syed,	Queen's College, Benares.
5	56	Narayan Prasad Ash- thana ... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

27	Abdul Kadir	... M. A.-O College, Aligarh.
143	Abdul Wahab	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
26	Abdus Salam	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
144	Abul M. Md. Ataur Rahman	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
23	Alaul Hasan	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
95	Babu Lal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
96	Badri Narain Misra	Ditto.

Roll No.		
192	Baij Nath	... Bareilly College.
146	Baldeo Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 171	Balagobind Sukul	... Ditto
19	Bal Mokand	... St. John's College, Agra.
70	Balram Upasani	... Queen's College, Benares.
39	Bankey Bihari Lal	... Agra College.
172	Bene Madhab Ghose	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
178	Bhagwat Prasad	... Ditto.
179	Binoy Bhushan Ghose	... Ditto.
40	Berni Prasad	... Agra College.
101	Bhagwat Sahai	... Canning College, Lucknow.
41	Bishambhar Nath	... Agra College.
20 149	Bishesar Nath Bhargava	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
105	Bisheshwar Dayal Tewari	... Canning College, Lucknow.
21	Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi	... St. John's College, Agra.
150	Debi Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20	Devanath Sahay	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	Din Dayal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
194	Ganga Sahai Shinghal,	... Bareilly College.
33	Ghulam-us Suqlam	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
151	Gokal Chand	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
137	Gopi Nath Sen	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 44	Gulzari Lal Chaube	... Agra College.
22	Hamid Ali Khan	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
118	Harihar Nath Muttoo, Pt.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
13	Jagan Nath	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
153	Jagdish Prasad	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
47	Jankey P Chatturvedi,	... Agra College.
43	Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali,	... Ditto.
156	Kedar Nath	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
184	Khurode Gopal Banerjee,	... Ditto.
157	Kunj Behari	... Ditto.
40 48	Luchman Sarup	... Agra College.
49	Lukshmi Chand	... Ditto.
195	Mahabeer Prasad	... Bareilly College.
14	Makhan Lal Bhargava,	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	Manmohan Datt	... Queen's College, Benares.
185	Manmohan Sanyal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Manohar Das Chaubay,	... Agra College.
109	Mohan Lal Tewari	... Canning College, Lucknow.
110	Moti Lal Chattopadhyay,	... Ditto.
80	Mohd. Abdussami Kazimi	... Queen's College, Benares.
50 81	Muza Asad-ul-lah Beg	... Ditto.
53	Mukand Lal	... Agra College.
54	Munna Lal Misra	... Ditto.
111	Murlal Dhar	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Nand Kishore	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

Roll No.		
186	Nibaran Chandra Gupta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
116	Nitya Nand Chaube ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
167	Partap Singh ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
123	Peameshwari Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
58	Piary Lal ...	Agra College.
60 85	Prasiddha Naiayan Singh ...	Queen's College, Benares.
86	Priya Nath Datta ...	Ditto
34	Pyale Lal Katara ...	M A -O. College, Aligarh.
88	Radhey Charan ...	Queen's College, Benares.
169	Radhey Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
59	Raghubar Dayal Mahesri,	Agra College.
126	Raj Bahadur Sivastava,	Canning College, Lucknow.
60	Rajani Kumari Mukarji,	Agra College.
22	Ram Charan ...	St. John's College, Agra
127	Ram Gopal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
70 91	Saprey Somnath Sitaram,	Queen's College, Benares.
62	Shiam Sundar Lal ...	Agra College.
130	Shiva Dulare Sukul ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
197	Suraj Narayan Mujju, Pt.,	Bareilly College.
133	Surendra C. Rai Chau-	
	dhri ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
140	S. M. Ibn Ibrahim ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
35	Sayyid Wazir Hassan .	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
18	Tiramushi B. Ram-	
	charya ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78 201	Umiao Singh ...	Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

138	Abdul Gafur ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad
98	Bankey Behari Lall ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
99	Bansi Dhar ...	Ditto.
72	Gaur Mohan De ...	Queen's College, Benares.
11	Gopal C. Mukhopad-	
	hayay ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
106	Gur Dayal Tewari ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
64	Hem Chandra ...	Agra College.
107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi,	Canning College, Lucknow.
154	Jogal Kishore Khunna,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 74	Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee,	Queen's College, Benares.
183	Kali B. Bhattacharya ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
160	Matadin Lal Varma ...	Ditto.
25	Mazharul Haq ...	M A.-O. College, Aligarh.
79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri,	Queen's College, Benares.
112	M. Anwar-ul-Hasan ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
113	Muhammad Habib Ulla	Ditto.
114	Muhammad Nur-ul-Hasan	Ditto.
115	Muhammad Nur ...	Ditto.
164	Mul Chand ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20 190	Nishi Nath Chatterji ...	Ditto.

Roll No.		
57	Pahlad Das Tondon	... Agra College.
16	Panna Lal	... Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
168	Prayag Das	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
124	Prayag Dutt	... Canning College, Lucknow.
89	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad	... Queen's College, Benares.
125	Raghunath Prasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
1	Ram Dayal Sivastava,	Teacher.
199	Ram Sarupa Varma	... Bareilly College.
128	Ram Snehi Seth	... Canning College, Lucknow.
30 92	Sarada Sahay	... Queen's College, Benares.
200	Sayam Sundar Lal	... Bareilly College.
32 135	Upendra Nath Mukerji,	Canning College, Lucknow,

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

30	Abdul Karim Khan	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
33	Bose, Edgar	... Ditto.
3 19	Ram Chandra	... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

2	Ajit Prasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
31	Akshaya Kumar Datta,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
23	Anadi Kumar Mukerjee,	Queen's College, Benares.
24	Babu Nandan Lal	... Ditto.
40	Bejoy Kumar Datta	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3	Brindra Ban	... Canning College, Lucknow.
32	Dcbendra Nath Pal	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
34	Har Narain	... Ditto.
14	Jagat Narain	... Agra College.
10 28	Lakshmi Chand	... Queen's College, Benares.
17	Lekh Raj Singh	... Agra College.
4	Mohan Lal..	... Canning College, Lucknow.
42	Rashik Lal Mittra	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
21	Sham Lal Gargya	... Agra College
15 41	Syed Abu Talib	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
41	Laht Mohan Mukerji,	... Ditto.
5	Murari Lal Bhargava,	Canning College, Lucknow.
6	Rampat Ram	... Ditto.
20	Ram Sarup	... Agra College.
11	Sada Siva Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll No.		
9	Siddheswar Bandopad- hya ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
8 10	Syyed Zohur Ahmad ...	Ditto.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

54	Munna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
56	Narayan Pd. Ashthana,	Ditto.
19	Ram Chandra (B.Course)	Ditto.
10	Deen Dayal ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
28	Khushi Muhammad ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6 182	Jwala Prasad ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

28	Khushi Muhammad ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
2 80	Mohd. Kazimi Abdus- sami ...	Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1 30	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

1 37	Haribans Sahai, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2 28	Roop Narain ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
3 19	Tikaram Gupta, B.A. ...	Agra College.
4 29	Anand Swarup, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5 71	Salig Ram, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
6 20	Kesheo B. Vyavahare, B.A. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
7 27	Kanhaiya Lal ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
8 5	Har Prasad Bhargava...	Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

1 68	Maharajnarain Hangall, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
2 30	Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
3 72	Shankar Dayal, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
4 35	Girdhari Lal, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
5 7	Joti Prasad, B.A. ...	Agra College.
6 48	Prabhu Dayal, M.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7 66	Ishawari P. Kshatri, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
8 57	Baidya Nath Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
9 49	Salig Ram Dube, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Roll No.		
10 31	Bhagwan Das Bhargava,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
11 4	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A.,	Agra College.
12 23	Badr-ul-Hasan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13 59	Habib-ul-lah Kadirbhai,	
	M., B.A. ...	Government College, Jabalpur.
14 8	Lakshmi Chand, B.A....	Agra College.
15 21	Mathura Pd. Vaishnava,	St. John's College, Agra.
16 18	Sushil Ch. Banerji, B.A.,	Agra College.
17 14	Raghobir Saran, B.A....	Ditto.
18 39	Jagannath Pd. Dikshit,	
	B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
19 {	Rasamay Sinha ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
70	Shiva Sahai, M.A. ...	Ditto.
21 36	Hargopal, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
22 11	Mirza Hamid Hosen,	
	B.A. ...	Agra College.
23 15	Saiyid Abdul Hosen,	
	B.A. ...	Ditto.
24 41	Jogendra N. Mukerji,	
	B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
25 61	S. Bhashkar Rao Naidu,	Government College, Jabalpur.
26 13	Piaray Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
27 10	Madhoban Das, B.A. ...	Ditto.
28 43	Ladli Prasad, B.A. ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A.,	
LL.B., Kt., Q.C.	... Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. P.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1894.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll
No.

FIRST DIVISION.

22	Ghana Nand Joshi ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2 11	Munna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.

Roll
No.

SECOND DIVISION.

14	Charu Chandia Roy ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Narayan Prasad Ashtana,	Agra College.
19	Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya ...	Queen's College, Benares.
4	Anthony, Stanley E. ...	Teacher.
21	Deen Dayal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
6	13 Udey Ram ...	Agra College.
5	Ram Chandra ...	Teacher.
8	10 Kesho Rai Tendon ...	Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

8	Joti Prasad ...	Agra College.
23	Haribans Sahai ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1	Rajendra Nath Sen ...	Teacher.
18	Ananda Kunwar Chaudhri ...	Queen's College, Benares.
9	Jwala Prasad ...	Agra College.
24	Ramdulare Lal Chaturvedi ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	3 Kanai Lal De ...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

27	Hari Prasad Vidyant ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

28	Jugul Kishore Singh ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	29 Bimal Chandia Ghose,	Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

31	Mata Prasad ...	Queen's College, Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

30	Shyam Lal ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

32	Abdul Karim Khan ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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Roll
No.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

34 Sajjad Husam ... Teacher.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

26 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad... Professor.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

37 Parsuram Narayan Pa-
tankar ... Professor.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.		Passed in Division.
1	Bahadur Ali ... Teacher	... II
2	Mahabir Prasad (1) ... Ditto	... II
5	Upendra N. Bhatta- charya ... Ditto	... III
6	Pt Chabbi Nath Misra, Ditto	... II
7	Mahadeo Prasad ... Christian College, Lucknow,	II
8	Nathaniel Jordon ... Ditto	... II
9	Pt. Ram Chandra Dar, Ditto	... II
10	Bansidhar Sharma ... St. John's College, Agra	... I
12	Mahendra Nath Gan- goli ... Ditto	... II
10 13	Khogindro Nath Banerji, Ditto	... III
15	Durga Prasad ... Ditto	... II
16	Anthony, David Bach- mann ... Agra College	... II
17	Barendra Nath Dutt ... Ditto	... I
18	Behari Lal Bhargava, Ditto	... II
29	Bhola Nath Seth ... Ditto	... II
20	Brij Behari Lal ... Ditto	... II
21	Burway, Mukand Wa- manrao ... Ditto	... II
22	Chhotey Lal ... Ditto	... II
24	Debi Prasad Mathur ... Ditto	... II
20 25	Dhanprakash Agarwal, Ditto	... II

Roll No.			Passed in Division
26	Ghasi Ram ...	Agia College	... I
28	Gopi Nath ...	Ditto	... I
29	Hari Har Lal ...	Ditto	... I
30	Hanishankar Chaturvedi ...	Ditto	... II
31	Jagannath Raoy Tullu,	Ditto	... II
32	Jotindra Mohan Bose,	Ditto	... II
33	Kharagjit Misra ...	Ditto	... II
34	Lakshmi Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
36	Mukta Prasad Varma,	Ditto	... II
30 38	Nand Kishore ...	Ditto	... II
39	Narayan Das ...	Ditto	... I
40	Pandit Niddha Lal Dube ...	Ditto	... II
41	Raghubar Dayal Gupta,	Ditto	... III
44	Ram Chandra Saksena,	Ditto	... II
45	Ramkrishna, L. Shri-khande ...	Ditto	... II
46	Reoti Saran Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
47	Raghubar Saran Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
48	T. M. Satakopacharya,	Ditto	... II
50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
40 52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Ditto	... I
54	Idris Ahmad ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... I
56	Kanhaiya Lal ...	Ditto	... II
57	Phow Lal Sri Mali ...	Ditto	... II
58	Radha Mahan Mathur,	Ditto	... II
190	Shiam Sundar Lal ...	Ditto	... II
62	Shiva Prasad ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
63	Raja Ram Upadyay ...	Mun C. College, Allahabad	... III
65	Partap Narayan ...	Ditto	... II
66	Saiyad Ahmad Husan,	Ditto	... II
68	Abdul Rahman Khan,	Ditto	... III
69	Abdul Ghafur ...	Ditto	... I
70	Abid Ali ...	Ditto	... II
74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhatnagar ...	Ditto	... II
76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Ditto	... I
78	Jamil Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
79	Jivan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
81	Lakshman Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
82	Madan Mohan Lal ...	Ditto	... III
83	Muhammad Ali Ausat,	Ditto	... II
84	Muhammad Zahur ...	Ditto	... II
50 85	Muhammad Wasi ...	Ditto	... III
87	Nawal Behari Misra ...	Ditto	... III
89	Raj Bahadur Varma ...	Ditto	... II
92	Ugra Narayan Rai ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.		Passed in Division.
93	Adhar Chandra Mitra...	Mur C. College, Allahabad... II
94	Jugal Kishore Varma...	Ditto ... II
96	Mangal Charan ...	Ditto ... II
97	Mangal Prasada Bhar-gava ...	Ditto ... III
98	Sarada Prasad ...	Ditto ... II
99	Thakur Das ...	Ditto ... II
70 102	Beni Madhava ...	Ditto ... III
103	Phaku Chand Ghosh ...	Ditto ... III
107	Balbhadra P i a s a d a Shukul ...	Canning College, Lucknow ... II
109	Baldeo Singh Chauhan,	Ditto ... II
110	Bal gobind Prasad ...	Ditto ... II
112	Bhudhar Ch a n d r a Ghosh ...	Ditto ... II
116	Brijmohan Dayal ...	Ditto ... III
117	Cyul Theodore Dutt ...	Ditto ... II
121	Jai Bahadur Lal ...	Ditto ... II
122	Manohar Lal Zutshi ...	Ditto ... II
80 123	Mirza Sami-ul-lah Beg,	Ditto ... II
125	Muhammad Abdullah Khan ...	Ditto ... III
129	Pt. Iqbal Krishna M. Gruttoo ...	Ditto ... II
132	Prabhat Chandra Gupta,	Ditto ... II
133	Prakash Chandra Gan-goly ...	Ditto ... III
135	Ram Bakhsh Srivastava,	Ditto ... II
136	Ram Din ...	Ditto ... III
138	Shaida Ali ...	Ditto ... III
140	Shyam Sundar ...	Ditto ... III
141	Saiyad Mumtaz Hasan,	Ditto ... II
90 143	Shiva Shanker Nigam,	Ditto ... III
144	Behari Lal ...	Bareilly College ... II
145	Budh Behari Lal ...	Ditto ... II
146	Debi Sahai ...	Ditto ... III
147	Gokul Prasad ...	Ditto ... II
148	Kamta Prasad Srivas-tava ...	Ditto ... I
150	Muhammad Abdul Ha-fiz ...	Ditto ... II
153	Sri Hari Krishna ...	Ditto ... II
154	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	Queen's College, Benares ... II
155	Saiyad Abid Husain ...	Ditto ... III
100 156	Akbar Ali ...	Ditto ... II
157	Anmol Sinha ...	Ditto ... II
158	Badrinarayan ...	Ditto ... III
160	Indranarayan Sinha ...	Ditto ... II
161	Jangbahadur Lal ...	Ditto ... II
162	Kameshwar Nath ...	Ditto ... II

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
163	Kedar Nath Seth	Queen's College, Benares	II
164	Muhammad Nadir Husain	Ditto	II
168	Sukhdeva Pathak	Ditto	III
169	Wali Dad Khan	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	III
110 170	Daud Bhai	Ditto	II
171	Qamar Ali	Ditto	I
173	Ali Ahmad Khan	Ditto	III
174	Khan Sher Shah	Ditto	II
175	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	II
176	Muhammad Hasan Khan	Ditto	III
177	Manzur Ahmad	Ditto	II
178	Muhammad Abdullah	Ditto	II
179	Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq	Ditto	II
180	Munir Husain	Ditto	II
120 181	Raghubir Singh	Ditto	II
182	Saiyad Abdul Basit	Ditto	II
184	Saiyad Ahmad Ali	Ditto	I
185	Saiyad Ali Ahmad	Ditto	III
186	Abu Hamir Itrat Husain	Ditto	II
187	Islam Ahmad	Ditto	III
188	Shaukat Ali	Ditto	II
128 189	Zain-ud-din	Ditto	II

B. COURSE.

2	Hub Lal Varma	Agra College	II
3	Kalyan Chand	Ditto	II
4	Lakshman Prasad	Ditto	III
5	Madan Gopal	Ditto	II
6	Mahadeo Sinha	Ditto	II
8	Natesh Appaji Dravid	Ditto	II
9	Piars Lal Tandan	Ditto	I
10 10	Satchidanand	Ditto	II
11	Shiva Prasad	Ditto	II
10 12	Shiam Sundar Varma	Ditto	II
13	Kanhaiya Lal	Ditto	II
14	Surendra C. Mukhopadhyaya	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	II
15	Shankar Lal	Bareilly College	II
16	Chunni Lal Dube	Govt. College, Jabalpur	II
20	Kanhaya Lal, Kayesth	Ditto	II
21	Kunj Behari Lal Misra	Ditto	II
26	Beni Madhava Mukhopadhyaya	Muir C. College, Allahabad	II
27	Bhagwati Shankar Varmon	Ditto	III

Roll No.			Passed in Division.
	28	Chote Lal Bhargava ... Muir C. College, Allahabad ...	II
20	31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ... Ditto ...	I
	32	Parmeshwar Dayal ... Ditto ...	II
	33	Profullo Nath Bose ... Ditto ...	II
	36	Satkori Mukhopadhyaya, ... Ditto ...	II
	39	Awadh Behari Lal ... Canning College, Lucknow ...	II
	41	Bansidhar ... Ditto ...	III
	43	Surendro Nath Bhaduri ... Ditto ...	III
	45	Shankar Prasad ... Ditto ...	III
	46	Shiva Vir Prasad ... Ditto ...	II
	47	Sidh Prasad ... Ditto ...	II
30	48	Aghor Nath Mukerji ... Queen's College, Benares ...	II
	51	Garib Das ... Ditto ...	III
	52	Jagabandhu Phani ... Ditto ...	III
	53	Kali Prasad ... Ditto ...	III
	57	Siva Prasad Sinha ... Ditto ...	II

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
52	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.,	Agra College.
10	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College. Agra.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

26	Ghasi Ram ...	Agra College.
76	Brij Pal Saran ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ARABIC.

170	Daud Bhai ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8	Natesh Appaji Dravid,	Agra College.
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HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

31	Lal Gopal Mukerji ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
2	Hub Lal Varma ...	Agra College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll
No.

9	Hari Har Lal, B.A.	...	Agra College.
90	Lakshmi Naram, B.A.	...	Government College, Jabalpur.
84	Mahabir Prasad, B.A.	...	Bareilly College.
112	Mirza Sami Ullah Beg	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
111	Muhammad Raza	...	Ditto.
11	Jaggannath Saun, B.A.	...	Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

24	Satish Chandra Bandyopadhyaya, B.A.	...	Agra College.
16	Mohan Lal Sandal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
6	Dhanprakash Agarwal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
102	Mohan Lal, B.A.	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Jotindra Mohan Bose, B.A.,	...	Agra College.
86	Narain Das, B.A.	...	Bareilly College.
91	Purushottam Lal, B.A.	...	Government College, Jabalpur.]
74	Jagdamba Prasad, B.A.	...	Queen's College Benares.
81	Baij Nath	...	Bareilly College.
113	Syed Zahur Ahmed	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
92	Ajit Prasad Jindal	...	Ditto.
41	Nazir Ahmad	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
79	Rama Das, B.A.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
101	Khirode Gopal Banerjee	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
76	Prosanna Kumar Bagchi	...	Queen's College, Benares.
40	Muhammad Khan Sumbul,	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
49	Jogendra Nath Chaudhri	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
107	Ramsanchi Seth	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
62	Pestonji Bejonji Talati, B.A.,	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
36	Abdul Ali, B.A.	...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
38	Ghulam Bari, B.A.	...	Ditto.
25	Shanker Singh, B.A.	...	Agra College.
21	Pt. Kailasnath Kunzru, B.A.,	...	Ditto.
82	Bhaira Prasad Srivastava, B.A.	...	Bareilly College.
100	Ikbal Narain Bakhsh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
53	Lakshmi Chand Dave, M.A.,	...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
68	Ramohalli Gundu Rau, B.A.,	...	Ditto.
19	Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A.	...	Agra College.
15	Lakshman Vyankatesh Parnaik, B.A.	...	Ditto.
5	Brij Behari Lal, B.A.	...	Ditto.
95	Ballabh Das Bhargava	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

7	Girdhari Lal ...	... Agra College.
17	Mukand Lal ...	... Ditto.
52	Kedar Nath, B.A.	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
54	Madan Gopal Bhatnagar...	... Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1895.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
12	1	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit	... Agra College.
31	2	Lalawati Singh	... Private Candidate.
22	3	Hem Chandra Sarkar	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
10	4	Rajani Kumar Mukerji	... Agra College.
6	5	Janki Prasada Chaturvedi	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

13	1	Ajit Prasad Jindal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
9	2	Natesa Appaji Dravid	... Agra College.
21	3	Charu Chandra Biswas	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
17	3	Ramapat Ram	... Canning C., Lucknow.
8	5	Manohar Das Chaube	... Agra College.
3	6	Jagan Nath	... St. John's C., Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

30	1	Brahmananda Sinha	... Teacher.
15	2	Mohan Lal	... Canning C., Lucknow.
27	3	Jiban Krishna Bandyopadhyay,	Private Candidate.
25	4	Niharan Chandra Gupta	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
28	5	Brajendra Nath De	... Private Candidate.
11	5	Ramcharya Tirumushi Bhashyam	... Agra College.
19	7	Baij Nath	... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
23	8	Makhan Lal Bhargava	... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

1	1	Rajendro Nath Sen	... Teacher.
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ARABIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which passed.
34	1	Syed Mahomed Ibn Ibrahim...	Mun C. C, Allahabad.

PERSIAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

32	1	Mohammad Khalil, Sayyid	... Queen's C, Benares.
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THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Joseph J Ghose St John's C., Agra.
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MATHEMATICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

35	1	Bijay Kumar Dutt	.. Mun C. C, Allahabad.
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PHYSICS

THIRD DIVISION.

36	1	Debendra Nath Pal	... Mun C. C, Allahabad.
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CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Jogendra Nath Mukerjee	... Mun C C, Allahabad.
38	2	Kshetia Mohan Banerji	... Ditto

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A COURSE.

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mahabir Prasad ...	... Teacher ...	.. III
7	Alay Naby, Syed	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
8	Anant Ram Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
9	Durga Sahai	... Ditto	... II
10	Gobind Pershad Gupta	... Ditto	.. II
11	Gulab Shunkar Dikshit	.. Ditto	.. II
12	Hori Lal	... Ditto	... I
13	Ishq Hasan	... Ditto	... III
14	Jaggan Nath Prasada	... Ditto	... III
10 15	Mungesh Kesheo Mungre	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
16	Mukta Persada ..	... St. John's C., Agra	... II
17	Nitya Nand, Pandit	... Ditto	... II
18	Ram Gopal ..	... Ditto	... II
20	Raymon, W. B. ...	... Ditto	... II
21	Sheo Peishad ..	... Ditto	... II
22	Ali Mohammad, Syed	... Agra College	... I
23	Ashu Tosh Bose ...	... Ditto	... III
25	Budh Sam ..	... Ditto	... II
26	Dattatraya Appaji Adhkar	... Ditto	... II
20 28	Gauri Shankar Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
29	Girdhari Lal ..	... Ditto	... III
30	Gopal Sarup Mathur	... Ditto	... II
31	Gopi Pehari Sahai Kunwar	... Ditto	... II
33	Jamshed Rustomji	... Ditto	... II
34	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Ditto	... I
35	Kailas P. Kitchloo ..	... Ditto	... II
36	Kannoo Mal ..	... Ditto	... II
37	Kishori Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
38	Lakshmi Narain Mathur	... Ditto	... II
30 39	Madho Ganesh Mungie	... Ditto	... II
40	Maharaj Swaiupa Bhatnagar,	Ditto	... II
41	Mahmud Hassan Khan	... Ditto	... II
42	Mohan Lal ..	... Ditto	... II
43	Muhammad Ali Jafri	... Ditto	... II
44	Narayan Swarupe Bhatnagar,	Ditto	... III
45	Onar Singh ..	... Ditto	... II
46	Pyare Lal Chaube	... Ditto	... II
47	Raghubir Dyal Mathur	... Ditto	... II
48	Raghubir Prasad Khare	... Ditto	... II
40 49	Ram Narain ..	Ditto	... II
50	Shums-ud-din Khan, Moha- med	... Ditto	... II
51	Shiam Saroop Sarin	... Ditto	... II
52	Sohrabji Dadabhoi Contractor,	Ditto	... III
53	Sujan Singh, Koonwar	... Ditto	... III
54	Umrao Singh ..	... Ditto	... II
55	Abdul Haq ..	... M.A.-O C., Aligarh	... II
56	Abdullah ..	... Ditto	... II
57	Abdus Samad ..	... Ditto	... III
59	Debi Prasad ..	... Ditto	... III
50 60	Durlabh Sahai ..	Ditto	... II
61	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan,	Ditto	... II
62	Hamid-ud-din ..	Ditto	... II
63	Hira Lal ..	Ditto	... II
65	Muhammad Shakur Baksh Kadri ..	Ditto	... II
66	Muhammad Shaikat Ali Rizvi,	Ditto	... II
67	Mohammad Wilayat-ullah	Ditto	... II
68	Nabi Bakhsh ..	Ditto	... II

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
69	Niaz Muhammad Khan	M. A.-O C, Aligarh	.. II
70	Nur Ahmad	Ditto	.. II
73	Sayid Faizul Hasan	Ditto	.. II
74	Sayid Mahfuz Ali	Ditto	.. II
75	Syed Mohammad Ali Shah	Ditto	.. II
77	Wali Dad Khan	Ditto	.. II
78	Zafar Ali Khan	Ditto	.. I
80	Sarat Chandra Chaudhri	Mur C. C, Allahabad	.. II
83	Raj Chand	Ditto	.. II
84	Sayid Muhammad Sulaiman	Ditto	.. II
85	Abdul Haq	Ditto	.. II
86	Agha Haidar	Ditto	.. I
70	Badri Nath	Ditto	.. II
89	Baleshwar Prasad	Ditto	.. II
90	Bhugwan Das, Agarwala	Ditto	.. III
91	Bishuanatha Prashad Varma,	Ditto	.. II
94	Jwala Nath	Ditto	.. III
96	Narsinha Prasad	Ditto	.. I
97	Prag Narain	Ditto	.. II
98	Ram Narain	Ditto	.. III
100	Shakir Husain	Ditto	.. III
101	Shiva Prasad	Ditto	.. III
80	103 Vikramajit Singha	Ditto	.. II
104	Vinaik Prasad Varma	Ditto	.. II
106	Balbhadra Sinha	Ditto	.. II
108	Charu Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	.. III
110	Krishna Behari Bajpai	Ditto	.. II
113	Gurwar Dhur	Ditto	.. II
114	James Joseph Caleb	Ditto	.. III
116	Paltoo Prasada	Ditto	.. II
117	Pandit Jha Lajja Shanker	Ditto	.. II
118	Purna Chandra Bhattacharya,	Ditto	.. III
90	119 Shariat Kumar Banerji	Ditto	.. II
120	Surendro Nath Chatterji	Ditto	.. III
123	Balbhadra Sahai	Queen's C, Benares	.. II
125	Bhagwan Prasad	Ditto	.. II
128	Jamuna Prasad Siivastava	Ditto	.. III
132	Raghunath Prasad	Ditto	.. II
133	Rasiklal Bhattacharya	Ditto	.. II
134	Rupnarayan	Ditto	.. III
138	Umapatti Datta Sharma	Ditto	.. III
139	Vaidyanath Das	Ditto	.. III
100	140 Abdul Aziz	Bareilly College	.. II
142	Anund Saroop (I)	Ditto	.. III
143	Anand Sarup (II) Mathur	Ditto	.. III
145	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh	Ditto	.. II
146	Debi Prashad Mathur	Ditto	.. II
148	Gobind Prasad...	Ditto	.. III
150	Hem Chandra	Ditto	.. II
153	Lalta Prasad	Ditto	.. II



Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
153	Makund Lal ...	Bareilly College	... II
156	Man Mohan Mukerjee ...	Ditto	... II
110 158	Oudh Bchari Lal ...	Ditto	... I
159	Radhe Rawan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
160	Raj Bahadur Sanghi ...	Ditto	... III
161	Ram Bharose ...	Ditto	... III
162	Ram Chai in Radha Ballabhi ...	Ditto	... III
163	Devendia Nath Roy ...	Lashkar C., Gwalior	... III
164	Gokul Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
165	Krishna Rao ...	Ditto	... II
166	Krishnaji Mahadeva Sohoni,	Ditto	... III
168	Ram Narayan Raut ...	Ditto	... II
120 171	Bhagwandas Hujecwandas		
	Paekhi ...	Maharaja's C., Jeypur,	II
172	Din Dayal ...	Ditto	... III
175	Jotindra Narayan Mullick ...	Ditto	... III
176	Mool Chand Kala ...	Ditto	... II
177	Pyare Lal Kashiwal ...	Ditto	... III
180	Bhagwati Dayal ...	(Reid) Ch. C., Lucknow...	II
182	Prameshori Dayal ...	Ditto	... II
183	Shamsheer Bahadur ...	Ditto	... III
184	Abdul Aziz ...	Canning C., Lucknow...	III
186	Akshaya Kumar Basu ...	Ditto	... II
130 187	Bankay Lal ...	Ditto	... III
188	Bem Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
189	Beshambar Nath Dube ...	Ditto	... II
190	Bisheswar Dyal Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
192	Bishwinaath Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
194	Bij Lal ...	Ditto	... I
196	Choodhury Mohammad Azim,	Ditto	... II
197	Daulat Singh Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
199	Gujar Surin Lal ...	Ditto	... I
200	Gopal Lal Manucha ...	Ditto	... II
140 201	Gyan Mohan Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
202	Hari Das ...	Ditto	... II
204	Janki Parshad ...	Ditto	... III
205	Kali Charan ...	Ditto	... II
207	Lakshmi Narayan, Kayasth ...	Ditto	... I
208	Lakshmi Narayan, Vaishya ...	Ditto	... III
209	Madho Prasad Srivastava ...	Ditto	... II
210	Mirza Habib Hosain ...	Ditto	... III
211	Muhammad Farwand Ali ...	Ditto	... III
212	Muhammad Khalil ...	Ditto	... II
150 213	Muhammad Rafi-ul-lah Khan,	Ditto	... II
214	Mangal Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
215	Narayan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
217	Pandit Dharma Nath ...	Ditto	... II
218	Pandit Manohar Nath Sapru,	Ditto	... II
219	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
220	Raj Kumar ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
221	Ram Avatar ...	Canning C, Lucknow..	II
223	Satgur Sahai Nigam ...	Ditto	III
224	Shankar Dayal ...	Ditto	II
160 225	Sheikh Muhammad Husain,	Ditto	II
226	Sheikh Muhammad Ismail ...	Ditto	II
227	Shyam Behari Misra ...	Ditto	I
229	Suraj Sahay Misra ...	Ditto	II
230	Syaid Muhammad Kashif Husain Jafari ...	Ditto	III
231	Syed Niaz Husain Abidee ...	Ditto	II
232	Syed Nuri-ul Husain Bilgrami,	Ditto	III
233	Syed Zamin Husain ...	Ditto	III
234	Ta'ashuq Mirza ...	Ditto	II
235	Tirbeni Sahai Srivastava ...	Ditto	II

B. COURSE.

3	Raj Behari Lal ...	St. John's C., Agra	II
5	Benarsi Das, Jaini ...	Agra College	II
7	Gulab Rai ...	Ditto	II
9	Madan Mohan ...	Ditto	II
10	Makhan Lal ...	Ditto	II
11	Mathura Datt Joshi ...	Ditto	II
12	Nanda Lal Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	II
15	Mon Mohan Roy ...	Govt. College, Ajmere,	II
16	Bashir Ahmad ...	M. A.-O C., Aligarh	III
10 17	Zia-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	I
18	Anirudha Lal ...	Queen's C, Benares	III
19	Ayodhya Das ...	Ditto	II
25	Jagannath Prasad Srivastava,	Ditto	III
26	Jamuna Das ...	Ditto	II
27	Kalpna Sinha ...	Ditto	II
30	Pravash Chandra Chatterji ...	Ditto	II
32	Sripati Ghosh ...	Ditto	II
36	Bishambhar Nath Nigam ...	Muir C. C, Allahabad.	II
37	Ganesh Prāsada Varma ...	Ditto	I
20 39	Kauleshwar Nath Roy ...	Ditto	III
40	Lalit Mohan Banerji ...	Ditto	II
41	Muhammad Rajab Khan ...	Ditto	III
43	Noraton Mal ...	Ditto	I
44	Raghunath Prasad Gupta ...	Ditto	I
45	Rajeswar Prasad ...	Ditto	II
54	Badri Narayan Sarma ...	Maharaja's C., Jeypur.	II
55	Ramchandra Mukhopadhyā,	Ditto	I
60	Debi Charan Bandyopadhyā,	Govt. C., Jabalpur	III
63	Gokul Prasad ...	Ditto	II
30 64	Lakshman Ramchandra, Pu- rohit ...	Ditto	III
66	Sadashiva Madhava Parande,	Ditto	II
69	Shankar Vithal Katernikar ...	Lashkar C., Gwalior	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
70	Aprakash Chandra Bose	... Canning C., Lucknow,	II
71	Gadadhar Prashad Trepathi	... Ditto	... III
75	Lokanath Tewari	... Ditto	... III
76	Govind Sadashiva Apte	... Madhava C., Ujjain	... II
77	Govind Vinayak Ambardekar,	... Ditto	... III

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College
67	1	Muhammad Walayat Ullah	... M A -O. College, Aligarh.
34	2	Jahumak Lal Suksena	... Agra College.
12	3	Hori Lal	... St. John's College, Agra.
227	4	Shyam Bihari Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

12	1	Hori Lal	... St. John's College, Agra.
10	2	Govind Prasad Gupta	... Ditto.

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

5	1	Banarsi Das Jain	... Agra College.
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HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

37	1	Ganesh Prashad Verma	... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
43	2	Noraton Mal	... Ditto.

HONOURS IN ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

17	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
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BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

158	1	Ganga Sahai	... Meerut College.
129	2	Pandit Gokaran Nath, Misra,	Canning College, Lucknow.
100	3	Kameshwar Nath, B.A.	... Queen's College, Benares.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
17	1	{ Mohan Lal ...	... Agra College.
102	1	{ M. Madava Prasad, M.A. ...	... Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Succishan Dayal ...	... Agra College.
6	4	{ Behari Lal Bhargava, B.A., ...	... Ditto.
155	4	{ Surendra Nath Sen, M.A. ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
117	6	{ Kunj Behari Lal Misra, B.A., ...	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
61		{ Jwala Prasad, B.A. ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
133	8	Lakshmi Narayan, B.A. ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
23	9	Ram Chandra, M.A. ...	... Agra College.
84	10	Ghulam-us-Saqlain, B.A. ...	... M.A.-O College, Aligarh.
21	11	Puray Lal, B.A. ...	... Agra College.
65	12	Lal Gopal Mukerjee, B.A. ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
28	13	Ram Chandra Saksena, B.A., ...	... Agra College.
143	14	Ram Bakhsh, B.A. ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
122	15	Awadh Behari Lal ...	... Ditto.
120	16	Timbak Tatiagi Korke ...	... Govt. College, Jabalpur.
88	17	Pyare Lal Katara, B.A. ...	... M. A.-O College, Aligarh.
80	18	{ S. M. Shafi ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
113	18	{ Pt. Suraj Narain Mujuu, B.A., ...	... Bareilly College.
2	20	A. Shams-ud-din Khan, B.A., ...	... Agra College.
75	21	Partap Singh, B.A. ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
1	22	Avadh Behari Lal, B.A. ...	... Agra College.
66	23	Man Mohan Sanyal, B.A. ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
111	24	Jai Gopal, B.A. ...	... Bareilly College.
35	25	Shiva Prasad, B.A. ...	... Agra College.
7	26	{ Bhola Nath Seth, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
43	26	{ Govind Prasad Gupta ...	... St. John's College, Agra.
37	28	Pt. Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.A., ...	... Agra College.
13	29	Kesho Rai Tandan, M.A. ...	... Ditto.
86	30	Syyed Wazir Hassan ...	... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
5	31	Bishambhar Nath, B.A. ...	... Agra College.
110	32	Gokal Prasad, B.A. ...	... Bareilly College.
146	33	Raghunath Sahai ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
31	34	Satchitanand, B.A. ...	... Agra College.
125	35	{ Bhagwat Sahai ...	... Canning C., Lucknow.
135	35	{ Mohan Lal Tewari, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
123	37	{ Banke Vihary Lal Sinha, B.A., ...	... Ditto.
138	37	{ Muhammad Anwarul Husan, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
154	39	Sheo Shanker Lal, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
50	40	Akshaya Kumar Datta, B.A., ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
62	41	Jiwan Krishna Bandyopadhyaya, B.A. ...	... Ditto.
156	42	Basant Lal, B.A. ...	... Meerut College.
24	43	Radha Kishen Das, B.A. ...	... Agra College.
82	44	Tulshi Dayal Varma B.A. ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1896.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll Order of No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Jhumak Lal Suksena	... Agra College.
21	2	Ghasi Ram	... Ditto.
18	3	Bansidhar Sharma	... St. John's College, Agra.
12	4	Shyam Bihari Misra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
20	5	Hoi Lal	... St. John's College, Agra.
9	6	Cyril Theodore Dutt	... Canning College, Lucknow.
25	7	Ramkrishen Lakshman Shukhandi	... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

16	1	Syyad Ahmed Ali	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
15	2	Qamar Ali	... Ditto.
3	3	Raj Bahadur Varma	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
22	4	Hari Har Lal	... Agra College.
17	5	Zain Uddin	... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
24	6	Kharagjit Misra	... Agra College
5	7	Sarada Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
1	8	Bani Madhab Ghosh	... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

Nil.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

37	1	Madan Mohan Lal	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
38	2	Avadh Behari Lal	... Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

Nil.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll Order of No. merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23 1	Garesh Prasad Varma	... M. C. College, Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

31 1	Bimal Chandra Ghosh	... Professor.
32 2	Piaray Lal Tandon	... Agia College:

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

29 1	Akshaya Kumar Dutt	... M. C. College, Allahabad
30 2	Lakshman Prasad	... Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Minnie Abel (Miss)	... Lucknow, Woman's College,	II
2	Baldeo Sinha, Rajput	... Agra College	... III
3	Basant Lal Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
6	Debi Dayal Pathak	... Ditto	... III
8	Faramurz Rustomjee	... Ditto	... II
11	Har Prasad	... Ditto	... II
12	Jugal Kishor Suksina	... Ditto	... II
13	Jwala Sahai	... Ditto	... III
14	Kanahiya Lal Jha	... Ditto	... III
15	Krishna Lal Misra	... Ditto	... II
17	Maheshwar Prasad Mathur,	... Ditto	... II
19	Murli Dhar Shrivastav	... Ditto	... III
22	Prabhu Dayal	... Ditto	... III
24	Raghu Nath Das	... Ditto	... III
26	Ram Saran Dass	... Ditto	... II
28	Shumbhu Nath Dube	... Ditto	... II
29	Balkrishna Bhagwant (Kashediker)	... Ditto	... II
30	Narayan Yashavant Kadam	... Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
31	Ramkrishna Vishnu (Pan-dit) ...	Agra College	... II
33	Vishnu Ramchandra (Pan-dit) ...	Ditto	... I
34	Balkrishna Vishvanath Deo,	Madhava College, Ujjain	... II
37	Keshao Balvant Dongrey,	Ditto	... III
38	Prabhakar Vishnu (Vakil)	Ditto	... II
40	Gangaballabh Sarma ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	... III
42	Suraj Narayan ...	Ditto	... II
49	Girdhari Lal ...	Bareilly College	... II
55	Ram Dyal Pathak ...	Ditto	... II
56	Ram Raghobir ...	Ditto	... II
59	Ghose, J. M. ...	St. John's College, Agra	... II
62	Bhugwan Deen Dube ...	Meerut College	... II
64	Jwala Prasada ...	Ditto	... II
65	Lachman Prasada ...	Ditto	... III
66	Lakshman Swarup Baidar,	Ditto	... II
67	Piaray Lal ...	Ditto	... II
68	Pyare Lal Sharma ...	Ditto	... II
70	Ram Saran Das ...	Ditto	... III
71	Rickhab Das, Jaini ...	Ditto	... III
73	Ganpat Jankiram Dube ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior	... II
74	Govind Chintaman Vatve,	Ditto	... III
75	Kailas Narain Haksar ...	Ditto	... II
77	Lochan Pershad Kulshrist,	Ditto	... II
78	Raghnandan Lal ...	Ditto	... III
79	Shyam Lal ...	Ditto	... II
83	Balarama Das ...	Queen's College, Benares	... II
86	Ishaq Beg ...	Ditto	... II
87	Jangbahadur Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
88	Jitendranath Basu ...	Ditto	... III
90	Md. Nazir ...	Ditto	... II
93	Pannalal Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
94	Sitarama ...	Ditto	... II
95	Sivamurti Lal ...	Ditto	... III
99	Vindhyeswari Rai ...	Ditto	... II
101	Edward T. Bobb ...	(Reid) Ch. College, Lucknow,	... II
103	Lal Man Bhattacharji ...	Ditto	... III
106	Ashu Tosh Chakravarti ...	Canning College, Lucknow	... II
109	Batishwar Dayal Agnihotri,	Ditto	... III
112	Bishun Dutta Sukul ...	Ditto	... II
113	Chandra Maul Misra ...	Ditto	... III
116	Hardeva Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	... II
117	Hari Das Bhattacharya ...	Ditto	... II
124	Lakshman Prasad S. ...	Ditto	... III
126	Manohar Nath Thus ...	Ditto	... III
128	Mohammad Arabi ...	Ditto	... II
129	Sh. Md. Matin-Uz-Zaman		
	Khan ...	Ditto	... III
133	Muhammad Shafi Khan ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
135	Mangī Lal Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow .	II
136	Nageshwar Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	.. III
137	Nanuk Chand Kapur	Ditto	.. III
139	Pateshwar Prasad Singh	Ditto	.. III
140	Raghubar Dayal Shukla	Ditto	.. III
144	Shram Bahadur Srivastava,	Ditto	III
150	Abdulla	M. A.-O College, Aligarh	.. III
152	Fazl Ilahi	Ditto	.. II
151	Ilahi Bakhsh	Ditto	.. II
155	Jamī Maya Shankar	Ditto	.. II
156	Jaswant Rae Vaima	Ditto	.. III
157	Kasim Khan	Ditto	.. III
158	Khawaja Mahmud Husain	Ditto	.. II
162	Mohomed Abdus Sattar	Ditto	.. II
163	Mohomed Salamul Haqq	Ditto	.. II
164	Mumtaz Husain	Ditto	.. II
165	Mohomed Ghous Khan	Ditto	.. II
166	Mohomed Naim Khan	Ditto	.. II
167	Mohomed Hidayat Husain,	Ditto	.. II
173	Obeidullah	Ditto	.. II
174	Syed Nazir Uddin	Ditto	.. II
176	Shahab-ud Din	Ditto	.. II
178	Abdul Halim	M. C. College, Allahabad	.. II
180	Fateh Bahadur	Ditto	.. II
187	Ram Sarup	Ditto	.. III
191	Chaturvedi Ram Narayan Mishra	Ditto	.. III
193	Nripendra Nath Datta	Ditto	.. III
195	Rama Nath Sircar	Ditto	.. III
196	Satyendra Nath Mukerji	Ditto	.. II
198	Amari Nath Chakravarty	Ditto	.. II
199	Harihar Charun	Ditto	.. II
200	Lalit Mohan Roy Chowdhury	Ditto	.. II
202	Nchal Chandra	Ditto	.. II
203	Nitya Nand Panday	Ditto	.. II
204	Raj Kishore Sahay Vaima,	Ditto	.. II
209	Mohammad Shafiuz-Zaman,	Teacher	.. II
211	Richard Charles Busher	Ditto	.. II
213	Jessie Johanna B. Foy (Miss)	Female candidate	.. I

B. COURSE.

1	Bairj Nath Bhargava	Agra College	.. II
3	Bhagwan Dass Sirvyā	Ditto	.. II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4	Bhagwati Prasada Varma,	Agra College	... II
5	Kali Nath Bajal	... Ditto	.. III
8	Panna Lal	... Ditto	.. II
9	Prag Naram	... Ditto	.. II
11	Suraj Bal Dikshat	... Ditto	.. III
12	Chhannu Lal	Queen's College, Benares	.. III
14	Durga Prasad	... Ditto	.. III
17	Krishnanand Panre	... Ditto	.. III
20	Sathari Mukerji	... Ditto	.. III
22	Syam Behari Lal	... Ditto	.. III
24	Vaishnava Das	... Ditto	.. II
29	Bapu Balwant Pimpalgaonkar	Madhava College, Ujjain	.. III
31	Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi	... Ditto	.. III
33	Gyan Das	St. John's College, Agra	.. II
34	Ponmah, J A.	... Ditto	.. II
36	Debi Sahai	Bareilly College	.. III
38	Madho Prasad	... Ditto	.. III
42	Bhargao Nilkanth Jategaonkar	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... III
43	Debendra Nath Baneji,	... Ditto	... II
45	Nobin Kumar Mukerji,	... Ditto	... II
46	Ram Chandra Rao Amardikar	... Ditto	... II
47	Ram Chandra Venayak Dharmardikari	... Ditto	.. II
48	Waman Ganesh Ganpulyay	... Ditto	.. III
50	Daya Shankar Sik-ena,	Canning College, Lucknow	.. II
52	Kunj Behari Lal Tewari,	... Ditto	.. III
53	Kunwar Chaim Singh	... Ditto	.. II
55	Manik Chand Rai	... Ditto	.. III
57	Sisra Kumar Mittra	... Ditto	... III
58	Sita Rama Varma	... Ditto	... II
59	Abul Hasan	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
60	Binoy Kumar Mukerji,	... Ditto	... II
61	Florence Felecia Davidson (Miss)	... Ditto	.. III
64	Gopal Das Sharma	... Ditto	.. III
66	Jwala Parsada	... Ditto	.. I
68	Purna Chandra Dutta	... Ditto	.. III
70	Rameshwar Roy	... Ditto	.. III
71	Satish Chandra Deva	... Ditto	... III
76	Bunyad Ali	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
77	Raja Ullah	... Ditto	.. III
79	Gulam Rasul	... Ditto	.. III
83	Durga Prasad Pande	... Teacher	... III

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
3	Bankey Behari Lal, B.A.,	Agia College	... II
12	Janki Prasad Chaturvedi,		
	B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
13	Jwala Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
15	Kharagjit Misra, B.A. ...	Ditto	... I
17	Lakshmi Narayan Mathur,		
	B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
20	Panna Lal ...	Ditto	... II
21	Prag Narain, B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
22	Pt. Ram Narain Hakchar,	Ditto	... II
30	Shyam Sarup Sarin ...	Ditto	... II
31	Shyam Sundar Varma, B.A.,	Ditto	... II
37	Umrao Singh ...	Ditto	... II
38	Bansidhar Sharma ...	St. John's College, Agra	... II
42	Ishwar Das ...	Ditto	... II
46	Narayan Vishnool Phadke,	Ditto	... II
48	Ram Charan, B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
54	Bhagwat Prasad, B.A. ...	M. C. College, Allahabad	... II
55	Bijay Kumar Dutt ...	Ditto	... II
59	Charu Chandra Biswas ...	Ditto	... II
65	Kauleshyar Nath Roy, B.A.,	Ditto	... II
67	Mahadeva Sinha, B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
73	Mohammad Ali Ausat, B.A.,	Ditto	... II
84	Rajeshwar Prasad, B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
86	Raghunath Prasad Gupta,	Ditto	... II
94	Syed Mustafa, B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
95	Vikramajit Singh ...	Ditto	... II
98	Abdul Qadir ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... II
100	Devi Das, B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
101	Durlabh Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
102	Har Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
106	Nur Ahmed ...	Ditto	... II
118	Lalta Prasad Johari, B.A.,	Bareilly College	... II
119	Munna Lal ...	Ditto	... II
129	Harish Chandra Chatterji,	Queen's College, Benares	... II
152	Rajendra Nath Dey ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
159	Nahn Kumar Mukerji ...	Ditto	... II
161	Shiva Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
166	Babu Lal ...	Canning College, Lucknow,	II
169	Bhagwati Dayal, B.A. ...	Ditto	
170	Bhudhar Chundra Ghosh,		
	B.A. ...	Ditto	... II
184	Jogesh Chundra Ghose ...	Ditto	... II
185	Jotendra Mohan Chatterji,		
	B.A. ...	Ditto	... I
196	Pt. Gur Dayal Tewari, B.A.,	Ditto	... II
202	Sarat Chandra Sinha ...	Ditto	... II
208	Sheikh Md. Ismail, B.A. ...	Ditto	... II

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1897.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
4	1	Narsinha Prasad	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
16	2	Raymon. William B.	.. St. John's College, Agra.
1	3	Agha Haidar ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
9	4	Budh Sam ...	... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

5	1	Prag Narain ...	... M. C. College, Allahabad.
10	2	Kanhu Mal ...	... Agra College.
11	3	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi	.. Ditto.
13	4	Banarsi Das Jaini	... Terche.
3	5	Kailash Prasad Kitchloo	.. M. C. College, Allahabad.
8	6	Ugrah Narain Roy	... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS

SECOND DIVISION.

18	1	Raj Behari Lal	... St. John's College, Agra.
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CHEMISTRY

THIRD DIVISION.

19	1	Lalit Mohan Banerji	.. M. C. College, Allahabad
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PHYSICS

SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Ram Prasad Balmakund Dube,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

21	1	Siva Vir Prasad	.. Canning C., Lucknow.
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Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
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HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION

24	1	Saiyad Muhammad Ali Jafar ...	Agra College.
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PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

25	1	Raj Chand ...	M. C College, Allahabad.
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SECOND D Sc. EXAMINATION.

1	1	Ganesh Prasad .	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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B.A. EXAMINATION.

A COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College	Passed in Division.
1	Mohammad Usman ...	Mun C. College Allahabad	II
2	Saiyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar,	Ditto	II
3	Benoy Bhushan Dey ...	Ditto	III
4	Bijay Narain Gurtu ...	Ditto	III
6	Iqbal Narain Gurtu ...	Ditto	II
7	Iswar Saran .	Ditto	II
8	Maheshwar Prasada .	Ditto	I
9	Sarut Chandra Bhatta- charya ..	Ditto	I
10	Sat Kari Mittia ..	Ditto	III
11	Satya Prasonno Datta .	Ditto	III
12	Surendra Nath Gangoli ...	Ditto	II
13	Bipin Behary Ghosal .	Ditto	II
15	Gokurn Nath Tholal ...	Ditto	II
18	Jwala Prasad .	Ditto	II
21	Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan ...	Ditto	II
22	Muhammad Wali Jan ...	Ditto	II
26	Ram Prasad ...	Ditto	III
30	Shyama Prasada Verma ...	Ditto	II
31	Sayed Mohamed Raza Muswi .	Ditto	II
34	Charu Chandra Chatterjee,	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
35	Damodar Das ...	Mur C College, Allahabad ...	III
36	Gopi Nath Ojha ...	Ditto	.. II
37	Purna Chandra Chattopadhyaya ...	Ditto	.. III
41	Basu Deva Sahai Bhargava, ...	Agra College	... III
45	Chhel Behari Lal ...	Ditto	.. III
46	Chuanji Lal Vaima ...	Ditto	... II
47	Devi Shankar Nagar ...	Ditto	.. II
49	Dwarka Prasad Pattana ...	Ditto	... II
52	Gobind Prasad Kaushiki ...	Ditto	.. II
53	Gopi Nath Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
56	Janki Prasad Haid ...	Ditto	... II
60	Kuti Chand ...	Ditto	... II
61	Madho Ram Dave ...	Ditto	... III
64	Naiotam Das Chaube ...	Ditto	.. III
66	Pyari Lal Agarwal ...	Ditto	.. III
68	Saroop Nath Kunzru ...	Ditto	.. III
69	Sheo Baksh Sharma ...	Ditto	... II
70	Sayed Jafar Husame ...	Ditto	... II
72	Bhawani Sahai Mathur ...	St. John's College, Agra	... II
74	Nathanael J. Dose ...	Ditto	... II
75	Chhotalal Karunashanker, Chhaya ...	Ditto	.. III
76	Gurwar Singh ...	Ditto	... II
77	Gopi Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
78	Hafiz Abdul Majid Khan ..	Ditto	... II
83	Paimatha Nath Bandyopadhyaya ...	Ditto	... III
88	Vahidyar Khan ...	Ditto	.. II
91	Ali Hasan Khan ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh	... III
97	Chaudhri Gholam Nabi ...	Ditto	... III
98	Ghulam Nabi Jullundhi ..	Ditto	... III
101	Ishwari Sahai Mathur ...	Ditto	... II
102	Mohammad Amin Fakih ...	Ditto	... II
103	Mahmud Hassan T. ...	Ditto	... II
107	Mohammad Said ...	Ditto	... II
109	Mohammad Husam ...	Ditto	.. II
114	Sohan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
117	Shuja-ud-din Khan ...	Ditto	.. III
121	Kanugai Chhagan Lal ...	Govt College Ajmere	.. II
124	Bal Krishen Dass ...	Bareilly College	.. III
125	Bhugwan Dass ...	Ditto	... III
126	Braham Narayan ...	Ditto	... III
128	Gobind Sarup ...	Ditto	... III
130	Jai Narain ...	Ditto	... III
133	Kulyan Rai ...	Ditto	... III
135	Maharaj Narain ...	Bareilly College	... II
137	Quazi Rashid Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
138	Raghonandan Prasad ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
143	Tara Datt Gairola ...	Bareilly College	... II
144	Anadinath Rai ...	Queen's College, Benare-	... III
145	Atul Behari Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
146	Baladeva Das ...	Ditto	... III
147	Bhagwan Das Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
148	Bhawani Datta Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
149	Khaja Ghulam Mahmud ...	Ditto	... II
150	Jnanendranath Chatterji,	Ditto	... II
152	Harnandan Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
154	Kasirama ...	Ditto	... II
156	Mahadeva Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
159	Narotam Das ...	Ditto	... III
160	Nikhilranjan Mukhopadhy	Ditto	... II
161	Rama Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
162	Ramesadatta Pande ...	Ditto	... III
164	Sadhorama Dikshit ...	Ditto	... II
165	Sirish Chandra Dey ...	Ditto	... III
166	Syama Charan ...	Ditto	... II
167	Syamsunder Dass ...	Ditto	... II
168	Tara Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
170	Vitthal Das ...	Ditto	... III
172	Abinash Chandra Mittra ...	Canning College, Lucknow...	... III
174	Ali Mullah ...	Ditto	... III
175	Babu Ram ...	Ditto	... II
177	Banky Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
178	Kunwar Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... II
179	Bhawani Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
180	Bindeshwari Prasad Awasthi ...	Ditto	... II
181	Pandit Brojendra Nath Sharga ...	Ditto	... III
182	Dilsukh Rai Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
183	Durga Charan Srivastava,	Ditto	... II
185	Ganga Charan Nigam ...	Ditto	... III
186	Ghansyam Dass Singha ...	Ditto	... II
187	Gokaran Nath Ugra, Pandit ...	Ditto	... III
190	Harbilas Bhargava ...	Ditto	... II
191	Hira Lal Chatterjee ...	Ditto	... II
192	Janardan Prasad Tiwari ...	Ditto	... II
195	Jay Gopal Ashthana ...	Ditto	... II
197	Jugal Kishor ...	Ditto	... III
198	Kalidhar Bajpai ...	Ditto	... III
200	Keshri Narain Chand ...	Ditto	... III
202	Krishna Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
203	Lakshmi Narain Shukla ...	Ditto	... II
206	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav,	Ditto	... II
207	Muhammad Maqbul Hussain ...	Ditto	... III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
208	Muhammad Ahad Ali ...	Canning College, Lucknow ...	III
211	Nanak Prasad Srivastav ...	Ditto	II
220	Shiam Sunder Sharma ...	Ditto	II
222	Sitla Sahai Srivastav ...	Ditto	II
223	Surjoo Parshad Bhatnagar, ...	Ditto	II
224	Sayed Mufawaz Hosain ...	Ditto	II
225	Louie, F. Old (Miss) ...	Woman's College, Lucknow...	II
229	Hari Krishna Telang ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior ...	II
230	Kunj Bahari Lal ...	Ditto	III
231	Mulidhar Chaturvedi ...	Ditto	III
235	Hardhyan Singh ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur...	II
236	Mohammad Farhat Khan, ...	Ditto	II
237	Mohammad Zain-ul-Eba ...	Ditto	II
246	Sri Ram Dikshit ...	Meerut College	III
247	Balkrishna Awadhut Kher, ...	Madhava College, Ujjain	II
248	Balvant Shrikrishna, Phatak ...	Ditto	II
249	Ganesh Bhicaji Kelkar ...	Ditto	II
272	Shrikrishna Vithal Athalye, ...	Ditto	II
254	Vishnu Laxman Deva ...	Ditto	III
257	Narayan Prasad Bhargav...	Teacher ...	III

B. COURSE.

261	Gur Prasad ...	Muir C. College, Allahabad ...	III
264	Nogendra Nath Chatterjee, ...	Ditto	III
265	Radha Charan ...	Ditto	II
266	Rup Narain ...	Ditto	I
268	Avadhibehari Lal ...	Queen's College, Benares	III
269	Digamini Biswas ...	Ditto	III
276	Prabhat Chandra Bose ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	III
277	Ratan Singh, Thakur ...	Ditto	II
278	S. Wali Mohammad ...	Ditto	II
281	Narain Laxman Ghanekar, ...	Lashkar College, Gwalior	III

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
260	Fazal Ahmad ..	Muir Central College	II
261	Gur Prasad ...	Ditto	II
265	Radha Charan ...	Ditto	II
283	Kirpa Shankar Varma ...	Agra College	III
284	Pushkar Lal ...	Ditto	II
285	Kripa Rama ...	Canning College, Lucknow...	II
286	Rama Krishna Tandan ...	Ditto	II

(SUPPLEMENTARY) B.A. EXAMINATION.

B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
287	Ajodhya Prasad ..	Muir Central College	... III
289	Gauri Shankar Tewari ...	Ditto	... III
290	Lal Behari Singh ...	Ditto	... III
291	Newal Kishore ...	Ditto	... III
292	Pian Kisto Roy ...	Ditto	... II
295	Sirish Chandra Chattopad- haya ...	Ditto	... III
297	Rampiatap Agarwala ...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur	III
299	Ambika Prasad ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur	... II
301	Bal Makund ...	Bareilly College	... II

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

- . 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

- 31 Saiyid Muhammad Raza
Muswi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
71	1	Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, M.A. ...	Agra College.

SECOND CLASS.

10	1	Bissessur Prasad ..	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
9	2	Bishambhainath Nigam, B.A. ...	Ditto.
38	3	Nirvan Chundra Gupta, ...	Ditto.
31	4	Mohammed Zahoor ...	Ditto.
181	5	Bhagwandin Dube, B.A.,	Meerut College.
182	6	Chanda Mal ...	Ditto.
73	7	Ram Sarupa, B.A. ...	Agra College.
205	8	Aghornath Mukerji, B.A.,	Queen's College, Benares.
82	9	Kushal Pal Singh, M.A.,	Agra College.
113	10	Mohammad Farzand Ali, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
112	11	Mirza Mohammad Faseeh, 30 Mathura Datt Pande ...	Ditto.
147	12	Oudh Behari Lal, B.A.,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
			Bareilly College.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
53	14	Bhagwan Das Sirvya, B.A. ...	Agra College.
196	15	Jagan Nath, M.A. .	St. John's College, Agra.
99	16	Bishva Nath Sahai ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
14	17	Fateh Bahadur ...	Mur Central College, Allahabad.
44		Radha Charan ...	Ditto.
223	19	Raghunath Prasad, B.A.,	Queen's College, Benares.
83	20	Makhan Lal, B.A. ...	Agra College.
84	21	Maheshwar Prasad, B.A.,	Ditto.
130	22	Rampat Ram, M.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
119	23	Prabhat Chandra Gupta,	Ditto.
20	24	Jag Rup Sahay ...	Mur Central College, Allahabad.
167	25	Sheikh Bahadur Ali .	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
177	26	Prakash Chandra Ghosh, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
164	27	Syed Abdul Haq, B A ...	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
207	28	Anand Kumar Chaudhry, M.A. ...	Queen's College, Benares.
134	29	Shankar Dayal ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
135	30	Sheikh Md. Husein, B.A.,	Ditto.
151		Abdullah ..	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
6		Beni Madhab Ghosh ...	Mur Central College, Allahabad.
96	32	Bisheshwar Dyal Srivas- tava, B.A. ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
32	34	Pt. Mohan Lal Nehru .	Mur Central College, Allahabad.
46	35	Ramdulare Lal Chatur- vedi ...	Ditto.
24	36	Kalka Prasad, B.A. ...	Ditto.
128		Ram Baksh Singh ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
144	37	Raj Kumar ...	Bareilly College.
166		Shahab-ud-din ..	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
13		Dwarkanath ...	Mur Central College, Allahabad.
172	40	Debendia Nath Banerji,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
185		Rajendia Nath Sen, M.A.	Meerut College.
163	43	Sheikh Ata Ullah, B.A.,	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
115	44	Md. Noorul Hasan, B.A.,	Canning College, Lucknow.
178	45	Ramchandra Rao Amat- dekar, B.A. ...	Govt. College, Jabalpur.

XIV.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
16	1	Richard Charles Busher	Teacher.
34	2	Bhagwandin Dube	M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

11	1	Nathaniel Jordan	Canning C., Lucknow.
15	2	Pyare Lal Sharma	Private Candidate.
4	3	Shumbhu Nath Dube	Agra College.
10	4	Chandra Maul Misra	Canning C., Lucknow.
1	5	Basant Lal Bhargava	Agra College.
8	6	Ram Narain	M. C. College, Allahabad.
7	7	Nehal Chand	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

21	1	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	M. A.-O. College, Aligarh
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THIRD DIVISION.

19	1	Gyan Dass	St. John's College, Agra.
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PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

23	1	Binoy Koomar Mukerjee	M. C. College, Allahabad.
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THIRD DIVISION.

24	1	Aprakash Chandra Bose	Canning C., Lucknow.
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LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 573

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Order of merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
25	1	Faramurz Rustamjee ...	Agra College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

28	1	Mohamad Arabi ...	M A -O. College, Aligarh.
29	2	Syed Muhammad Raza Musvi, ...	M C College, Allahabad
26	3	Chel Behari Lal Mathur ...	Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

THIRD DIVISION.

32	1	Krishna Lal Misra ...	Agra College.
31	2	Rashik Lal Bhattacharya ...	Queen's College, Benares.
30	3	Indra Narain Sinha ...	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Balram Das ...	Queen's College, Benares.
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THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
1	Ganesh Prasad ...	M. C. College, Allahabad.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Amba Ram Nathuram Raval ...	Agra College	... II
4	Baley Lal Shrivastav ...	Ditto	... III
5	Beni Prasada Misra ...	Ditto	... II
6	Benoy Vchari Mukhopadhyaya ...	Ditto	... III
9	Bishwambhar Nath (Chaubo)	Ditto	... II
11	Cowashaw Dorabji Luhar ...	Ditto	... III
12	Dhamaj Singh Chaudhry ...	Ditto	... II
14	Gauri Shanker Tewari ...	Ditto	... II
15	Hanuman Prasada Verma ...	Ditto	... III

574 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
18	Herbert M. C. Harris ...	Agra College	... II
19	Hazari Lal Shrivastava ...	Ditto	... III
22	Kalka Prasada ...	Ditto	... III
24	Kaus Rustomji ...	Ditto	... III
29	Mohammed Salih (Syed) ...	Ditto	... III
30	Nawal Kishore ...	Ditto	... II
32	Raj Bahadur Bhaigava ...	Ditto	... II
33	Raj Komar ...	Ditto	... III
34	Ramaayan Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
35	Ram Narayan Tiwari ...	Ditto	... I
36	Sing Ram Pathak (Chaube),	Ditto	... II
37	Saran Shankar ...	Ditto	... III
38	Shankar Bhagwant Dighe ...	Ditto	... III
40	Shiv Dutt Bhaigav ...	Ditto	... II
43	Shrinivas Rao Nayudu (C),	Ditto	... III
44	Vaishampayan Vasudeo,		
	Moreshwar ...	Ditto	... II
45	Brij Mohan Chandra ...	Allahabad, M. C. College	... III
46	Chandra Datt Pande ...	Ditto	... II
47	Emmanuel Caleb ...	Ditto	... II
48	Khetra Chandra Banerjee,	Ditto	... II
50	Bhal Chandra Chintaman,		
	Patwardhan ...	Ditto	... II
51	Bheem Naisinha, Rana		
	Bahadur ...	Ditto	... III
52	Braj Nath Vyasa ...	Ditto	... III
53	Ganpat Lakshman Subhedar,	Ditto	... III
54	Jotindra Nath Chaudhary ...	Ditto	... II
60	Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
65	Ramji Das ...	Ditto	... III
66	Ram Sarup Johari ...	Ditto	... III
67	Raza Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... III
68	Sheikh Mohammad Ishak ...	Ditto	... III
72	Sayed Asghar Hasan ...	Ditto	... II
73	Sayed Razi-ud-din ...	Ditto	... II
74	Abdullah ...	Aligarh, M. A.-O. College	... II
75	Abdul Ali ...	Ditto	... III
78	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Ditto	... II
79	Ali Akbar Khan ...	Ditto	... II
80	Ali Muhammad Khan ...	Ditto	... II
81	Amir-ud-din Ahmad ...	Ditto	... II
82	Anand Behari Lal Mathur,	Ditto	... II
84	Bankey Behari ...	Ditto	... II
85	Fida Ali Khan ...	Ditto	... II
88	Hyder Ali Gulam Husain ...	Ditto	... III
89	Lakshmi Narain ...	Ditto	... II
91	Mahmood Shah Khan ...	Ditto	... II
93	Misbahul Othman ...	Ditto	... III
94	Mohammad Abbas ...	Ditto	... II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 575

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
95	Mohammad Ali*	Aligarh, M. A -O. College	... I
96	Mohammad Abdus Salam...	Ditto	... II
99	Mohammad Baqir	Ditto	... III
101	Ram Prasad Varma	Ditto	... III
108	Sultan Mahmood Khan	Ditto	... II
109	Zia Ullah Khan	Ditto	... II
110	Abdul Wahid Khan	Lucknow, Canning College	... II
111	Abhay Chaitan Mukerjee*	Ditto	... I
115	Balmakund Srivastava	Ditto	... III
118	Ganput Sahai	Ditto	... II
119	Girjadat Bajpai	Ditto	... II
122	Jitindra Nath Roy	Ditto	... III
123	Jung Bahadur	Ditto	... II
124	Kazim Husain	Ditto	... II
127	Mahabir Sinha	Ditto	... III
132	Nand Kishore	Ditto	... II
133	Nawab Ali	Ditto	... II
136	Pandit Prem Krishen Tamni	Ditto	... II
139	Raj Bir Prasad	Ditto	... II
141	Raj Narain Srivastav	Ditto	... II
143	Sadiq Ali Khan	Ditto	... III
144	Saroda Pado Mukerji	Ditto	... III
146	Shivanath Mubai	Ditto	... III
150	Basant Kumar Chatterji	Benares, Queen's College	... III
153	Himalal Banerji	Ditto	... II
156	Kaminikumar Bhattacharya,	Ditto	... III
157	Krishna Sankur Tiwari	Ditto	... III
159	Mohammad Ashraf-ul-lah,	Ditto	... II
160	Nagendranath Chattopadhyaya	Ditto	... III
161	Narendranath Rai	Ditto	... II
166	David, Charles E.	Agia, St. John's College	... II
167	Ganesh, Lal Mathur	Ditto	... II
174	Suresh Chandria Roy	Ditto	... II
176	Thomas, Robert W.	Ditto	... III
180	Govind Sahai Varma	Bareilly College	... II
186	Sepahi Lal	Ditto	... II
188	Syed Ali Hamid	Ditto	... III
189	Brijendra Swarup	Cawnpur, Christ. Ch. College,	... III
190	Bijj Narain Saxena	Ditto	... II
191	Debi Prasad Shukla	Ditto	... II
192	Girdhar Das Bhargava	Ditto	... II
194	Nanhe Mal	Ditto	... III
195	Prusunno Kumar Sircar	Ditto	... III
197	Syed Fazlur Rahman	Ditto	... II
199	Bisheshur Nath Kak	Meerut College	... II
201	Govind Prasada	Ditto	... III

* N.B.—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government scholarships.

576 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
203	Indu Bhushan Bose*	Meerut College	... I
204	Jhunan Lal ...	Ditto	... II
207	Badri Nath Mathur	Ajmere Govt. College	... II
208	Kothari Bhai Lal Vandra- vandas ...	Ditto	... III
210	Gauri Shankar Ganesh Lal Verma ...	Ditto	... II
211	Harak Chand Dhariwal ...	Ditto	... II
212	Harakha Lal Karuna Shun- ker Chhaya ...	Ditto	... III
215	Prabhas Chandra Banerji,	Ditto	... II
216	Raj Narain ...	Ditto	... II
224	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	Lucknow (Reid) Ch College,	III
225	Ajodhya Prasad ...	Jeypur. Maharaja's College	... II
226	Bholanath ...	Ditto	... II
227	Lakshminarayan ...	Ditto	... II
229	Rup Narain Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
230	Balkrishn Ramchandra Bokil ...	Gwahor, Lashkar College	... III
231	Durga Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
232	Radhika Prasad Varma...	Ditto	... II
233	Raghunath Das ...	Ditto	... III
237	Hari Chintamani Joga ...	Ujjain, Madhava College	... III
238	Janardan Narain Limaye...	Ditto	... III
243	Jagmohan Lal	Teacher	... III
247	Hazari Lal ...	Ditto	... III

B. COURSE.

248	Champa Ram Misra ...	Agra College	... II
251	Framatha Nath Chakra- varti ...	Ditto	... III
254	Raj Narain Verma ...	Ditto	... II
258	Bhakt Narain ...	Allahabad, M. C. College	... II
259	Brij Lal * ...	Ditto	... I
263	Suendra Krishna Bosu ...	Ditto	... II
265	Atul Chandra Chatterji ...	Ditto	... II
266	Durga Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
268	Jagdish Prasad Chatu- vedi* ...	Ditto	... I
271	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi ...	Ditto	... I
272	Raj Narain Brahmwar ...	Ditto	... II
279	Sd. Mohammad Baqar Husain ...	Benares, Queen's College	... II
287	Mathura Prasad Srivastava,	Lucknow, Canning College...	III

*N.B.—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government scholarships.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 577

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
289	Rama Bharosay Lal Agni-hotri ...	Lucknow, Canning College...	III
291	Triyugi Narayan ...	Ditto	II
297	Mangi Lal Dosi ...	Ajmere, Government College,	II
301	Har Prasad Bhargava ...	Jabalpur, Govt. College	II
302	Triloki Nath Gour ...	Ditto	II

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1	Manik Chand Rae ...	Lucknow, Canning College...	II
3	Rudra Narain Srivastava ...	Ditto	II
4	Ram Prasad Dube ...	Allahabad, M. C. College	I

(B.A. EXAMINATION.

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

271	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

HONOURS IN CHEMISTRY.

4	Ram Prasad Dube ...	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
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INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Order.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
387	1	Jagat Parshad ...	Agra College.
391	2	Panna Lal ...	Ditto.
575	3	Shukdeo Behari Misra ...	Canning College, Lucknow.
590	4	Jessie Agnes McReddie ...	Woman's College, Lucknow.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

A. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
5	Dharma Narain ...	Agra College	III
6	Ghansam Das ...	Ditto	III
10	Jag Mohan Narain Mushram ...	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
11	Joti Saup Mathur ..	Agra College	III
14	Krishna Jus Roy ...	Ditto	III
16	Lakshman Chintaman Gole,	Ditto	III
24	Radha Krishna Chaubey,	Ditto	III
26	Raghunath Sahai ..	Ditto	III
30	Saian Behari Lal Mathur,	Ditto	III
35	Shiam Lal Bhargava ...	Ditto	III
37	Thakur Prasad Bhaigava...	Ditto	III
39	Yamini Kant Dhai ...	Ditto	III
53	Gouri Prasad Varma ...	Agra, St. Peter's College	III
55	Ram Saian ..	Ditto	III
63	Ram Charan Singh ...	Gwalior, Lashkar College	III
64	Syed Hakim Ahmad	Ditto	III
65	Vaman Ramkushna Situt,	Ditto	III
67	Aprakashchandia Sen Gupta ...	Jeypur, Maharaja's College...	III
69	Bhuranil Oswal ...	Ditto	III
70	Ganesh Narain Samoni ...	Ditto	III
75	Suraj Narain Mathur ...	Ditto	III
77	Anil Kant Mookerji ...	Ajmere, Government College,	III
84	Kanhaya Lal Verma ..	Ditto	III
85	Madan Sinha Khabya	Ditto	III
89	Venayak Govind Bapat	Ditto	III
93	Abdul Hamid Khan (Md)	Aligarh, M A -O. College	III
105	Ibrahim Hosain	Ditto	III
107	Jawala Prasad*	Ditto	II
108	Syed Junab Ahmad	Ditto	III
110	Muhammad Ismailur Raza Abuzar ...	Ditto	III
114	Maheshri Prasad ..	Ditto	III
122	Muhammad Sultan ..	Ditto	III
129	Riaz Ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	III
130	Syed Hamid Hosain ...	Ditto	II
131	Suraj Ud-din ..	Ditto	II
132	Shamsul Hasan ...	Ditto	III
134	Syed Taj Muhammad	Ditto	III
135	Walayat Shah ...	Ditto	III
138	Ali Hasan ...	Allahabad, Muir C. College,	III
139	Ali Mohammad ...	Ditto	III
147	John Moultrie David ...	Ditto	III
152	Nand Kishore Amist ...	Ditto	III
157	Roop Kishan Aga ...	Ditto	III
160	Syed Tajammul Hussain .	Ditto	III
177	Hari Das Ghosh ...	Allahabad, K. Pathshala	III
182	Satish Chandra Ghosh ...	Ditto	III
184	Shambhu Prasada ...	Ditto	III
185	Sital Prasada Varma ...	Ditto	III

* N.B.—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 579

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
187	Elsie Leila Milner	Allahabad, Girls' H. School...	II
193	Battoo Lal	Bareilly College	III
195	Birj Mohan Lal	Ditto	III
198	Ezekiel Janvier	Ditto	III
208	Mathura Prasad Trevedi	Ditto	III
209	Moham Mohan Lal	Ditto	II
211	Narotam Dass	Ditto	III
214	Radhe Lal	Ditto	III
215	Radhe Kishen Lal	Ditto	III
222	Sri Ram	Ditto	III
228	Dhirakshana Sinha	Benares, Queen's College	III
232	Kamalakar Dube*	Ditto	II
234	Khiti Mohan Sen Gupta	Ditto	III
237	Manoranjan Sui	Ditto	III
241	Nolini Kant Mukerji	Ditto	III
242	Rambali Rai	Ditto	III
244	Shah Munir Alam	Ditto	III
253	Mata Prasad Saksena	Cawnpur, Ch. Church College,	II
255	Syed Mohammad Asghar Hussain	Ditto	III
256	Mohammad Abdul Haq	Ditto	III
257	Mooney Chatterjee	Ditto	III
258	Ramchandra Gangadhar Natu	Ditto	III
263	Syed Iqbal Bahadur	Ditto	III
266	Mahadeo Sinha	Fyzabad College	II
267	Shiam Narain	Ditto	III
271	Narayan Balvant Munshi	Ujjain, Madhava College	III
272	Shankar Appaji Gavane	Ditto	III
278	Gokulchand Karanja Singh	Jabalpur, Govt. College	III
279	Gopal Lakshman Sheorey	Ditto	III
284	Makund Madho Golwalkar	Ditto	III
294	Beni Krishan Varma	Lucknow, Canning College,	III
295	Bijay Bahadur Srivastava	Ditto	III
299	Gouri Datt Vajpai	Ditto	III
300	Hari Krishen Dhaon	Ditto	III
320	Abu Abdullah Mohammad Zaka-ul-lah Khan	Ditto	III
322	Ram Prasad Saksena	Ditto	III
326	Kali Shankar	Ditto	III
328	Raghunath Prasad	Ditto	III
332	Uma Shankar Misra	Ditto	III
333	Ganga Narain	Ditto	III
341	Kalika Pershad	Lucknow, (Reid) Ch. College,	III
350	Lucy Mary Pegge	Lucknow, Woman's College,	III
351	Bal Mukand Bhatnagar	Meerut College	III

*NB—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
352	Benarsi Das ...	Meerut College	... III
353	Bhagwant Kishore ...	Ditto	... III
357	Jai Singh Rai ...	Ditto	... III
358	Kidar Nath ...	Ditto	... II
359	Laksmi Narayan ...	Ditto	... III
361	Mewa Ram ..	Ditto	... III
365	Janli Parshad Agarwal ...	Schoolmaster	... III
375	Tillu Govind Vinayak ...	Ditto	... III
376	Kamta Parshad Tikaniha, ...	Ditto	... III
381	Melville Page Bedford ...	Mussorie, Phillander Smith Institute	... III

B. COURSE.

383	Bhagwant Parshad Srivastava*	Agra College	... II
384	Chuttan Lal Chopra ...	Ditto	... III
385	Hari Nath Chaube ...	Ditto	... III
387	Jagat Parshad* ...	Ditto	... I
388	Joti Parshad* ...	Ditto	... II
389	Lakhan Singh ...	Ditto	... III
391	Panna Lal* ...	Ditto	... I
394	Subodh Chandra Kar ...	Ditto	... III
395	Mohendro Nath Chatterjia, ...	Agra, St. John's College	... III
396	Emmanuel P. Ghose, ...	Ditto	... III
397	Preo Nath Ghose, ...	Ditto	... II
398	Lachman Singh ...	Ditto	... III
400	Mukerji, Ambuj Nath ...	Ditto	... III
403	Ram Chandra ...	Ditto	... III
405	Russell, Philo ...	Ditto	... III
408	Triveni Sahai Saksena ...	Ditto	... III
409	Bansi Lai Mathur ...	Agra, St. Peter's College	... III
410	Ganpat Rao Kashinath, Pendharker ...	Gwalior, Lashkar College	... III
411	Gulab Parshad ...	Ditto	... III
418	Madan Lal Razdan ...	Jodhpur, Jaswant College	... II
423	Bulaki Dass . .	Allahabad, M. C. College	... III
425	Dharam Kishore Lal ...	Ditto	... II
427	Krishna Nath Bagchi ...	Ditto	... III
428	Manmath Nath ...	Ditto	... III
432	Purnendu Kumar Majumdar ...	Ditto	... III
434	Rajiva Nayan Sahay ...	Ditto	... III
451	Chauduri Kalika Prasada Roy ...	Allahabad, K. Pathshala	... III

*N.B.—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 581

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
454	Ghana Nand Joshi ...	Allahabad, K Pathshala	... III
462	Nani Gopal Mukerji ...	Ditto	... III
466	Sarjoo Prashad ...	Ditto	... III
471	Prem Lal Sah Thulgharia,	Almora, Ramsay College	... III
473	Atul Chandra Mukerji ...	Bareilly College	... III
475	Bhugwan Das* ...	Ditto	... II
476	Brahma Swarup ...	Ditto	... III
477	Chakra Dhar Juyal Sharma,	Ditto	... III
478	Hari Ram Dhasmana ...	Ditto	... III
480	Joti Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
482	Raj Behari Lal Mathur ...	Ditto	... III
483	Rajoney Mohan Mukerjee,	Ditto	... III
491	Bhim Chandra Chatterji,*	Benares, Queen's College	... II
493	Binodbehari Sen Rai ...	Ditto	... II
497	Gaurishankar Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
498	Ghansyam Das ...	Ditto	... II
500	Jaikrishna Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
505	Purna Chandra Moitra ...	Ditto	... III
506	Raghunath Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
507	Raja Ram ...	Ditto	... III
508	Satisa Chandra Dey ...	Ditto	... II
510	Surenda Nath Banerji ...	Ditto	... II
513	Ghasi Ram Patanya* ...	Cawnpur, Christ C. College,	II
517	Kshetia Nath Biswas ...	Ditto	... III
519	Satis Chandra Banerji ...	Ditto	... III
520	Sarju Naram Tewari ...	Ditto	... III
521	Thakur Prasad Misra ...	Ditto	... III
525	Dattatreya Bhicajee Rana-dye ...	Ujjain, Madhava College	... III
533	Gouri Shankar Agnihotri,	Jabalpur, Govt. College	... III
535	Kiran Krishna Mitta ...	Ditto	... III
537	Moti Chand Kayesth ...	Ditto	... III
539	Nitya Ranjan Roy ...	Ditto	... II
540	O. V. Lakhshman Rao ...	Ditto	... II
543	Ram Lal ...	Ditto	... II
550	Vishun Bapuji Dhama-purkar ...	Ditto	... III
551	Abdul Ghani ...	Lucknow, Canning College	... III
552	Anupan Das Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
556	Charu Chandra Bose ...	Ditto	... III
557	Gokul Chand Rai ...	Ditto	... III
558	Kali Camal Sircar ...	Ditto	... II
565	Narindra Kishen Mukerjee,	Ditto	... III
566	Nolini Mohan Rai ...	Ditto	... III
568	Pt Chand Naram Koul ...	Ditto	... II
570	Piara Lal ...	Ditto	... III
572	Purna Chandra Vidyant...	Ditto	... III

*NB—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division
575	Shukdeo Behari Misra* ...	Lucknow Canning College ...	I
577	Satish Chandra Ghosh* ...	Ditto	II
580	Chhang Chhun Heber, Chowfin ...	Lucknow, (Reid) Ch. College,	III
589	Helen Louisa Foy ...	Lucknow, Woman's College .	II
590	Jessie Agnes McReddie* ..	Ditto	I
591	Hildred Constance McPhee,	Ditto	III
593	Brij Bhushan Lal ...	Meerut College	III
594	Chuttan Lal Kapoor ...	Ditto	III
597	Lachman Prasada Varma,	Ditto	III
598	Niadar Singh	Ditto	III
599	Radha Saran Cappoor ...	Ditto	III

* *NB*—Those candidates whose names are marked with an asterisk are awarded Government Scholarships

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
1	12	*Thamman Singh ...	Agra College.
	240	*Sharat Chandra Mukerji ...	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow
3	146	*Brij Nath Misra ...	German Mission School, Ghazipur.
4	5	*Krishna Dayal Varma,	Agra College.
	81	*Kumuda Prasada ...	Kayesth Pathshala, Allahabad.
	129	*Chandra Bali Rai ...	Collegiate School, Benares.
	136	*Rajnandan Lal Sahi.	Ditto.
	150	*Shah Rashid Ullah ...	German Mission School, Ghazipur.
	155	*Babu Lal Govila ...	Zila School Cawnpur.
12	180	*Rameshwar Prasad ...	Government Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
	220	*Kumar Krishna, Pandit,	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
	63	*Ramesh Chandra Banerji ...	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
	120	*Mukut Behary ...	High School, Bareilly.

* These candidates are awarded Government Scholarships by the Director of Public Instruction.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 583

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
14	67	Bal Govind ...	Kayesth Pathshala, Allahabad.
	107	Sumendra Nath Chakravarti	Govt High School, Aligarh.
	219	Kunj Behari	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
	234	Obed Patrick	(Reid) Christian Collegiate School, Lucknow.
19	1	Saiyad Ali Jan Rizvi ...	Agra College.
	6	Natham Singh	Ditto
	61	Gajadhar Prasad	Govt. High School, Allahabad.
	229	Surrendra Nath Sinha,	C. M. High School, Lucknow.
	267	Naval Kishori Bhatnagar	District School, Saharanpur.
23	7	Ram Chander Varma..	Agra College
	30	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq,	St John's C. School, Agra.
	59	Jhandulal Gupta	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur.
	116	Hamid-uddin	High School, Bareilly.
	141	Shiva Nath Sircar	Collegiate School, Benares.
	154	Bisheshwar Nath	Zila School, Cawnpur
	168	Mahadeo Prasad	McDonnell High School, Jhansi.
	183	Shyamji Lal	Govt Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
	184	Ambica Prasad Chowbe,	Govt. H. S., Hoshangabad.
	187	Dowlat Rao Jachak	Ditto.
	224	Sangam Lal	Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
	238	Ramani Mohan Roy	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow.
	265	Gyan Swaroop Verma Bhatnagar	District School, Saharanpur.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1	Syed Ali Jan Rizvi ...	15-0	Muhammadian,	Agra College ...	I
3	Basdeo Sahai	19-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
4	Durga Peishad	13-6	Kayesth	Ditto	II
5	Krishna Dayal Varma,	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	I
6	Nathan Singh	14-4	Jat	Ditto	I

584 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division
7	Ram Chander Varma	19-0	Jat	... Agra College...	I
10	Sabha Ram Gupta...	17-0	Bania	... Ditto	II
12	Thamman Singh	16-5	Rajput	... Ditto	I
24	Amba Shanker Bhatnagar ...	19-3	Kayesth	... St John's Collegiate School, Agra	II
25	Ganga Prasad Basis- tha ..	17-4	Brahman	... Ditto	III
26	G. N. Ganguly	22-0	Christian	... Ditto	II
28	Harjwan Lal Mathur,	17-10	Kayesth	... Ditto	II
30	Muhammad Zia-ul Haq ...	18-0	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	I
34	Shuma Charan Bajel,	19-6	Khattri	... Victoria High School, Agra,	III
37	Darshan Singh	18-9	Thakur	... District School, Moradabad	II
38	Girdhari Lal	18-0	Vaish	... Ditto	II
40	Har Narain	20-0	Khattri	... Ditto	II
43	Morari Lal	20-0	Vaish	... Ditto	II
44	Nand Kishore	21-6	Kayesth	... Ditto	II
46	Qazi Mazharul Haq...	15-6	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	III
48	Raj Kumar	16-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
49	Raza Ali Rizwi	16-5	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	II
50	Sayid Ali Akbar	17-5	Ditto	... Ditto	II
55	Panna Lal Jamee	18-0	Vaish	... Lashkar College, Gwalior	II
56	P. Chunni Lal Vatsa,	20-0	Brahman	... Ditto	II
58	Haridass Ghosh	16-0	Kayesth	... Mahara ja's Collegiate School, Jey- pur	II
59	Jhandulal Gupta	15-0	Vaish	... Ditto	I
60	Abdul Subhan	20-2	Muhammadan,	... Government High School, Allahabad	II
61	Gajadhar Prasad	17-8	Kalwar	... Ditto	I
62	Narayan Prasad	19-3	Kayesth	... Ditto	II
63	Ramesh Chunder Ba- nerji ...	16-8	Brahman	... Ditto	I
64	Surajdeen	15-0	Blacksmith	... Ditto	II
67	Balgobind	16-6	Khattri	... Kayesth Pat- shala, Allah- abad	I
76	Jagat Narayan Lall,	18-2	Kayesth	... Ditto	II
78	Jwala Shankar	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
79	Khalash Bihari Var- ma ...	18-5	Ditto	... Ditto	II
81	Kumuda Prasad	16-10	Ditto	... Ditto	I

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 585

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
82	Kunj Bihari Lal Varma	20-5	Kayesth	Kayesth Patshala, Allahabad	II
85	Mahesh Prasad	18-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
86	Prayag Dayal	17-2	Ditto	Ditto	II
88	Ram Kishore	16-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
92	Bramh Deo Sahai	17-6	Ditto	A. P. Mission High School,	II
95	Babu Ram	20-1	Vaish	Govt. District High School, Aligarh	II
96	Baldeo Behari Lal	17-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
100	Hai Sarup	18-4	Brahman	Ditto	II
101	Hira Lal	16-4	Vaish	Ditto	II
105	Mohan Lal Varma	18-2	Kayesth	Ditto	II
106	Nand Lal Mathur	16-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
107	Surrendro Nath Chakravarti	17-6	Brahman	Ditto	I
110	Sh. Muhammad Hashim Siddiqi	18-0	Muhammadan,	M. A.-O. Collegiate School, Aligarh	II
112	Narain Datt Uprety,	20-10	Brahman	Ramsay College Almorah,	II
113	Baldeo Prashad	17-6	Kayesth	High School, Bareilly	II
114	Babu Ram	18-6	Thakur	Ditto	II
116	Hamid-ud-din	16-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
117	Muhammad Ala-ud-din	17-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
118	Mukand Ram I	18-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
120	Mukut Behari	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	I
121	Parmeshwari Sahai	15-6	Kayesth	Ditto	II
123	Ram Ghulam	15-6	Vaish	Ditto	II
125	Salik Ram	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
126	Shib Shankar	15-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
127	Trilok Sinha	17-3	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
128	Bansidhar	15-6	Kayesth	Collegiate School, Benares	II
129	Chandrabali Rai	13-10	Brahman	Ditto	I
131	Kalyan Das	16-6	Bania	Ditto	III
134	Madho Prasad	16-10	Brahman	Ditto	II
136	Rajnandan Lal Sahai	15-6	Kayesth	Ditto	I
139	Ramnaresh Panre	20-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
140	Sarju Sinha	16-3	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
141	Shivanath Sircar	17-6	Kayesth	Ditto	I

586 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
143	Gobind Shankar ...	18-9	Brahman	London Mission High School, Benares	II
145	Shah Abdul Hakim...	17-5	Muhammadan,	German Mission School, Ghazipur	III
146	Barj Nath Misra ...	18-10	Brahman	Ditto	I
147	Kamalbas Lal ...	18-8	Kayesth	Ditto	II
148	Prabodh Chandra Sen Gupta ...	15-10	Vaidya	Ditto	II
150	Shah Rashid-ullah ...	16-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
153	Atal Behari Lal Mathur ...	20-9	Kayesth	Zila School, Cawnpur	II
154	Bisheshwar Nath ...	17-6	Khatttri	Ditto	I
155	Babu Lal Govila ...	19-6	Vaish	Ditto	I
156	Chhotey Lal Gupta...	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
157	Nanabhoy ...	17-6	Parsee	Ditto	II
158	Ram Krishna ...	20-0	Khatttri	Ditto	III
160	Sita Ram ...	14-11	Vaish	Ditto	III
161	Amrita Rao ...	17-2	Brahman	MacDonnell High School, Jhansi	II
165	Kali Charan Chatterji,	15-5	Ditto	Ditto	II
167	Kalika Prasad Nigam,	18-11	Kayesth	Ditto	III
168	Mahadeo Prasad ...	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	I
169	Pramatha Nath Maitra ...	15-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
170	Davi Prasada ...	19-10	Kayesth	Govt. Collegiate School, Fyzabad	III
171	Gaya Prasad ...	19-2	Ditto	Ditto	II
174	Madan Gopal ...	17-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
178	Rajaisuri Prasad ...	16-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
179	Raj Kishore ...	18-3	Ditto	Ditto	II
180	Rameshuri Prasad ...	17-7	Ditto	Ditto	I
181	Satgur Prasad ...	20-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
183	Shamji Lal ...	19-4	Ditto	Ditto	I
184	Ambica Prasad Chowbe ...	17-1	Sarwaria	Govt. High School, Hoshangabad	I
185	Bala Ram ...	19-0	Kurmi	Ditto	III
187	Dowlat Rao Jachak...	18-7	Kshatriya	Ditto	I
188	Gopal Prasad ...	17-3	Kayesth	Ditto	II
189	Har Kishen Saligram Bhutt ...	20-7	Brahman	Ditto	II
191	Shri Narain Dube ...	18-10	Kherawal	Ditto	II

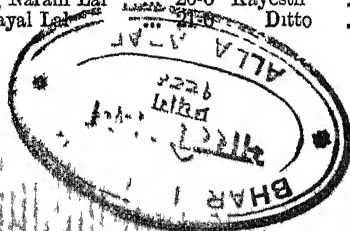
LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 587

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
192	Charu Chandra Bose	16-0	Kayesth	... Mission High School, Hoshangabad	... II
198	Kishon Prasad	... 15-9	Ditto	... Hitearn Sabha High School, Jabalpur	... II
202	Damodar Prasad Pathak	... 17-11	Brahman	... Anjuman Islamia High School, Jabalpur	... II
203	Kanhaya Lal	... 17-6	Mali	... Ditto	... III
205	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz	... 16-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... II
207	Baldeo Prashad	... 18-2	Banna	... Church Mission High School, Jabalpur	... II
208	Ganga Prashad Pandey	... 15-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
209	Samuel Moses	... 17-6	Jew.	... Ditto	... II
211	Gopinath	... 17-9	Brahman	... High School, Raipur	... II
212	Lakshman Anant T.	18-9	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
217	Chand Narain	... 14-6	Ditto	... Jubilee High School, Lucknow	... II
218	Habib-ud-din	... 16-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... II
219	Kunj Behari	... 16-6	Khatti	... Ditto	... I
220	Kumar Krishna, Pandit	... 15-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
221	Madho Dyal	... 18-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
224	Sangam Lal	... 20-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
226	Basdeo Prasad	... 18-4	Ditto	... C. M. High School, Lucknow	... II
227	Jogendra Nath Pal	... 16-11	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
229	Surrendra Nath Sinha	16-11	Ditto	... Ditto	... I
234	Obed Patrick	... 18-9	Christian	... (Reid) Ch. Collegiate School, Lucknow	... I
238	Ramani Mohan Roy,	17-3	Kayesth	... Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow	... I
240	Sharat Chandra Mukerjee	... 16-1	Christian	... Ditto	... I
248	Gian Chand	... 16-5	Vaish	... Collegiate School, Meerut	... II
249	Har Saran Das Bhargava	... 17-4	Bhargava	... Ditto	... II

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division
250	Hari Bhushan Mukerjee ..	16-0	Brahman	... Collegiate School, Meerut,	II
251	Jaimti Pershad (<i>Primus</i>) ..	16-6	Vaish	... Ditto	III
253	Joti Pershad ..	18-1	Ditto	... Ditto	II
254	Murari Lal Sharma..	20-3	Brahman	... Ditto	III
259	Pyarai Lal, Vaish	21-9	Vaish	... Ditto	III
262	Raghunath Prasada Koolwar ..	17-6	Ditto	... Ditto	II
264	Anand Behari ..	17-6	Kayesth	... District School, Saharanpur,	III
265	Gyan Swaroop Verma Bhatnagar ..	20-0	Ditto	... Ditto	I
266	Hira Nand Suri ..	19-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	II
267	Naval Kishore Bhatnagar ..	17-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	I
268	Irshad Ali ..	21-7	Muhammadan,	Church Mission High School, Meerut	III

The following Candidates from the Agricultural School, Cawnpur, have passed in (1), Elementary Physics and Chemistry and (2) Agriculture with Surveying only (Under Syndicate Resolution No. 134, dated 6th April, 1895.)

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.
269	Abdur Rahman Khan ...	22 6	Muhammadan,	Agricultural School, Cawnpur.
270	Amir Hasan ...	19-9	Ditto	... Ditto
271	Baldeo Prasad Misra ...	21-6	Brahman	... Ditto
273	Ghirao Lal Pande ...	22-0	Ditto	... Ditto
274	Hari Ram ...	21-6	Jat	... Ditto
275	Jagannath Prasad Sharma,	22-0	Brahman	... Ditto
277	Muhammad Basheer ...	21-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto
278	Nand Kishore Sharma ...	20-0	Brahman	... Ditto
279	Narsing Narain Lal ...	20-0	Kayesth	... Ditto
280	Ram Dayal Lal ...	21-6	Ditto	... Ditto



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

In order of merit	Roll No	Name of Candidate	Name of School.
1	266	*Nasir-ud-din Haider (Syned)	M A -O Collegiate School, Allahabad
2	294	*Anadi Nath Mitra	Anglo Bengali Preparatory School, Allahabad
3	595	*Bujrangi Lal	Victoria High School, Ghazipur
	787	*Mahesh Bal Dikshit	High School, Sultanpur
	292	*Ram Rai	A V H. School Sikandriabad
5	621	*Muhammad Sibtain (Said)	District School, Jaunpur.
	818	Kusum Kumar Chatterji	High School, Khundwa.
	865	Onkar Prasad Misra	C M High School, Jabalpur
	1046	*Jung Bahadur	Jubilee High School, Lucknow
	173	Phodake Bhaskar Vishnu	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur
	758	*Bashir Ahmad	Government Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
10	801	Purushottam Ganes h Nakhre	Government High School, Hoshangabad
	1096	*Satyawati Violet Singh	Woman's College, Lucknow.
	1243	*Florence Crew	Private Candidate.
	1619	*Manmohini Chatterji	Ditto.
	72	Seray Mall Bapna	Maharaja's High School, Oodeypur
	164	Damodar Prasad Saksena	Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur
	327	Iftikhar Hosain	Government High School Allahabad.
	347	Pershad Lal Jha	Ditto
16	399	Bankay Behari Lal Varma	Venkut High School, Satna.
	405	Badri Datt Pande I	District School, Amora.
	472	Sham Nath Mushran	High School, Bareilly
	713	Durga Prasad	Government High School, Fatehpur.
	769	Bisheswar Prasad	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur
	964	Baldeo Pershad II	C M High School, Gorakhpur.

* These candidates are awarded Government Scholarships by the Director of Public Instruction.

In order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School
26	22	Bishember Dayal Bhargava,	D. A. A. V. H. School, Ajmere.
	213	Manohar Lal	Zila School, Muttra
	230	Manohar Lal	... High School, Utwar.
	300	Nagendra Nath Bose	... Anglo-Bengali Preparatory School, Allahabad.
	577	Kashi Nath	... London Mission High School, Benares.
	612	Bachha Lal	... District School, Jaunpur.
	635	Raghunandan Lal Dar	... Christ-Church College, Cawnpur
	682	Abma Prasad Saksena	... District School, Fariukhabad
	710	Krishna Rao Leghate	... High School, Orai
	777	Munni Lal	... Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur.
	833	Gangadhar Keshava Pendarker	... High School, Saugar.
	981	Hari Shankar	... Government High School, Hardoi.
	994	Jagan Nath Sahai Srivastava	... Government High School, Lakhpur
	1142	Moni Massy	... A. P. M. Girls' High School, Dehra Dun.
40	152	Wahid Husain	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	226	Anand Nath...	... High School, Utwar.
	259	Ali Husain Jafri (Syed)	... M. A.-O. Collegiate School, Aligarh.
	511	Jagdeva Upadhyaya	... Government High School, Ballia.
	657	Ram Shankar Lal	... Christ-Church College, Cawnpur.
	982	Krishna Sahai Srivastava,	Government High School, Hardoi.
	1062	Sayid Shaokat Husain	... Jubilee High School, Lucknow
	1138	Matlab-ur-Rahman	... Government High School Bijnor.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1	Behari Lal Mathur ...	19-0	Kayesth	Govt College, Ajmere	III
9	Syed Muhammad Mintazi ...	18-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
11	Pushket Nairan	16-0	Khattri	Ditto	III
12	Purushotam Lal Kapoor ...	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
13	Ram Chandra Sharma,	16-4	Brahman	Ditto	II
15	Rajni Kant Ghosh ...	14-10	Kayesth	Ditto	II
17	Patel Shaktibhai B.,	17-8	Kunbi	Ditto	III
21	Ambika Peshad Mehra ...	17-0	Khattri	D A A V. High School, Ajmere,	III
22	Bishembor Dayal Bhargava ...	15-0	Bhargava	Ditto	I
23	Hari Hu Nath Bhargava ...	15-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
26	Kedar Nath Tosniwal,	14-0	Maheswari	Ditto	II
27	Ludi Peshad Mathur,	19-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
29	Nand Lal Bhargava .	16-9	Bhargava	Ditto	III
30	Pereira Diogo Anthony ...	20-10	Portuguese	Ditto	II
32	Ram Kuan	19-0	Rajput	Ditto	III
34	Allahnur	17-6	Christian	Ungraded Mission High School, Ajmere,	II
37	Sahib Din	19-1	Ahir	Ditto	III
44	Lakshmi Narayan	18-4	Bania	Jamia High School	III
48	Joy Narayan	20-0	Pushkarna	Darbar High School, Jodhpur	III
49	Jiwan Das	19-0	Mali	Ditto	III
51	Pandit Tota Koul Jalali	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
52	Ratan Chand Mathur,	20-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
65	Phervani Shewaram Narsingdas	14-1	Sindhi	K. B. E. P. & Zoroastrian High School, Mhow,	II
67	Alfred Alexander Orr,	17-1	Christian	Cant High School, Nasirabad	III

592 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division
70	Muhammad Hussain,	20-9	Muhammadan,	Maharana's II, S., Oodeypur	II
72	Seray Mall-Dapna ...	15-9	Oswal	... Ditto	I
73	Ishwanlal Baij Nath Nagar	... 14-5	Brahman	... Central College, Rutlam	... III
75	Dcbi Prasada Chaturvedi	... 16-0	Ditto	... Collegiate School Agra	... II
77	Jugdish Pershad	... 16-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
81	Maharaj Singh	... 12-0	Jat	... Ditto	... II
82	Mahr Shuker	... 18-5	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
85	Pratap Singh	... 16-0	Jat	... Ditto	... II
86	Raghubar Dial	16-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
87	Ram Chuan Avasthi,	15-0	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
88	Ram Gopal Gupta	17-3	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
89	Ram Richpal Singh Modgal	... 17-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
90	Shankar Singh	... 17-0	Jat	... Ditto	... III
91	Triloki Nath Bhargava,	16-4	Bhargava	... Ditto	... II
95	Pian Kushen Bhatnagar	... 17-5	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
104	Kazi Muhammad Ahmad, Mukhtai	... 15-3	Muhammadan,	St. John's Collegiate School, Agra	... III
108	Pundit Raghwachari,	20-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
110	Paul Wellington	19-7	Christian	... Ditto	... III
112	Ram Naram	... 17-2	Kayesth	... Ditto	... II
123	Lala Dhar Choubey...	15-0	Brahman	... Victoria High School, Agra,	III
124	Puttu Lal	... 17-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
126	Sirdar Simha	... 16-0	Rajput	... Ditto	... II
131	Kishori Lal Verma	... 18-6	Kayesth	... Sadai High School, Bhurtpur	... II
132	Mohammad Abdulah Jafri (Syed)	... 16-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III
133	Shri Gopal	... 15-4	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
134	Shyam Sarup	... 17-0	Kayesth	... Darbar High School, Bundi,	II
135	Abdul Wahab	... 15-4	Muhammadan,	Hums High School, Etawah	... II
136	Baleshwar Prasad	... 18-11	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
137	Bhikem Sen	... 16-11	Jain	... Ditto	... III
140	Kanhya Lal	... 21-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
142	Madan Lal	... 20-0	Bania	... Ditto	... II
143	Mahesh Prasad	... 16-6	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
144	Manni Lal	... 19-4	Kayesth	... Ditto	... II
145	Manzur Ahmad	... 23-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
147	Ram Prasad	... 19-11	Bania	... Hume's School, Etawah	High ... III
148	Ram Swarup	... 18-6	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
151	Uma Shankar	... 18-2	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
152	Wahid Husam	... 20-6	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	... I
153	Badri Prasad Rastogi,	18-6	Vaish	... Lashkar Collegiate School, Gwalior	... II
154	Bishambar Nath Gutch	17-0	Kshatriya	... Ditto	... III
155	Brijbhushan Dass Lakhoti	17-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
156	Gangadhar Anant Gokhle	17-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
157	Gopal Ram Chandra Joshi	17-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
160	Jwala Shankar Saksena	17-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... II
161	Pandurang Ramchandra Manake	16-2	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
162	Ram Chanan Dass Varma	20-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
163	Shiva Ram Gopal Padiadkar	18-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
164	Damodar Prasad Saksena	18-0	Kayesth	... Maharaja's Collegiate School, Jeypur	I
165	Gopinath Agarwal	17-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
166	Gopinath Sarma	18-4	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
167	Gulzar Lal	15-0	Bania	... Ditto	... II
168	Jotindra Kumar Sirkar	17-3	Vaidya	... Ditto	... III
169	Kundan Lal Bais	14-0	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
170	Mannu Lal	14-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
172	Nuanjan Lal Bhargava	19-6	Bhargava	... Ditto	... III
173	Phodake Bhaskar Vishnu	15-3	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
174	Satya Kumar Banerji,	18-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
175	Susilkumar Sen Gupta,	14-6	Vaidya	... Ditto	... II
178	Asghar Husen	23-6	Muhammadan,	... Mission High School, Mainpur	... III
179	Gya Prasad Mahajan,	20-0	Mahajan	... Ditto	... III
182	Munna Lal	20-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
184	Ram Sarup Sivastav,	20-6	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
186	Shyam Bahadur Kayesth	19-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... III

594 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
187	Sohan Lal Jainy ...	20-6	Jainy	Mission School, Main-puri	High ... III
191	Aparva Kumar Banerji ...	20-6	Brahman	District School, Moradabad	... III
192	Baij Nath Sharma ...	19-5	Ditto	Ditto	... III
193	Joti Prasad ...	19-0	Vaish	Ditto	... II
196	Mohamed Amin-ullah Khan ...	16-7	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... II
197	Mohamed Farukh Beg ...	17-9	Ditto	Ditto	... II
198	Mohamed Kasim Ali,	19-6	Ditto	Ditto	... II
202	Tupeshur Nath Kaul,	14-6	Brahman	Ditto	... III
209	Deoki Nandan ...	20-8	Bengali	Zila School, Muttra	... II
211	Jagan Nath ...	19-0	Kayesth	Ditto	... II
212	Lachman Das ...	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	... III
213	Manohar Lal ...	18-0	Vaish	Ditto	... I
214	Newal Kishore Kapur,	16-11	Khatttri	Ditto	... III
215	Oakar Sahai ...	18-0	Kayesth	Ditto	... III
218	Shankar Dayal Rai-zada ...	16-7	Ditto	High School, Schore	... III
226	Anand Nath ...	15-0	Ditto	High School, Ulwar	... I
227	Brj Mohan Lal ...	17-1	Bhargava	Ditto	... III
228	Dhani Ram ...	17-6	Brahman	Ditto	... II
229	Gopal Sahay ...	19-2	Ditto	Ditto	... III
230	Manohar Lal ...	15-1	Bhargava	Ditto	... I
242	Hasan Raza Khan ...	21-1	Muhammadan,	District High School, Aligarh	... III
244	Krishna Kishore ...	19-4	Kayesth	Ditto	... II
246	Madan Mohan ...	17-5	Vaish	Ditto	... II
258	Ali Raza Jafari (Syed),	17-1	Muhammadan,	M. A.-O. College School, Aligarh	... II
259	Ali Husain Jafari (Syed) ...	18-7	Ditto	Ditto	... I
264	Muhammad Hashim I,	15-0	Ditto	Ditto	... II
266	Nassir-ud-din Haikar (Syed) ...	14-1	Ditto	Ditto	... I
268	Abdul Ghaffar ...	16-11	Ditto	High School, Bulandshahr,	... II
269	Amba Prasad Vaish...	20-7	Vaish	Ditto	... III
272	Gur Dayal Misra ...	18-10	Brahman	Ditto	... II
274	Janki Nandan ...	21-5	Ditto	Ditto	... III
277	Muhammad Murtza Khan ...	18-7	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 595

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
283	Kesho Ram	17-0	Khatttri	State High School, Rampur	III
284	Muhammad Ali Khan,	20-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
286	Hira Lal	17-5	Vaish	A. V. H. School, Sikandriabad,	III
288	Kirpa Ram	18-1	Ditto	Ditto	II
289	Murari Lal	16-10	Ditto	Ditto	II
290	Mukat Lal	15-8	Khatttri	Ditto	III
292	Ram Rai	16-8	Kayesth	Ditto	I
294	Anadi Nath Mitra	14-3	Ditto	Anglo-Bengali Preparatory School, Allahabad	I
295	Ashootosh Banerji	15-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
296	Girija Prossono Mukerji,	15-2	Ditto	Ditto	III
297	Hari Pada Ghosh	14-5	Kayesth	Ditto	III
298	Jetendro Nath Mukerji	14-0	Brahman	Ditto	II
299	Kali Das Banerji	14-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
300	Nagendra Nath Bose,	14-4	Kayesth	Ditto	I
301	Panchanan Banerji	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
302	Priyagdev Banerji	14-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
304	Adya Nanda Chatterji,	15-6	Ditto	A. P. Mission High School, Allahabad.	III
305	Aulad Ali	17-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
311	Bisheshwar Prasad,	16-3	Khatttri	City Anglo-Vernacular High School, Allahabad	III
323	Brejendro Nath Dutt,	14-0	Kayesth	Government High School, Allahabad	II
325	Deva Narsinha Rana,	16-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
326	Durga Prasad Srivastava	17-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
327	Itikhar Husain	17-1	Muhammadan,	Ditto	I
329	Kanta Prasad Shukla,	21-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
330	Mahadeo Prasad	19-6	Agarwala	Ditto	III
331	Moti Lal Roy	14-7	Christian	Ditto	II
335	Muhammad Hamid Noman	18-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
336	Muhammad Haq	18-9	Ditto	Ditto	II
337	Muhammad Hafiz Ullah	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
339	Muhammad Muslim	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	II

596 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
346	Peary Lal Banerji ...	14-0	Brahman	Government High School, Allahabad ...	II
347	Pershadi Lal Jha ...	16-6	Ditto	Ditto ...	I
349	Ram Saran Lal ...	18-6	Kayesth	Ditto ...	III
353	Saiyid Mehdi Husain,	15-8	Muhammadan,	Ditto ...	III
354	Saiyid Shakir Husain,	19-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
355	Saiyid Vilayat Husain ...	16-5	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
360	Jagdumba Prasad ...	22-6	Kayesth	Kayestha Patschala, Allahabad ...	III
363	Praphulla Chandra Ghosh ...	14-2	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
364	Ramesh Chandra Gupta ...	16-9	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
365	Sotish Chandra Ghose,	17-5	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
371	Mumtaz Ali ...	20-3	Muhammadan,	District School, Banda ...	II
372	Pyaray Lal ...	16-1	Kayesth	Ditto ...	III
373	Raj Bahadur ...	16-5	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
374	Deo Rao Ram Krishna Vyawahare ...	19-3	Brahman	Dhar High School ...	III
380	Ramchandra Balkrishna Bhat ...	17-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
393	Syed Mastafa Husain Razawi ...	16-4	Muhammadan,	High School, Partabgarh...	III
398	Sudarshan Acharya...	20-3	Brahman	Darbar High School, Rewah, ..	II
399	Banky Behary Lal Varma...	16-0	Kayesth	Vankat High School, Sutna, ..	I
400	Chunie Laul Chatterjee ...	16-0	Brahman	Ditto ...	III
401	Lakshman Pershad...	18-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
402	Pitamber Pant Sharma ...	15-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
403	Raghu Nandan Pershad ...	16-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
405	Badri Datt Pande I...	16-6	Ditto	District School, Almora ...	I
406	Badri Datt Pande II,	17-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
407	Bhairab Datt Misra,	18-11	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
408	Bhubneshwar Pande,	17-6	Ditto	Ditto ...	II
409	Chandra Dutt Joshi,	22-0	Ditto	Ditto ...	III
410	Gopal Dutt Pande ...	19-6	Ditto	Ditto ...	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 597

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
411	Leelamber Pant	... 16-6	Brahman	... District School, Almora	... II
413	Poorna Nand Sanwul,	19-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
415	Lily Tulshi Ram	... 16-0	Christian	... Girls' High School, Almora	... III
425	Nanda Ballabh Tiwari...	... 18-0	Brahman	... Ramsay College, Almora,	III
434	Muhammad Nabi Hadi	... 19-0	Muhammadan,	A.-V. High School, Amroha	... III
438	Jugal Kishore	... 21-5	Brahman	... District School, Budaun	... III
439	Lakshmi Narayan	... 17-5	Kayesth	... Ditto	... II
440	Muhammad Ezzaz Alam Jafri	... 17-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III
441	Muhammad Razi Ahmad	... 19-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
444	Ram Nath	... 21-5	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
457	Ishtiaq Ali	... 16-1	Muhammadan,	High School, Bareilly	... II
463	Lal Behari	... 16-6	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
464	Mukat Behari Lal II,	15-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
467	Nolini Kanto Mukerji,	16-5	Christian	... Ditto	... II
470	Ram Narayan Khattri,	17-9	Khattri	... Ditto	... III
472	Sham Nath Mushram,	13-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... I
473	Saiyad Ahmed	... 16-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III
475	Devendra Nath Mitra	... 20-0	Kayesth	... District School, Pilibhit	... II
476	Mangli Lal	... 20-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... II
479	Ajudhia Prasad Pandey	... 16-0	Brahman	... District School, Shahjahanpur	... III
482	Habib-ur Rahman Khan	... 17-9	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III
483	Hikmat Ullah Khan,	17-2	Ditto	... Ditto	... II
484	Maharaj Kumar Varma	... 18-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... II
487	Nand Kishore	... 15-0	Jain	... Ditto	... II
494	Dwarka Prasad	... 18-4	Kayesth	... C. M. High School, Azamgarh	... III
502	Balram Das	... 19-4	Agarwala	... National High School, Azamgarh	... II
503	Haris Chandra	... 16-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
510	Harihar Prasad	13-0	Kayesth	Government Zila High School, Balha	II
511	Jagdeva Upadhyaya,	19-0	Brahman	Ditto	I
513	Rama Chandra Lal	16-0	Kayesth	Ditto	II
516	Ram Chiz Ray	20-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	II
525	Kumara S w a m y Mudahar	19-6	Mudahar	Benari Jola High School Benares	III
527	Mehta Chandulal Dutt	18-6	Brahman	Ditto	II
528	Muhammad Mahmud,	20-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
530	Narendra Nath Bhut- ticharya	16-1	Brahman	Ditto	II
539	Surendra Nath Chaud- hari	17-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
542	Bhagwan Prasad	16-0	Kayesth	Collegiate Schol., Benares	II
552	Muhammad Bashir	15-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
553	Muhammad Musanna,	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
558	Shahsaran	13-5	Kayesth	Ditto	II
560	Saryad Abu Muham- mad	13-8	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
565	Binayak Prasada	14-0	Kayesth	Hans Chandra High School, Benares	II
567	Sankatha Prasada	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
572	Purshottam Pandey,	18-11	Brahman	Jaynarayan's College, Benares	III
577	Kashu Nath	14-11	Ditto	London Mis- sion High School, Benares	I
578	Lakshmi Chand	14-5	Agarwala	Ditto	II
584	Abdus Samad, Muhammad	18-0	Muhammadan,	German Mis- sion School, Ghazipur	III
595	Bujrangi Lal	17-0	Kayesth	Victoria School, Ghazipur	I
596	Kasim Ali	18-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
597	Muhammad Amin	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
601	Shahdeo Singh	17-0	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
603	Abdul Hamid	17-0	Muhammadan,	Church Mission High School, Jaunpur	III
604	Anis Ahmad	15-7	Ditto	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 599

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
610	Abdul Hamid	16-7	Muhammadian,	District School, Jaunpur	II
612	Bacchha Lal	19-4	Kayesth	Ditto	I
621	Muhammad Sibtain (Said)	17-6	Muhammadian,	Ditto	I
623	Pratap Narayan	16-7	Kayesth	Ditto	III
625	Gadadhar Prasad	17-6	Ditto	District School, Mirzapur	II
630	Md. Ashan-ud-din Ahmad	18-11	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II
631	Muhammad Said	15-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
641	Jadu Nandan Lal	15-10	Kayesth	London Mission High School, Mirzapur	III
644	Mata Prasad	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
645	Matabadal...	16-0	Kulwar	Ditto	III
653	Har Narain Lal	19-0	Vaish	Christ-Church College, Cawnpur	III
655	Raghunandan Lal Dar,	16-6	Brahman	Ditto	I
656	Ram Krishandas	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
657	Ram Shankar Lal	16-4	Kayesth	Ditto	I
665	Gur Prasad	16-8	Khatti	Zila School, Cawnpur	III
666	Har Narain Khannah	21-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
667	Ibrahim Khan	21-7	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II
668	Krishna Murari Lal...	15-6	Vaish	Ditto	II
673	Mungh Prasad (Se-cundus)	14-6	Khatti	Ditto	III
678	Ram Dularay	18-7	Sonai	Ditto	III
682	Amba Prasad Saksena,	16-2	Kayesth	District School, Farrukhabad,	I
683	Bachchan Lal Dubey,	16-10	Brahman	Ditto	III
687	Farid-ud-din Khan	15-5	Muhammadian,	Ditto	III
690	Har Lal Tewari	18-10	Brahman	Ditto	III
693	Krishna Sahai	14-9	Kayesth	Ditto	III
695	Madan Mohan Chaturvedi	15-7	Brahman	Ditto	II
696	Muhammad Bashir...	17-10	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II
699	Nanik Ram Gupta	17-6	Bania	Ditto	II
702	Peare Lal	22-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
704	Shiva Dayal Katiyar,	21-2	Kurmi	Ditto	III
705	Sita Ram Nigam	18-3	Kayesth	Ditto	II
707	Syed Muhammad Idris	18-4	Muhammadian,	Ditto	II
709	Abdul Jalil	19-6	Ditto	Govt High Schl., Fatehpur	II

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Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division
712	Baldeo Singh	20-6	Khattri	Govt High Schl, Fatehpur	II
713	Durga Prasad	16-2	Kayesth	Ditto	I
714	Man Singh	14-9	Ditto	Ditto	III
715	Muhammad Ismail	19-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	II
716	Muhammad Muzaitar,	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
717	Narayan Das Mukerjee	16-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
718	Satya Narain	19-4	Kayesth	Ditto	III
723	Rajendra Nath Sur...	17-4	Satgope	MacDonnell High School, Jhansi	II
728	Bhola Nath	15-10	Kulwar	Diamond Jubilee High Schl., Kanauj	III
729	Chakra Pani Tripathi,	18-9	Brahman	Ditto	III
736	Sadhoo Ram Tripathi,	19-7	Ditto	Ditto	II
738	Sital Prasada	18-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
740	Krishna Rao Leghate,	15-1	Brahman	High School, Orai	I
742	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	19-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
743	RaghuNandan Prasad,	16-0	Khattri	Ditto	II
744	Tara Datta Barthwal,	22-7	Brahman	Ditto	III
749	Mathura Prasada	16-7	Khattri	District School, Bahraich	III
750	Melarama	17-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
751	Nanku Prasada	18-7	Ditto	Ditto	III
752	Parasurama	20-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
754	Razaquli Khan	22-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
756	Shiva Dayala	18-0	Kayesth	Ditto	III
758	Bashir Ahmad	14-1	Muhammadan,	Government Collegiate School, Fyzabad	I
762	Ram Shanker Misra.	18-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
764	Sheikh Musharraf Ali Hanafi	18-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
767	Tulsi Ram Suksena	18-10	Kayesth	Ditto	III
769	Bisheshwar Prasad	15-10	Ditto	Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur	I
770	Dukh Bhanjan Sahai,	16-8	Vaish	Ditto	III
772	Kahika Parshad Sinha,	17-8	Kshatriya	Ditto	III
777	Munni Lal	19-6	Kurmi	Ditto	I
778	Radha Mohan Sahai,	16-5	Kayesth	Ditto	II
780	Rai Raghu Nath Prasad	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 601

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division
783	Chandra Bal Dikshit,	18-6	Brahman	... High School, Sultanpur	III
784	Hardeo Prashad Srivastava ..	17-6	Kayesth	... Ditto	III
787	Mahesh Bal Dikshit,	15-3	Brahman	... Ditto	I
789	Raghu Ram Pande ..	22-1	Ditto	... Ditto	III
791	Uma Shankar Bajpai,	13-4	Ditto	... Ditto	II
792	Amir Khan	17-6	Muhammadan,	Hoshangabad Government High School,	III
798	Laxman Sadoojee .	18-0	Kshattriya	... Ditto	III
800	Muhammad Zain-ul-abdin ...	13-11	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
801	Purushottam Ganesh Nakhre ..	17-0	Karhare	... Ditto	I
803	Ram Singh Thakur,	15-7	Rajput	... Ditto	II
805	S Chotey Lal	17-6	Kayesth	... Ditto	II
808	Devendra Chandra Datta ...	18-0	...	Mission High School, Hoshangabad.	II
814	Balkrishna Narayan Kundlay	17-6	Brahman	... High School, Khandwa, C. P.	III
818	Kusum Kumar Chatterjee ...	14-0	Ditto	... Ditto	I
819	Mohamed Mahfuz-ul-Karim Siddiqi	15-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
828	Yadow Govind Bobde,	17-6	Brahman	... Ditto	III
833	Gangadhar Keshava Pendherker	16-7	Ditto	... High School, Saugor, C P,	I
836	Manik Chand	17-7	Vaish	... Ditto	II
845	Kashinath Chintaman Bodas .	16-3	Brahman	... Madhava College, Ujjain, C I.	III
847	Mazahirul Hasan	17-0	Muhammadan	Ditto	III
856	Vishnu Ramchandra Soman .	16-6	Brahman	... Ditto	II
858	Beni Prasad	18-0	Kayesth	... Anjuman Islamiya High School, Jabalpur, C. P.	II
859	Ganga Narain Avasthee, B	14-5	Brahman	... Ditto	III
864	Gurdeen Misra	14-4	Ditto	... Church Mission High School, Jabalpur, C. P.	II

602 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
865	Hari Shanker	... 17-7	Kshattriya	Church Mission High School, Jabalpur, C. P.	II
866	Jagannath Prasad Panday	... 16-2	Brahmar	Ditto	III
867	Kanchhadi Lal Singai,	16-1	Bania	Ditto	III
868	Onkar Prasad Misra,	16-8	Brahman	Ditto	I
870	Rajendro Nath	... 14-11	Ditto	Ditto	III
879	Durga Prasad S.	... 15-10	Brahman	Hitkain Sabha High School, Jabalpur, C. P.	II
888	Krishna Sewak	... 15-8	Ditto	Ditto	II
890	Munna Lal Shreevastav	... 17-9	Kayesth	Ditto	II
891	Nrupendronath Chandra	... 14-0	Chandra	Ditto	III
895	Rahalkar Narhar Shankar	... 14-7	Brahman	Ditto	III
903	Toley Vyanktesh Gobind	... 16-8	Ditto	Ditto	III
906	Abdul Ghafar Khan,	14-9	Muhammadan,	High School, Raipur, C. P.,	III
908	Bapu Gobind Adhyapak	... 15-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
910	Devendro Nath Rudra,	15-9	Christian	Ditto	III
911	Hira Lal	... 13-9	Vaish	Ditto	III
913	K. Prahalad Vishnu,	15-6	Brahman	Ditto	III
914	Mohammad Abdul Rahman	... 15-9	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
915	Muhammad Ali Mulah	... 17-9	Ditto	Ditto	III
917	Ram Swarup	... 16-4	Vaish	Ditto	III
918	Saiyed Muzaffar Husain Sofi	... 13-9	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
919	Yado Rao	... 17-9	Brahman	Ditto	II
923	Sarju Prasad	... 20-0	Kayesth	Church Mission High School, Basi	II
924	Sukh Deva Lal Srivastava	... 20-0	Ditto	Ditto	II
929	Abdul Ahad	... 20-7	Muhammadan,	Lyall Collegiate School, Balamrampur	II
934	Khuda Yar Khan	... 20-1	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
935	Pirbhai Dayal Tripathi	... 16-1	Brahman	Ditto	II
936	Sia Ram	... 22-7	Kayesth	Ditto	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 603

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
937	Suraj Naram Tewari,	21-5	Brahman	Lyall Collegiate School, Bal-rampur	... III
938	Afzal Husain	21-4	Muhammadan,	Govt. High School, Bara-Banki	... III
939	Ambar Prasada	19-10	Kayesth	Ditto	... II
940	Ehsan Muhammad Khan	17-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III
942	Har Kishore	13-9	Agarwala	Ditto	... II
944	Mannoo Lall Mathur,	19-10	Kayesth	Ditto	... III
945	Radhey Lal	16-11	Kallar	Ditto	... III
948	Surju Prasada	19-10	Halwai	Ditto	... III
950	Arjun Singh	18-3	Kshattriya	Govt. High School, Gonda,	... III
959	Ram Kishore Sukul...	16-10	Brahman	Ditto	... II
960	Sita Ram	19-6	Kayesth	Ditto	... III
961	Sri Krishna Lal Sri-vastava	21-5	Ditto	Ditto	... III
964	Baldeo Pershad II	19-6	Tamboli	C. M. High School, Gora-khpur	... I
965	Jitendro Nath Banerjee	15-1	Brahman	Ditto	... III
967	Gorakh Pershad Thakur	20-9	Carpenter	Ditto	... III
968	Jai Nath Pershad	15-0	Kayesth	Ditto	... II
970	Lal Bahadur	17-4	Ditto	Ditto	... II
971	Muhammad Nayamullah	18-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... II
973	Pandit Ajodhya Nath,	18-6	Brahman	Ditto	... III
981	Harishankar	18-8	Kayesth	Govt. High School, Har-doi	... I
982	Krishna Sahai Srivastava	15-6	Ditto	Ditto	... I
983	Lakshmi Narain	17-8	Khatttri	Ditto	... III
987	Putti Lal	15-8	Kayesth	Ditto	... III
988	Shew Sahai	18-9	Vaishya	Ditto	... III
989	Badri Prasad Tewari,	17-6	Brahman	Govt. High School, Lak-himpur	... III
994	Jagan Nath Sahai Sri-vastava	16-6	Kayesth	Ditto	... I
995	Lakshmi Narain Misra	17-5	Brahman	Ditto	... II
996	Parbhu Dayal	17-6	Kayesth	Ditto	... III
997	Raghubir Prasad Sri-vastav	18-5	Ditto	Ditto	... III
998	Shanker Dayal	22-3	Ditto	Ditto	... II

604 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1000	Ernest Adolphus Neal ...	17-11	Christian	Christian Collegiate School, Lucknow	II
1002	Khairati Lal	23-4	Khatttri	Ditto	III
1004	Raja Ram Asthana	20-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1005	Syed Hamayun Qadi,	19 6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1006	Samuel Das	17-10	Christian	Ditto	II
1007	Sheo Pershad Bhatnagar	19-4	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1011	Kanhya Lal	13-11	Brahman	C. M. High School, Lucknow	II
1012	Maqbul Husain	20-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
1013	Peter, D. P.	16-6	Christian	Ditto	III
1014	Sunaj Prasad	16-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
1015	T. S. N. Chatterjea	17-6	Christian	Ditto	III
1016	Muhammad Wajid Husain Alavi	19-0	Muhammadan,	Colvin Taluqudars' School, Lucknow	II
1018	Abdus Samad	20-4	Ditto	Husainabad High School, Lucknow	III
1019	Amba Shankar Tondon	19 2	Khatttri	Ditto	III
1023	Gaya Prasad Saksena,	17-4	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1027	Lakshmi Narayan Tondon	17-6	Khatttri	Ditto	III
1029	Pandit Krishna Narayan Gaur	13-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
1031	Pran Nath Dakshin,	17-2	Ditto	Ditto	II
1032	Radha Mohan Saksena	17-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1036	Shambhu Dayal	15-6	Ditto	Ditto	II
1038	Shyam Sundar Wahal,	18-6	Kshattriya	Ditto	III
1041	Aziz Ahmad	18-6	Muhammadan,	Jubilee High School, Lucknow	II
1045	Husain Ali Khan	16-8	Ditto	Ditto	II
1046	Jung Bahadur	16-0	Kayesth	Ditto	I
1047	Kishori Lal Bhargava,	16-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
1048	Krishna Ram	19-2	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1055	P. Chandra Mohan Nath Shurga	14-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
1058	Raj Kishore	16-6	Kayesth	Ditto	II
1059	Baza Husain Khan	19-4	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1062	Syed Shaukat Husain	14-9	Ditto	Ditto	I

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 605

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1063	Shiam Behari	... 18-6	Agarwala	Jubilee High School, Lucknow	... III
1065	Sri Chandra	... 15-0	Kayesth	Ditto	... II
1067	Sayed Masud Husain,	16-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... II
1071	Beerendra Nath Mukerji	... 17-6	Brahman	Queen's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Lucknow	... II
1074	Chattur Behari Lal	... 15-3	Kayesth	Ditto	... III
1078	Har Nandan Prasada,	16-0	Ditto	Ditto	... II
1079	Harsha Nath Chuckerbutty	... 16-7	Brahman	Ditto	... III
1085	Mangal Das	... 22-3	Sehtwar	Ditto	... III
1086	Mohan Lal Kakkar	... 19-11	Khattri	Ditto	... II
1087	Nohne Kanta Mukerji	... 15-2	Brahman	Ditto	... III
1090	Sri Narayan	... 19-6	Ditto	Ditto	... III
1091	Adelme Grace Bobb,	18-0	Christian	Woman's College, Lucknow,	II
1092	Angie Florence Das,	18-0	Ditto	Ditto	... II
1096	Satyawati Violet Singh	... 19-2	Ditto	Ditto	... I
1101	Jai Sukh Rai	... 16-7	Kayesth	District School, Rae Bareilly	... III
1102	Kasambhi Dayal	... 16-1	Ditto	Ditto	... II
1104	Mahabir Prasada	... 19-6	Agarwal	Ditto	... III
1108	Sajjad Husain	... 20-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III
1110	Balram Singh Srivastava	... 15-6	Kayesth	District High School, Sitapur	... III
1112	Gaya Din	... 20-9	Goldsmith	Ditto	... II
1113	Ibnul Hasan	... 19-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... III
1114	Kanahya Lal Capoor,	15-6	Khattri	Ditto	... III
1116	Nagaishwar Prasad Srivastav	... 18-6	Kayesth	Ditto	... III
1117	Pitam Rai	... 17-6	Ditto	Ditto	... III
1119	Ramji Das	... 19-9	Khattri	Ditto	... III
1120	S. Mukhtar Husain	... 20-9	Muhammadan,	Ditto	... II
1121	Syed Razi Ahmad	... 20-9	Ditto	Ditto	... III
1122	Sri Krishen Srivastava	... 20-6	Kayesth	Ditto	... II
1123	Bageshwar Sharma	... 20-10	Brahman	Govt High School, Unao,	II
1124	Durga Dayal Srivastava	... 17-3	Kayesth	Ditto	... II

Roll No	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1128	Muhammad Intizar Ali Abbas Kakori,	18-5	Muhammadan,	Govt High School, Unao,	II
1132	Sheikh Intizar Ali Usmani .	18-2	Ditto	... Ditto .	III
1134	Sheikh Yasin Ali Siddiqh .	20-7	Ditto	... Ditto ...	II
1138	Matlub-ur Rahman...	17-10	Ditto	... Govt High School, Bijnoi	I
1141	Emily Ilua Singh ...	20-0	Christian	... A. P. M. Girls' High School, Dehra Dun .	III
1142	Mony Massy	15-4	Ditto	... Ditto	I
1150	Ajazz Husain	14-7	Muhammadan,	Church Mission High School, Meaut	II
1158	Qabul Singh, Jami	19-1	Vaish	... Ditto	II
1166	Har Kaish	20-4	Patwa	... Collegiate School, Meerut	III
1169	Jiwan Lal	20-0	Rastogi	... Ditto	III
1173	Muhammad Abdul Rahman .	17-5	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1174	Muhammad Ghulam Hardai Khan	16-4	Ditto	Ditto	II
1181	Ram Gopal	15-10	Kayesth	... Ditto	III
1185	Shiva Charan	19-5	Vaish	... Ditto	II
1186	Sidh Gopal	15-3	Kayesth	... Ditto	II
1192	Govind Prasad Varma,	18-0	Ditto	... Mission H. S., Moradabad	III
1203	Amir Husain	15-0	Muhammadan,	District School, Muzaffarnagar	II
1205	Budh Singh	15-10	Rajput	... Ditto	II
1208	Karan Singh	14-6	Jat	... Ditto	II
1210	Mitra Sen	17-3	Agarwal	... Ditto	III
1212	Raghunath Prasad	18-0	Vaish	... Ditto	III
1213	Shakumbari Das	17-2	Ditto	Ditto	III
1214	Shumshad Husain	19-10	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
1215	Ahasan Ali	19-9	Ditto	... District School, Saharanpur	III
1220	Gur Charan Das	19-8	Kayesth	... Ditto	II
1222	Hukam Chander Seth,	20-0	Khatti	... Ditto	III
1226	Lachmi Chand	16-6	Vaish	... Ditto	II
1227	Mangal Sen	17-9	Jain	... Ditto	II
1228	Muhammad Ahsan	14-6	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
1229	Padam Parshad	17-0	Jain	... Ditto	II
1234	Lakshmi Prasad	19-0	Kayesth	... Maharaja's High School, Chhataipur	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 607

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1237	Badri Prasad	... 22-5	Kayesth	... Mission School, Farukhabad	High ... II
1238	Hanuman Parshad	... 17-5	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1239	Madan Mohan	... 20-5	Rastogi	... Ditto	... III
1241	Manni Lal Shukla	... 19-5	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1242	Basdeo Sahai	... 17-10	Ditto	... Ditto	... III

PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

1243	Florence Carew	... 21-5	Christian	... Private candidate	... I
1247	Amar Singh	... 17-4	Rajput	... Ditto	... III
1250	Badri Prasad	... 15-3	Vaish	... Ditto	... III
1251	Alpa Nath Sinha	... 17-0	Kshattriya	... Ditto	... III
1256	Suraj Nath Singh	... 27-6	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1261	Kunwar Megh Raj Singh	... 19-2	Rajput	... Ditto	... III
1317	Lila Dhar	... 16-5	Brahman	... Ditto (C.I.),	III
1323	Bukhtawar Lal Choube	... 19-6	Ditto	... Ditto (Raj)	III
1325	Fateh Chand Misra	... 19-7	Ditto	... Ditto (do.)	II
1334	Nagar Moti Lal	... 20-0	Ditto	... Ditto (do.)	III
1342	Vakil Umra Shunker R.	... 17-6	Ditto	... Ditto (do.)	III
1343	Vishnu Narahai Suru,	... 20-2	Ditto	... Ditto (do.)	III
1357	Shivakshaw H or -	... 16-0	Parsee	... Ditto (do)	III
1362	Amar Singh Samal	... 18-9	Oswal	... Ditto (do)	III
1377	Piyusha Jung Bahadur Rana	... 19-10	Kshattriya	... Ditto	... II
1402	Rajani Kanta Mukerji	... 14-6	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1420	Durga Prasad Bhargava	... 18-6	Bhargava	... Ditto	... III
1424	Juhan Hugh Puce	... 19-5	Christian	... Ditto	... II
1425	Nund Kishore Singh,	... 22-5	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
1439	Syed Muhammad Taqi	... 19-0	Muhammadan,	... Ditto	... III
1460	Radha Govind	... 18-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
1476	Dwaika Prasada	... 18-0	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1477	Gaunda Mal	... 20-9	Vaish	... Ditto	... II
1484	Sant Gopal	... 21-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
1491	Gowree Dutt Joshi	... 18-3	Brahman	... Ditto	... III
1503	Laikh Raj	... 20-0	Kayesth	... Ditto	... III
1519	Jai Narain Varma	... 19-4	Ditto	... Ditto	... III
1548	Manohar Gantam	... 16-2	Brahman	... Ditto	... III

608 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898

Roll No	Name of Candidate	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.	Passed in Division.
1641	Kashu Ram	18-9	Brahman	Private candidate	III
1644	Bisheshwar Dayal Varma	18-3	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1648	Syed Sahib-ud-din	21-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1662	Bansi Lal Srivastava,	21-2	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1663	Muhammad Sirajul Huq	15 0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	II
1699	Syed Ahmad Ali	17-0	Ditto	Ditto (CI)	II
1700	Said-ud-din Ahmad,	17-0	Ditto	Ditto (do.)	II
1733	Sakharam Narayan Mendhekar	16-0	Brahman	Ditto (CP)	III
1736	Gopal Vaman Oak	15-9	Ditto	Ditto (do.)	III
1746	Shiyam Lal	18 0	Khattri	Ditto	III
1751	Shiamji Mal	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1755	Bhagwan Dayal	16-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1767	Peare Lal Srivastava,	21-0	Ditto	Ditto	III
1773	Ambika Prasad	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1782	Mohammad Naim H. K.	17-0	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1787	Shiva Bandhan Pandey	20-0	Brahman	Ditto	III
1789	Brij Behari Lal Varma	18-6	Kayesth	Ditto	III
1792	Daya Krishna Varma,	17-3	Ditto	Ditto	III
1795	Manni Lal Varma	18-6	Ditto	Ditto	III
1801	Sayad Farrar Husain,	19-3	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1807	Sayad Afzal Husain,	23 0	Ditto	Ditto	III
1811	Ajudhia Prasad	21-5	Brahman	Ditto	II
1812	Lakshmi Dhar	21-5	Ditto	Ditto	III
1818	Maqsd Alam	21-1	Muhammadan,	Ditto	III
1819	Manmohini Chatterji,	16-0	Christian	Ditto	I
1837	Gerald Edwin Potenger	19-8	Ditto	Ditto	II
1842	Bhola Singh	21-0	Rajput	Ditto	II
1850	Jugal Kishore Jaini,	17-10	Jaini	Ditto	III
1858	Winifred Kenny	17-3	Christian	Ditto	III
1861	Suraj Prasad	16-0	Kayesth	Ditto	II

Special Vernacular Examination (under Regulation 59 of the Regulations in Arts).

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
1	Afzal Husain Rizvi (Syed)	Urdu	Agra College.
2	Banarsi Prasada Misra	Urdu and Hindi	Ditto.
3	Bani Prasad Misra	Urdu	Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name or College or School.
4	Chiranj Lal Jaini	.. Urdu	... Agra College.
5	Kedr Nath Sharma	... Do	... Ditto.
6	Raghubar Dial	... Do.	... Ditto.
7	Asghar Husen	... Do.	... Mission High School, Mainpuri.
9	Durga Prasad Srivastava	... Do.	... Government High School, Allahabad.
10	Jag Mohan Nath Ugra,	Do.	... Ditto.
12	Abdul Waheed	.. Do.	.. Private candidate.
13	Syed Shams-ud-din Ahmad	... Do	... Ditto
14	Jagat Narain Lall	... Hindi	.. Kayesth Patshala, Allahabad.
16	Mukund Behari Lal	.. Urdu	... Ditto.
17	Shyam Narayan	... Do.	... Ditto.
18	Bihari Lal Nehru	... Do.	... Private candidate.
19	Raj Kumar Roy	... Do.	... Allahabad M. C. College.
20	Promode Nath Roy	... Do.	... Ditto.
22	Awlad Ali	... Do.	... A. P. M. H. School, Allahabad.
23	L. Rameshwar Prasad,	Hindi	... Ditto.
24	Mahadeo Prasad	... Urdu	... Government High School, Gonda.
25	Mohammed Mughni	... Do.	... Ditto.
26	Manna Lal Nigam	.. Do.	... Ditto.
27	Munna Lal Srivastava,	Do.	... Ditto.
28	Nanak Bakhsh	.. Do.	... Ditto.
29	Shiva Bandhan Pande,	Do.	... Private candidate.
30	Bankay Behari Lal Varma	... Do.	... Venket High School, Sutna.
31	Raj Kishore Kacker	.. Do.	... Ditto.
32	Hashmat Ali Khan	.. Do.	... Rampur State High School.
33	Amba Datt Bist	... Hindi	... Ramsay College, Almora.
34	Jagannath Joshi	.. Do.	... Ditto.
37	Charles Henry Greenwold	.. Do.	... Private candidate.
38	Badri Singh Thakur	.. Do.	... Ditto.
39	Birj Mohan Lal	... Urdu	... Ditto.
40	Gunga Dhar Gopal Talong	... Do.	... Ditto.
44	Suryabali Roy	... Do.	... Queen's College, Benares.
45	Balkrishna Sarma	... Do	... Ditto.
46	Bijai Bahadur Singh	... Do.	... Ditto.
47	Kamalakar Dube	... Do.	... Ditto.
48	Bhrigudayal Sinha	... Do.	... Collegiate School, Benares.

610 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both.)	Name of College or School.
49	Jadupat Singh ...	Urdu	... Private candidate.
50	Muhammad Bashir ...	Do.	... Collegiate School, Benares.
51	Muhammad Musanna...	Do.	... Ditto.
52	Mumtaz Husain ...	Do.	... Private candidate.
53	Ramswarup Lal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
54	Sheikh Barkat-ullah ...	Do.	... Collegiate School, Benares.
55	Syed Abu Muhammad.	Do.	... Ditto.
56	Syed Fazil Husain ...	Do.	... Private candidate.
57	Yajna Narayana Upadh- yaya ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
59	Kumara Sawmy Mudahar ...	Urdu	... Bengali Tola High School, Benares.
60	Lala Shankar Dayal ...	Do.	... Ditto.
62	Balgobinda Prasada ...	Do.	... Haris Chandra High School, Benares.
63	Binayak Prasada ...	Do.	... Ditto.
64	Sankatha Prasada ...	Do.	... Ditto.
65	Lakshmi Naram Shiva- puri ...	Do.	... London Mission High School, Benares.
66	Muhammad Barkat-ul- lah ...	Do.	... Mission High School, Ghazipur.
67	Altat Husain ...	Do.	... Cawnpur Zila School.
68	Bhagwan Das ...	Do.	... Ditto.
70	Har Narain Khannah ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
71	Muhammad Athar Ali ...	Urdu	... Ditto.
72	Mul Chand ...	Do.	... Ditto.
73	Shyam Lal Rajay ...	Do.	... Govt. Collegiate School, Fyzabad.
74	Shyam Narayan ...	Urdu & Hindi,	Ditto.
76	Muhammad Abdur Kadir ...	Urdu	... Anjuman Islamia High School, Jabalpur.
78	Bhairo Prasad Srivastava,	Do.	... Canning College, Lucknow.
79	Bisheshwar Dayal Srivas- tava ...	Do.	... Ditto.
80	Bisheshwar Nath Srivas- tava ...	Do.	... Ditto.
81	Chandra Maul Misra ...	Do.	... Ditto.
82	Gokul Chand Rai ...	Do.	... Ditto.
83	Gokul Prasad Pathak ...	Do.	... Ditto.
85	Kailash Chandra Misra,	Do.	... Ditto.
86	Muhammad Wasi Ali Khan Shahabadi ...	Do.	... Ditto.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1898. 611

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Urdu or Hindi (or both).	Name of College or School.
87	Muhammad Yusuf Usmani ...	Urdu	... Canning College, Lucknow.
88	Mahesh Prasad Srivastava ...	Do.	... Ditto.
89	Pt. Lakshmi Narayan Mushram...	Do.	... Ditto.
90	Parmeshwar Dayal Sharma ...	Do.	... Ditto.
91	Rae Narain Misra ...	Do.	... Ditto.
92	Ram Yad Srivastava ...	Do.	... Ditto.
93	Ram Narayan Lal Suk-sena ...	Do.	... Ditto.
94	Rudra Dutta Sinha ...	Do.	... Ditto.
95	Satgur Prasad ...	Do.	... Ditto.
96	Shiam Charan Lal Verma ...	Do.	... Ditto.
97	Ekbal Bahadur ...	Do.	... Jubilee High School, Lucknow.
98	Ghasi Ram Dheer ...	Hindi	... Ditto.
99	Jang Bahadur ...	Urdu	... Ditto.
100	Lal Bahadur ...	Do.	... Ditto.
101	Mirza Baqar Husain ...	Do.	... Ditto.
102	Raj Kishore ...	Do.	... Ditto.
103	Siyid Husain ...	Do.	... Ditto.
104	Siyid Masud Husain ...	Do.	... Ditto.
105	Siyid Agha Husain ...	Do.	... Ditto.
106	Sri Chandra ...	Do.	... Ditto.
107	Siyid Tafazzul Husain, ...	Do.	... Private candidate.
108	Abdus Samad ...	Do.	... Husainabad High School, Lucknow.
109	Bhagwati Prasad ...	Do.	... Ditto.
110	Gaya Parshad Suksena, ...	Do.	... Ditto.
111	Ilanwant Bali ...	Do.	... Ditto.
112	Radhe Mohan Suksena, ...	Do.	... Ditto.
113	Pandit Krishna Narain Gour ...	Do.	... Ditto.
114	Pandit Rudara Narayan Upadhya...	Do.	... Ditto.
115	Pt. Pran Nath Dakhini, ...	Do.	... Ditto.
116	Wahid-ud-din ...	Do.	... Ditto.
118	Muhammad Wajid Husain Alavi ...	Do.	... Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow.
119	Raj Kumar ...	Do.	... Ditto.
121	Siyid Humayun Qadr ...	Do.	... (Reid) Christian College, Lucknow.

XV.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS.
SCIENCE AND LAW,

1898-99.

EXAMINATIONS IN ARTS, SCIENCE AND LAW.

IN 1898—The LL.B. Examination will be held on Monday, the 28th November, and following days:—

Applications with fees must reach the Registrar's office not later than the 28th of September, 1897.

IN 1899—The Degrees (Arts and Science) and Intermediate Examinations will be held on Monday, the 3rd January, and following days:—

Applications with fees must reach this office not later than Friday, the 18th of November, 1898.

IN 1899—The Entrance and School Final-Examinations will be held on Tuesday, the 3rd January, and following days.

IN 1899—The Special Vernacular Examination will be held simultaneously with the School Final, Urdu and Hindi Examinations.

IN 1899—The Examination in *Logic* of such Entrance candidates as may be preparing for the requirements of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom also, will be

held simultaneously with the Examination in *Logic* for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

The Examination in *French* of the Entrance candidates above-mentioned, will be held simultaneously with the Examination in *French* of Entrance Female candidates.

Applications with fees must reach this office not later than Friday, the 18th November, 1898.

The Entrance, School Final and Special Vernacular Examinations will be held at the following Centres :—

Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpur, Fyzabad, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

The Intermediate Examination in Arts will be held at the following Centres :—

Agra, Ajmere, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).

The Degrees Examinations will be held at *Allahabad* only.

Forms of application will be supplied from this office. (Applicants for such forms are requested to write their addresses legibly, and fully.)

Application should be made during the first-half of September, 1898.

No candidates from Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Madras, the Punjab or any other foreign Circle will be allowed to appear at the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

XVIII

DATES OF MEETINGS OF THE SYNDICATE.

The following list of dates has been fixed for Meetings of the Syndicate:—

1. The first Saturday in November.
2. The first Saturday in December.
3. The second Saturday in January.
4. The first Saturday in February.
5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting.
6. The first Saturday in April
7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

Important business not calling for immediate decision will be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers, and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to Meetings 1 and 5. This arrangement does not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening Meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

XIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS ALLOTTED TO EACH PAPER, THE PASS-MARKS IN EACH SUBJECT, AND THE AGGREGATE PASS-MARKS.

1899.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

I.—*English*—

First paper Text-Book	...	50	
Second paper Grammar, &c.	...	50	
Third paper Translation or Eng- lish Composition	...	50	Total 150, Pass-marks 49.
Oral Test	...	50	Total 50, Pass-marks 15.

II.—*History and Geography*—

First paper History...	...	50	
Second paper Geography	...	50	Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

III.—*Mathematics*—

First paper Arithmetic and Algebra	...	50	
Second paper Euclid and Mensu- ration	...	50	Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

IV.—*Urdu or Hindi*—

One paper	...	50	Pass-marks 16.
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V.—*Drawing* ... 50, Pass-marks 16.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry	...	50	Pass-marks 16.
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VII.—*Agriculture with Surveying*... 50, Pass-marks 16.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry	...	50	Pass-marks 24.
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IX.—*Political Economy* ... 50, Pass-marks 16.

Total 450, Aggregate Pass-marks 148 or 33 per cent.

50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per
cent. 3rd Division.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

I.—*English*—

First paper Text-Book	...	50	
Second paper Grammar, &c.	...	50	
Third paper Translation or English Composition	...	50	Total 150, Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

First paper Arithmetic and Algebra	...	50	
Second paper Euclid and Mensuration	...	50	Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

III.—*Classical Language*—

First paper	...	50	
Second paper	...	50	Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

IV.—*History and Geography*—

First paper History	...	50	
Second paper Geography	...	50	Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

Total 450, Aggregate Pass-marks 148 or 33 per cent.

50 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

*A. Course.*I.—*English*—

First paper Poetry	...	50	
Second paper Prose	...	50	
Third paper Translation or English Composition	...	50	Total 150, Pass-marks 49.

II.—*Mathematics*—

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, one paper	...	50	Pass-marks 10.
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III.—Deductive Logic, one paper, 50, Pass-marks 12.

IV.—Classical Language, one paper, 50, Pass-marks 12.

V.—*Either* History, one paper ... 50, Pass-marks 12.

or

VI.—Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections, one paper } 50, Pass-marks 10.

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

60 per cent 1st Division, 45 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B. Course.

I. English, II. Mathematics, III. Deductive Logic the same as under A. Course, and IV. Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections the same as under VI of the A. Course

V.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry, one paper ... } 50, Pass-marks 10.

Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks 115 or 33 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 45 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS.

Group I.—*English*—

First paper Poetry ...	45
Second paper Prose ..	45
Third paper Essay ...	40
<i>Vivâ voce</i> ...	20, Total 150, Pass-marks 45.

Groups II & III —*Philosophy*—

First paper Mental and Moral Science ...	50
Second paper Ethics and N. Theology or Ethics and History of Ethical System ...	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 30.

or *Classical Language*—

First paper Poetry ...	50
Second paper Prose ...	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 30.

or *Physics*—

First paper ...	50, Pass marks 15.
Second paper ...	50, Pass-marks 15.
Practical ...	100, Pass-marks 30.

or Chemistry—

First paper	...	50, Pass-marks 15.
Second paper	...	50, Pass-marks 15.
Practical	...	100, Pass-marks 30.

or Mathematics—

First paper Analytical Geometry and Differential Calculus	...	50, Pass-marks 15.
Second paper Integral Calculus and Dynamics	...	50, Pass-marks 15.

or History—

First paper History .	...	50
Second paper History	...	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 25.

or Political Economy with Political Science—

First paper	...	50
Second paper	...	50, Total 100, Pass-marks 30.
Total 350, Aggregate Pass-marks	115 or 33 per cent.	

60 per cent. 1st Division, 40 per cent. 2nd Division, and 33 per cent. 3rd Division.

M.A. EXAMINATION

Maximum in each and every paper 100

Do. *Viva voce* ... 100

Minimum ... 36 per cent.

60 per cent. 1st Division, 48 per cent. 2nd Division, and 36 per cent. 3rd Division.

D.Sc. EXAMINATION

Maximum ... 100

Minimum ... 36

60 per cent. 1st Division, 48 per cent. 2nd Division, and 36 per cent. 3rd Division.

N.B.—(1) *The setter of a question-paper at the Entrance and School Final-Examinations will be careful to indicate to his co-examiners in that paper the general lines to be followed in assigning marks to the answers.*

(2) *The setter of the question-paper in Arithmetic at the Intermediate Examination in Arts, 1899, is instructed not to set questions in Commercial Arithmetic, or Stocks, Discount, Interest, &c.*

XX.

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